



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales**

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mercher, 8 Gorffennaf 2009
Wednesday, 8 July 2009**

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi 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 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) in the Chair.*

Y Llywydd: Galwaf y Cynulliad i drefn.

The Presiding Officer: I call the Assembly to order.

Ethol Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro Election of a Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Yn absenoldeb ein Dirprwy Lywydd, sy'n cynrychioli'r Cynulliad hwn yn CALRE, Cynhadledd Cynulliadau Rhanbarthol Deddfwriaethol Ewrop, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad ethol Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer gweithgareddau'r Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. A gaf enwebiadau?

The Presiding Officer: In the absence of the Deputy Presiding Officer, who is representing the Assembly at CALRE, the Conference of European Regional Legislative Assemblies, I ask the Assembly to elect a temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting. I invite nominations.

William Graham: I nominate Jeff Cuthbert.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn enwebu Jeff Cuthbert.

The Presiding Officer: William Graham has nominated Jeff Cuthbert.

Y Llywydd: Mae William Graham wedi enwebu Jeff Cuthbert.

Nid oes unrhyw enwebiad arall. Felly, yr wyf yn datgan bod Jeff Cuthbert wedi'i ethol yn Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw, ac yr wyf yn diolch iddo am ymgymryd â'r dyletswyddau.

I see there are no other nominations. I therefore declare that Jeff Cuthbert is duly elected temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting, and I thank him for undertaking those duties.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Questions to the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 1, OAQ(3)0765(FPS), i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

The Presiding Officer: Question 1, OAQ(3)0765(FPS), has been transferred for written answer.

The Private Finance Initiative

Y Fenter Cyllid Preifat

Q2 Mohammad Asghar: Will the Minister make a statement on his oversight of private finance initiatives in Wales?
OAQ(3)0779(FPS)

C2 Mohammad Asghar: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei drosolwg o fentrau cyllid preifat yng Nghymru?
OAQ(3)0779(FPS)

Andrew Davies: I am not actually overseeing the use of PFI in Wales, but I am working with ministerial colleagues to ensure that the Welsh public service becomes a much more intelligent customer through the more effective use of its capital investment. That is reflected in exploring the potential of a Welsh housing bond, for example, as well as the implementation of our waste management strategy.

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf mewn gwirionedd yn arolygu defnyddio mentrau cyllid preifat yng Nghymru, ond yr wyf yn gweithio gyda chyd-weinidogion i sicrhau y daw gwasanaeth cyhoeddus Cymru yn gwsmer llawer mwy deallus drwy ddefnyddio'i fuddsoddiad cyfalaf yn fwy effeithiol. Adlewyrchir hynny wrth archwilio potensial bond tai i Gymru, er enghraifft, yn ogystal â gweithredu ein strategaeth ar reoli gwastraff.

Mohammad Asghar: In the same way as I am critical of the UK Government for throwing money at the banks, I am critical of PFI schemes unless it can be shown that the public sector is getting a good deal from them. How much has the Assembly's PFI contract with Siemens cost year by year since it was set up in the old Welsh Office days, and how long does the current contract have to run?

Andrew Davies: I certainly agree that we should always get best value for the Welsh pound from public expenditure. However, to correct you slightly, the Merlin contract with Siemens is not a PFI contract; it is a standard commercial contract that is let under European Union regulations. However, I can give you the figures for the contract: for 2004-05, the figure was £18.6 million; for 2005-06, it was £42 million; for 2006-07, it was £45.9 million; for 2007-08, it was £41.8 million; and for 2008-09, it was £43 million.

Nick Ramsay: I want to ask the Minister for finance about private finance in the national health service. There are enormous strains on the budget given the recession that we are in at the moment, and we know full well of the problems with the capital and revenue funding coming from Westminster. Does the Minister not think that now would be an appropriate time to review his Government's point-blank refusal to use private finance for capital expenditure on our hospitals in Wales?

Andrew Davies: No. We made a decision early on as part of the negotiations for the 'One Wales' agreement that we would rule out the use of PFI in the health service. We do not see any reason for changing that view. We felt that it did not serve our policy objectives, and I have not seen anything that would require us to reconsider that.

Nick Ramsay: I thank the Minister for finance for his honest answer, but I must say that I find it extraordinary. Only yesterday, several questions were raised in the Chamber regarding the 10-year delay in delivering the critical care centre in my constituency to

Mohammad Asghar: Fel yr wyf yn feirniadol o Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig am daflu arian at y banciau, yr wyf yn feirniadol o fentrau cyllid preifat oni ellir dangos bod y sector cyhoeddus yn cael bargaen dda drwyddynt. Faint y mae contract menter cyllid preifat y Cynulliad gyda Siemens wedi ei gostio fesul blwyddyn ers ei sefydlu yn nyddiau'r hen Swyddfa Gymreig, a faint o oes sydd ar ôl i'r contract cyfredol?

Andrew Davies: Yn sicr, cytunaf y dylem bob amser gael y gwerth gorau am y bunt Gymreig o wariant cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, i'ch cywiro fymryn, nid contract menter cyllid preifat yw'r contract Merlin gyda Siemens; contract masnachol safonol ydyw a osodir dan reoliadau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fodd bynnag, gallaf roi ffigurau'r contract ichi: am 2004-05, £18.6 miliwn oedd y ffigur; am 2005-06, yr oedd yn £42 miliwn; am 2006-07, yr oedd yn £45.9 miliwn; am 2007-08, yr oedd yn £41.8 miliwn; ac am 2008-09, yr oedd yn £43 miliwn.

Nick Ramsay: Hoffwn holi'r Gweinidog cyllid ynghylch cyllid preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae pwysau aruthrol ar y gyllideb oherwydd y dirwasgiad yr ydym ynddo ar hyn o bryd, a gwyddom yn iawn am y problemau gyda'r arian cyfalaf a'r refeniw yn dod o San Steffan. Onid yw'r Gweinidog o'r farn y byddai hyn yn amser priodol i adolygu gwrthodiad diamod ei Lywodraeth i ddefnyddio cyllid preifat ar gyfer gwariant cyfalaf ar ein hysbytai yng Nghymru?

Andrew Davies: Na. Gwnaethom benderfyniad yn gynnar fel rhan o'n cyd-drafodaethau ar gyfer y cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' na fyddem yn defnyddio menter cyllid preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Ni welwn unrhyw reswm dros newid y farn honno. Teimlem nad oedd yn ateb ein hamcanion polisi, ac nid wyf wedi gweld dim a fyddai'n peri inni ailystyried hynny.

Nick Ramsay: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb gonest, ond rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn ei gweld yn sefyllfa hynod. Ddoe diwethaf codwyd nifer o gwestiynau yn y Siambr ynglŷn â'r oedi o 10 mlynedd cyn cyflwyno'r ganolfan gofal critigol yn fy etholaeth i

serve south-east Wales and to replace the Royal Gwent Hospital. Do you not agree that now is an appropriate time to review the policy? Money is tight, so would it not be prudent for a Minister such as yourself to look at all funding avenues for our national health service? At the end of the day, it is the Welsh public who will suffer because of that policy.

Andrew Davies: We are taking a different view of capital investment than we have previously, and taking a much more strategic approach. I have set up the strategic capital investment fund, and the NHS and the Department for Health and Social Services have benefited significantly from that more strategic approach. It is not just about applying a more rigorous business case; it is also to do with procurement and project management. Following the global financial services crisis, we are sceptical as to whether there would be an appetite for PFI in its previous form, even if we were minded to look at it. We are, however, looking at the use of private finance. As I said earlier, the Deputy Minister for Housing is looking at a Welsh housing bond to maximise our expenditure as a Government and to ensure that our pound goes even further in achieving our policy objectives. That is not PFI, and we do not see the use of PFI in the health service as an issue that we want to reopen.

Sharing Best Practice

Q3 Jeff Cuthbert: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to encourage the sharing of best practice between public service bodies in Wales? OAQ(3)0793(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Improving service delivery by transferring best practice and innovation across public services in Wales is essential and is a priority for us. That features strongly in our existing programmes. There are also examples in our forthcoming policy on audit, regulation and inspection, and in the work of the leadership and innovation academy, which I will launch in the autumn.

wasanaethu'r de-ddwyrain ac i gymryd lle Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Oni chytunwch ei bod yn adeg briodol bellach i adolygu'r polisi? Mae arian yn dynn, felly, oni fyddai'n ddoeth i Weinidog fel chi edrych ar bob ffynhonnell ariannu ar gyfer ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol? Yn y pen draw, y cyhoedd yng Nghymru a fydd yn dioddef oherwydd y polisi hwnnw.

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym yn edrych ar fuddsoddi cyfalaf o safbwynt gwahanol i'r un blaenorol, ac yn arddel agwedd lawer mwy strategol. Yr wyf wedi sefydlu'r gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol, ac mae'r GIG a'r Adran Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi elwa'n sylweddol o'r agwedd fwy strategol honno. Nid mater o ddefnyddio achos busnes mwy llym yn unig ydyw; mae a wnelo hyn hefyd â chaffael a rheoli prosiectau. Yn dilyn yr argyfwng byd-eang ym maes gwasanaethau ariannol, yr ydym yn amheus a fyddai awydd am fenter cyllid preifat yn ei ffurf flaenorol, hyd yn oed petaem yn barod i'w hystyried. Yr ydym, fodd bynnag, yn ystyried defnyddio cyllid preifat. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog Tai yn ystyried bond tai i Gymru i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar ein gwariant fel Llywodraeth ac i sicrhau yr aiff ein punt ymhellach fyth i gyflawni ein hamcanion polisi. Nid menter cyllid preifat yw hynny, ac ni welwn fod defnyddio menter cyllid preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn fater y dymunwn ei ailagor.

Rhannu Arfer Gorau

C3 Jeff Cuthbert: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i annog rhannu arfer gorau rhwng cyrff gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0793(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Mae gwella darparu gwasanaethau drwy drosglwyddo arferion gorau ac arloesedd ar draws gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn hanfodol ac yn flaenoriaeth gennym. Mae lle amlwg i hynny yn ein rhaglenni presennol. Mae enghreifftiau hefyd yn ein polisi sydd i ddod ar archwilio, rheoleiddio ac arolygu, ac yng ngwaith yr academi arweinyddiaeth ac arloesi y byddaf yn ei lansio yn yr hydref.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you for that response, Minister. I am sure that we all agree on the importance of collecting and disseminating best practice as a way of driving up performance and standards across public services in Wales. What role will the new invest-to-save fund and other Assembly Government initiatives play in encouraging the sharing of best practice?

Andrew Davies: I have already invited bids to the £60 million invest-to-save fund from a range of public service bodies or those bodies providing public services in Wales. Over the next two years, I want to use that fund to build on and improve best practice, wherever that may be. It may be in local government, the health service or in taking a multi-agency approach to transforming public services. A key criterion of any successful bids to the invest-to-save fund will be the more efficient delivery of the considerable investment that we are making into public services, looking at what is innovative and best practice. We see that as only one element in capturing that best practice and mainstreaming it across Wales.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): A question relating to best practice and how that might assist the former Welsh Development Agency, which is now within the Government, was raised in the economic development debate last week. Many people hoped that the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport would be here to answer those points, but he was not. I think that you were probably here for the debate, but, if not, I will recapitulate for you the concerns that were raised in the Enterprise and Learning Committee's report and by witnesses about the fact that the WDA was such a strong brand, and how that could be protected within Government. How can we have private sector buy-in and how can we ensure that the civil service ethos does not dominate what was a terribly effective brand? Those questions were posed last week, but, unfortunately, the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport was not here to answer those points.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn gytŷn ynghylch pwysigrwydd casglu a lledaenu arferion gorau fel ffordd i wella perfformiad a safonau ar draws gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Pa rôl fydd gan gan y gronfa newydd buddsoddi-i-arbed, a mentrau eraill gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, i annog rhannu arferion gorau?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf eisoes wedi gwahodd cynigion i'r gronfa buddsoddi-i-arbed, sy'n werth £60 miliwn, gan amrediad o gyrrff gwasanaeth cyhoeddus neu'r cyrff hynny sy'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf, mae arnaf eisiau defnyddio'r gronfa honno i adeiladu ar arfer gorau a'i wella, ble bynnag y bo. Gall fod o fewn llywodraeth leol, y gwasanaeth iechyd neu o ran cymryd agwedd aml-asiantaeth i drawsnewid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Maen prawf allweddol i unrhyw gais llwyddiannus i'r gronfa buddsoddi-i-arbed fydd darparu'n fwy effeithlon y buddsoddiad sylweddol yr ydym yn ei wneud mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan edrych ar yr hyn sy'n arloesol ac yn arfer gorau. Gwelwn hynny fel un elfen yn unig yn y gwaith o gipio'r arfer gorau hwnnw a'i briffrydio ar draws Cymru.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Codwyd cwestiwn ynglŷn â'r arfer gorau a'r modd y gallai hynny gynorthwyo hen Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, sydd bellach o fewn y Llywodraeth, yn y ddadl ar ddatblygu economaidd yr wythnos diwethaf. Gobeithiai nifer o bobl y byddai'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yma i ateb y pwyntiau hynny, ond nid oedd yma. Credaf eich bod yma ar gyfer y ddadl, mae'n debyg, ond, os na, ailadroddaf ichi'r pryderon a godwyd yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu a chan dystion am y ffaith fod yr Awdurdod Datblygu'n frand mor gryf, a sut y gellid diogelu hynny o fewn y Llywodraeth. Sut y gallwn sicrhau prynu-i-mewn gan y sector preifat a sut y gallwn sicrhau na fydd ethos y gwasanaeth sifil yn drech na brand a oedd yn un ofnadwy o effeithiol? Gofynnwyd y cwestiynau hyn yr wythnos diwethaf, ond yn anffodus nid oedd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yma i ateb y pwyntiau hynny.

Andrew Davies: There is the concept of a brand and then there is the concept of brand value. At the time, we felt as a Government that the existing WDA and some of the other quangos were not delivering on the Assembly Government's priorities, whether on inward investment, innovation, or focusing on the key high-potential growth sectors in Wales, such as the creative industries, advanced manufacturing, biotechnology and many others. The WDA, as was, was not delivering on our priorities, so we felt strongly, and still do, that the WDA, Education and Learning Wales, the training agency, and the Wales Tourist Board should be merged with the Assembly Government to deliver on our priorities better.

David Lloyd: O ran gwella ac ymarfer da, a wnaiff y Gweinidog olrhain sut mae gwella cydweithio rhwng y sector iechyd, llywodraeth leol a'r sector gwirfoddol?

1.40 p.m.

Andrew Davies: As I mentioned to Jeff Cuthbert, there are many mechanisms. We want to encourage collaboration at a local level, for example, through the local service boards. I know that the top priority for many of the 22 local service boards are issues relating to health and social care, such as delayed transfers to care. For example, Carmarthenshire, which is at the forefront of these developments, has taken collaboration on adult social care a long way. In fact, it is now talking about having shared, aligned or even pooled budgets for provision. Another is the use of the Wales spatial plan, and taking a regional or sub-regional approach to a whole range of service delivery improvements. For example, I was in Torfaen recently to see what they are doing on intermediate care. It has been very successful indeed on intermediate care for older people, and that model is now being rolled out across the former Gwent area. Everything that we are doing is about capturing best practice and seeing what we can do to drive that collaboration at a local, regional or, indeed, all-Wales level.

Andrew Davies: Mae yna gysyniad o frand ac wedyn mae yna gysyniad o werth brand. Ar y pryd, teimlem fel Llywodraeth nad oedd yr Awdurdod Datblygu a rhai o'r cwangos eraill yn cyflawni blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, boed hynny o ran buddsoddi i mewn, arloesi, neu ganolbwyntio ar y sectorau twf allweddol sydd â photensial mawr yng Nghymru, fel y diwydiannau creadigol, uwch-weithgynhyrchu, biotechnoleg a nifer o rai eraill. Nid oedd yr Awdurdod, fel yr oedd, yn cyflawni ein blaenoriaethau, felly teimlem yn gryf, ac yr ydym yn dal i deimlo felly, y dylid cyfuno'r Awdurdod Datblygu, Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, yr asiantaeth hyfforddi, a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau'n well.

David Lloyd: On improving and good practice, will the Minister outline how to improve collaboration between the health sector, local government and the voluntary sector?

Andrew Davies: Fel y soniais wrth Jeff Cuthbert, mae yna nifer o ddulliau. Mae arnom eisiau annog cydweithio ar lefel leol, er enghraifft, drwy'r byrddau gwasanaethau lleol. Gwn mai'r flaenoriaeth uchaf i lawer o'r 22 bwrdd gwasanaethau lleol yw materion yn ymwneud ag iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, megis oedi wrth drosglwyddo i ofal. Er enghraifft, mae sir Gaerfyrddin, sy'n flaenllaw yn y datblygiadau hyn, wedi mynd ymhell i gydweithio ar ofal cymdeithasol i oedolion. A dweud y gwir, mae'n sôn yn awr am rannu, alinio neu hyd yn oed gronni cyllidebau ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth. Enghraifft arall yw defnyddio cynllun gofodol Cymru, a chymryd agwedd ranbarthol neu is-ranbarthol ar ystod lawn o welliannau mewn darparu gwasanaethau. Er enghraifft, bwm yn Nhorfaen yn ddiweddar i weld yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud gyda gofal canolraddol. Bu'n llwyddiannus dros ben gyda gofal canolraddol i bobl hŷn, ac mae'r model hwnnw bellach yn cael ei gyflwyno ar draws hen ardal Gwent. Mae a wnelo popeth yr ydym yn ei wneud â chipio arferion gorau a gweld beth y gallwn ei wneud i ysgogi'r cydweithio hwnnw ar lefel leol neu

ranbarthol neu, yn wir, ar lefel Cymru gyfan.

Torfaen

Q4 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on public service delivery in Torfaen? OAQ(3)0788(FPS)

Andrew Davies: In Torfaen, as throughout Wales, we are increasing support for identifying and spreading innovation and best practice, and helping service providers to improve their service delivery and realise efficiency savings. One example is the transformation of the intermediate care service for older people in Torfaen, brought about by Professor Bim Bhowmick and his team in the area.

Lynne Neagle: I know that you were very impressed by the intermediate care programme. Crucial to its success has been its multi-agency foundations, drawing on the experience and expertise of all sectors to help to deliver improved care for some of the most vulnerable people in my constituency. Do you agree that that approach should serve as an exemplar and that the Assembly Government should be promoting that scheme as an exemplar across Wales and not just in Gwent?

Andrew Davies: Absolutely. I could not agree more. Along with many of my ministerial colleagues, I have been hugely impressed by the work that Bim Bhowmick has been undertaking. As I outlined in response to Jeff Cuthbert, this is exactly the type of exemplar of best practice—an inspirational example—of how services can be transformed. Professor Bim Bhowmick is an inspirational leader. He looked at the problem of delayed transfers to care from a completely different perspective, and said that we needed to stop people going into hospital in the first place. He has been phenomenally successful. There were 1,300 referrals in the second year of the programme, but an estimated 1,100 people have been stopped from going into hospital and treated at home or in residential care, which has saved the local health service £2 million. I also understand that the social services budget in Torfaen is underspent for the first time ever. Therefore, whichever way

Tor-faen

C4 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn Nhor-faen? OAQ(3)0788(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Yn Nhor-faen, fel drwy Gymru gyfan, yr ydym yn cynyddu'r gefnogaeth i ddarganfod a lledaenu arloesedd ac arferion gorau, ac yn helpu darparwyr gwasanaethau i wella'r modd y maent yn darparu gwasanaethau a sicrhau arbedion effeithlonrwydd. Un enghraifft yw trawsnewid y gwasanaeth gofal canolraddol i bobl hŷn yn Nhor-faen, dan ofal yr Athro Bim Bhowmick a'i dîm yn yr ardal.

Lynne Neagle: Gwn fod hy rhaglen gofal canolraddol wedi gwneud argraff ffafriol iawn arnoch. Yn allweddol i'w llwyddiant yr oedd ei sylfeini aml-asiantaeth, gan dynnu ar brofiad ac arbenigedd pob sector i helpu darparu gofal gwell i rai o'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed yn fy etholaeth. A gytunwch y dylid defnyddio hyn fel esiampl, ac y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn hyrwyddo'r cynllun hwnnw fel esiampl ar draws Cymru, nid yng Ngwent yn unig?

Andrew Davies: Yn hollol. Ni allwn gytuno mwy. Ynghyd â llawer o'm cyd-Weinidogion, yr wyf yn llawn edmygedd o'r gwaith y mae Bim Bhowmick wedi bod yn ei wneud. Fel yr amlinellais yn fy ateb i Jeff Cuthbert, dyma'r union fath o esiampl o arfer gorau—enghraifft sy'n ysbrydoli—o'r modd y gellir trawsnewid gwasanaethau. Mae'r Athro Bim Bhowmick yn arweinydd ysbrydolgar. Edrychodd ar broblem oedi wrth drosglwyddo i ofal o safbwynt cwbl wahanol, a dywedodd fod angen inni atal pobl rhag mynd i mewn i'r ysbyty yn y lle cyntaf. Mae wedi bod yn llwyddiannus eithriadol. Cyfeiriwyd 1,300 o bobl yn ail flwyddyn y rhaglen, ond cafodd oddeutu 1,100 o bobl eu harbed rhag mynd i'r ysbyty a chael triniaeth gartref neu mewn gofal preswyl, sydd wedi arbed £2 filiwn i'r gwasanaeth iechyd lleol. Deallaf hefyd bod tanwariant ar y gyllideb gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn Nhor-faen am y tro cyntaf erioed. Felly, pa bynnag ffordd yr ydych yn ei ddiffinio, bu'n brosiect aruthrol o

you define it, it has been a hugely successful project and one that we would want to extend across Wales.

William Graham: The Minister will be well aware of the excellent achievements of the Monmouthshire and Torfaen youth offending team. As you know, it works with young people aged 10 to 17 who, sadly, become involved in the criminal justice system. It helps them not to reoffend by identifying their needs and any specific problems that they experience. Will the Minister ensure that the best practice of that youth offending team can be spread throughout Wales?

Andrew Davies: That is another very good example and one that I saw at first hand the other week, in fact, on the same day that I visited Professor Bim Bhowmick. It was one of a series of visits that I have held over the past nine to 10 months, looking at really good examples at a local level of service transformation. It is an excellent example, and what struck me was not only that it was multi-agency, but that it looked at the needs of young people and their parents together in a systemic way rather than separately. It is a model that I would like to see used elsewhere in Wales. However you analyse it, it has been very successful.

Public Service Finance

Q5 Bethan Jenkins: Will the Minister make a statement on public service finance? OAQ(3)0784(FPS)

Andrew Davies: The challenging economic situation reinforces the need for public service providers across Wales to collaborate more effectively in maximising the value of the Welsh pound in delivering better and more efficient services.

Bethan Jenkins: Do you agree that the Holtham report is yet another indication of the fact that Wales is underfunded and that the Barnett formula needs to be replaced so that Welsh public services are properly

lwyddiannus, a hoffem ei estyn ar draws Cymru.

William Graham: Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol iawn o'r pethau rhagorol a gyflawnwyd gan dîm troseddau ieuenctid sir Fynwy a Thor-faen. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'n gweithio gyda phobl ifanc 10 i 17 oed sydd, ysywaeth, yn cael eu tynnu i mewn i'r drefn gyfiawnder troseddol. Mae'n ei helpu i beidio ag aildroseddu drwy dynnu sylw at eu hanghenion ac unrhyw broblemau penodol sydd ganddynt. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau y gellir lledaenu arferion gorau'r tîm troseddau ieuenctid hwnnw drwy Gymru benbaladr?

Andrew Davies: Dyna enghraifft dda iawn arall, ac un a welais yn uniongyrchol yr wythnos o'r blaen, yn wir, ar yr un diwrnod ag yr ymwelais â'r Athro Bim Bhowmick. Yr oedd yn un o gyfres o ymweliadau yr wyf wedi'u cael yn y naw neu 10 mis diwethaf, i edrych ar enghreifftiau gwirioneddol dda o drawsnewid gwasanaeth, ar lefel leol. Mae'n enghraifft ragorol, a'r hyn a'm trawodd i oedd nid yn unig ei fod yn aml-asiantaeth, ond ei fod yn edrych ar anghenion pobl ifanc a'u rhieni gyda'i gilydd mewn modd systemataidd yn hytrach nag ar wahân. Mae'n fodel yr hoffwn weld ei ddefnyddio mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru. Sut bynnag y dadansoddwch ef, mae wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn.

Cyllid Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

C5 Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? OAQ(3)0784(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Mae'r sefyllfa economaidd anodd yn atgyfnerthu'r angen i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ledled Cymru gydweithio'n fwy effeithiol er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar werth y bunt Gymreig wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau gwell a mwy effeithlon.

Bethan Jenkins: A ydych yn cytuno bod adroddiad Holtham yn arwydd arall o'r ffaith nad yw Cymru'n yn cael ei hariannu'n ddigonol a bod angen disodli fformiwla Barnett er mwyn gallu ariannu gwasanaethau

financed? Do you also agree that it is the duty of the Welsh Government to fight for what is best for Wales, rather than the rest of the UK?

Andrew Davies: We have always stood up for Wales and we have always argued for the best deal for Wales in terms of finances and, for example, accessing European structural funds. I pay tribute to the work of Gerry Holtham and his team; it is a major piece of work. The quality of the work is second to none, taking into account the work undertaken by the Calman commission and the House of Commons Justice Committee, which also said that the Barnett formula needed revision. There is also the forthcoming House of Lords inquiry. We cannot pre-empt what it will say, but I suspect that it may say something similar. Therefore, the policy context has changed.

However, I take issue with your suggestion that we have done badly under the Barnett formula. Expenditure per head in Wales is higher than in England. The Assembly Government's budget has more than doubled since 1999: it was £7 billion in 1999, and it is £16 billion now. Clearly, the big issue for us, in terms of the formula and the way in which it operates, is on convergence—the Barnett squeeze—which, if all other things being equal is not stopped or in some way amended, could potentially lead to a loss in revenue. However, there are other big issues about the transparency of the process. The Holtham commission will have informed our deliberations but it is a long and complex issue. I suspect that the Scots will take a different point of view from us, and we need to negotiate with the UK Government. Therefore, this is not something that will be resolved quickly or easily.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Last week it was said that the First Minister would write to the Chancellor to seek extra resources to meet swine flu contingencies facing the Welsh Assembly Government. The Minister for Health and Social Services has given an assurance that, at present, she envisages no need for extra resources, because it is being contained within her own budget. Are you confident, based on the modelling done to

cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn briodol? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno mai dyletswydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw brwydro dros yr hyn sydd orau i Gymru, yn hytrach nag i weddill y DU?

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym bob amser wedi sefyll yn gadarn dros Gymru ac yr ydym bob amser wedi dadlau dros y fargen orau i Gymru o ran cyllid, a gallu cael cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd, er enghraifft. Rhoddaf deyrnged i waith Gerry Holtham a'i dîm; mae'n ddarn mawr o waith. Mae ansawdd y gwaith heb ei ail, o ystyried y gwaith a gyflawnwyd gan gomisiwn Calman a Phwyllgor Cyfiawnder Tŷ'r Cyffredin, a ddywedodd hefyd fod angen adolygu fformiwla Barnett. Mae ymchwiliad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ar y gweill hefyd. Ni allwn ragweld beth y bydd yn ei ddweud, ond tybiaf y bydd yn dweud rhywbeth tebyg. Felly, mae'r cyd-destun polisi wedi newid.

Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn cytuno â'ch awgrym ein bod wedi gwneud yn wael dan fformiwla Barnett. Mae lefel gwariant y pen yng Nghymru yn uwch nag yn Lloegr. Mae cyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi mwy na dyblu er 1999; yr oedd yn £7 biliwn yn 1999, ac y mae'n £16 biliwn bellach. Yn amlwg, y mater hollbwysig inni, o ran y fformiwla a'r ffordd y mae'n gweithredu, yw cydgyfeirio—gwasgfa Barnett—a allai, a chymryd bod popeth arall yn gyfartal, oni ellir ei atal neu ei ddiwygio rywsut, arwain o bosibl at golli refeniw. Fodd bynnag, mae yna broblemau pwysig eraill ynghylch eglurder y broses. Bydd comisiwn Holtham wedi rhoi sylfaen i'n hystyriaethau, ond y mae'n fater hir a chymhleth. Tybiaf y bydd barn yr Albanwyr yn wahanol i'n barn ni, ac y mae angen inni drafod gyda Llywodraeth y DU. Felly, nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth a gaiff ei ddatrys yn gyflym nac yn hawdd.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wythnos diwethaf dywedwyd y byddai'r Prif Weinidog yn ysgrifennu at y Canghellor i ofyn am adnoddau ychwanegol er mwyn bodloni argyfyngau'r fflw moch sy'n wynebu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi ein sicrhau nad yw, ar hyn o bryd, yn rhagweld y bydd arnom angen adnoddau ychwanegol, gan y cânt eu

date by the Welsh Assembly Government, and with the knowledge of what might come in the future, that you are able to contain the financial pressure that swine flu will put on the health budget and that you will be able to offer significant resources should that request come for money from the reserves that you have available to you as a Government?

Andrew Davies: The Assembly Government will be looking at this issue for some time. The Minister for Health and Social Services has been in the lead on this, not just in Wales but at a UK level. It is a moving target—no pun intended—and we will obviously need to take stock and look at any financial implications that come up. It is too early to say what those will be and whether they will need additional resources. Clearly, we are in touch with the UK Government at a health service level as well as on a financial level with the Treasury. We will continue to make this case for Wales as and when it is needed.

Jeff Cuthbert: Obviously, pay is an important part of public service finance. In today's *Western Mail*—assuming that the article is accurate—I read that the Sports Council for Wales has submitted a request for an 11 per cent increase in the salary of its chief executive. The article also states that you are not pleased with this submission. Do you agree that it is important that pay restraint needs to be shown at all levels within public service?

Andrew Davies: We all know that, in the middle of a recession, thousands of people across Wales and the UK have lost their jobs. Many people are having their pay frozen, if not cut, we know that public finances are increasingly constrained and, as you said, Jeff, public sector pay will be a big issue. Public providers should be aware of the wider context, particularly those who are on higher salary levels and have leadership roles—they must be aware of any actions that they take, the perception of that and the implications on the wider public sector pay

cynnwys yn ei chyllideb. A ydych yn ffyddiog, ar sail y modelu sydd wedi'i gyflawni gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru hyd yn hyn, a chyda'r wybodaeth am yr hyn a allai ddigwydd yn y dyfodol, fod modd ichi gynnal y pwysau ariannol y bydd y ffliw moch yn ei roi ar y gyllideb iechyd, ac y gallwch gynnig digon o adnoddau petai'r cais hwnnw am arian yn dod o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn sydd ar gael ichi fel Llywodraeth?

Andrew Davies: Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ystyried y mater hwn am gryn amser. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi arwain y ffordd gyda hyn, nid yn unig yng Nghymru ond yn y DU hefyd. Mae'n darged symudol—nid oeddwn yn bwriadu chwarae ar eiriau—ac yn amlwg bydd angen inni bwysu a mesur ac ystyried unrhyw oblygiadau ariannol a fydd yn codi. Mae'n rhy gynnar dweud beth fydd y rheini ac a fydd angen adnoddau ychwanegol arnynt. Yn amlwg, yr ydym mewn cysylltiad â Llywodraeth y DU ar lefel gwasanaethau iechyd yn ogystal ag ar lefel ariannol gyda'r Trysorlys. Byddwn yn parhau i ddadlau'r achos hwn dros Gymru pan a phryd y bydd angen inni wneud hynny.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yn amlwg, mae cyflogau'n rhan bwysig o gyllid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yn y *Western Mail* heddiw—a chymryd bod yr erthygl yn gywir—darllenais fod Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi cyflwyno cais am gynnydd o 11 y cant yng nghyflog ei brif weithredwr. Mae'r erthygl hon hefyd yn datgan nad ydych yn hapus â'r cynnig hwn. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig dangos cyfyngiadau cyflog ar bob lefel o fewn gwasanaeth cyhoeddus?

Andrew Davies: Gwyddom i gyd, yng nghanol dirwasgiad, fod miloedd o bobl ledled Cymru a'r DU wedi colli eu swyddi. Mae cyflogau llawer o bobl yn cael eu rhewi, os nad eu torri, gwyddom fod cyllid cyhoeddus yn mynd yn fwyfwy cyfyngedig ac, fel y dywedasoch, Jeff, bydd cyflogau'r sector cyhoeddus yn fater hollbwysig. Dylai darparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus fod yn ymwybodol o'r cyd-destun ehangach, yn enwedig y rheini sydd ar lefelau cyflog uwch a chanddynt rolau arwain—mae'n rhaid iddynt fod yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gamau y

issue.

maent yn eu cymryd, y canfyddiad o hynny a'r goblygiadau ar fater ehangach cyflogau'r sector cyhoeddus.

1.50 p.m.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): The Holtham commission is quite clear on what the consequences of ignoring its findings will be for the Welsh budget—that Wales will lose some £8.5 billion over the next 10 years. I am sure that that is money that you would like to distribute to your Cabinet colleagues. Given the fact that you have now converted to the need to change the Barnett formula, could you outline what your approach will be in negotiating that change with your colleagues at a UK level?

Arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol (Kirsty Williams): Mae comisiwn Holtham yn eithaf clir o ran beth fydd canlyniadau anwybyddu ei ddarganfyddiadau ar gyllideb Cymru—sef y bydd Cymru'n colli oddeutu £8.5 miliwn dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod hwnnw'n arian yr hoffech ei ddosbarthu i'ch cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet. O gofio'r ffaith eich bod bellach wedi'ch argyhoeddi bod angen newid fformiwla Barnett, a allech amlinellu beth fydd eich dull wrth drafod y newid hwnnw gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau ar lefel y DU?

Andrew Davies: I would not accept that I am a convert to the need for change. I have always said that we need to look at any hard evidence for changes to the Barnett formula and what the implications for Wales would be. The Holtham commission has pointed out what effect the convergence mechanism, or the Barnett squeeze, as it is called, would have if no changes were made to the current system, all other things being equal—if there were changes in population or in public expenditure, the effects would not lead to that £8.5 billion change.

Andrew Davies: Ni fyddwn yn derbyn fy mod wedi fy argyhoeddi bod angen y newid hwnnw. Yr wyf bob amser wedi dweud bod angen inni ystyried unrhyw dystiolaeth gadarn fod angen newidiadau yn fformiwla Barnett a beth fyddai'r goblygiadau i Gymru. Mae comisiwn Holtham wedi tynnu sylw at yr effaith y byddai'r dull cydgyfeirio, neu wasgfa Barnett, fel y'i gelwir, yn ei chael oni fydd dim newidiadau yn y system bresennol, a chymryd bod popeth arall yn gyfartal—petai newidiadau yn y boblogaeth neu mewn gwariant cyhoeddus, ni fyddai effeithiau hynny'n arwain at y newid gwerth hwnnw £8.5 biliwn.

Clearly, there are legitimate questions to be asked of the Barnett formula. The Holtham commission has now given us a base. Its calculations were based on the UK Government's own mechanisms for determining funding in the English regions for health and education. Those areas comprise the bulk of our expenditure, which is comparable. It has pointed out the problems that have been caused by the Barnett squeeze in particular.

Yn amlwg, mae cwestiynau teg i'w gofyn am fformiwla Barnett. Mae comisiwn Holtham bellach wedi rhoi sylfaen inni. Yr oedd ei gyfrifiadau'n seiliedig ar ddulliau Llywodraeth y DU ei hun ar gyfer pennu cyllid ar gyfer iechyd ac addysg yn rhanbarthau Lloegr. Mae'r meysydd hynny'n cynnwys y rhan fwyaf o'n gwariant, a gellir ei gymharu. Mae wedi tynnu sylw at y problemau sydd wedi'u hachosi gan wasgfa Barnett yn benodol.

The Barnett formula was devised in 1978, in a pre-devolution period. The world has moved on: we now have devolved Government in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. I suspect that we and Scotland will have a different view on the Barnett formula. For the Scots, fiscal autonomy is more of an

Dyfeisiwyd fformiwla Barnett yn 1978, mewn cyfnod cyn datganoli. Mae'r byd wedi symud ymlaen: mae gennym bellach Lywodraeth ddatganoledig yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Tybiaf y bydd gennym ni a'r Alban farn wahanol am fformiwla Barnett. I'r Albanwyr, mae

issue; for us, it is more about the Barnett squeeze, which does not apply in Scotland. There are also some issues about the way in which the Barnett formula is administered, and there are some legitimate questions about its transparency. The Holtham commission has produced a major piece of work, which now gives us a benchmark and a foundation on which to move forward in discussions with the other devolved administrations as well as with the UK Government.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, neither you, I nor the members of the Holtham commission are naive enough to think that changing the Barnett formula will be easy. As you said, there are parts of the UK that will not want to see those changes. The Holtham commission gives us another option, which we can pursue in the meantime, namely to establish a floor for Welsh expenditure so that we do not see a further increase in the squeeze. If you are not prepared at this stage to accept the principle that the Barnett formula needs to be changed and are not willing to argue that case with your UK colleagues, what will you be doing to work towards the halfway house solution, which is to establish a floor for the Assembly budget so that we do not get squeezed any further?

Andrew Davies: I did not say that we did not support the recommendations of the Holtham commission. What I said is that we need to have that evidence base. Gerry and his high-powered team have given us a base on which to negotiate. One of the first recommendations of the report is that such a floor mechanism be installed to stop any further actions in relation to the Barnett squeeze. Clearly, it is a complex issue and it is not something that we, as a Government in Wales, can determine. When you look at regional provincial funding mechanisms anywhere in the world, it is the federal level of Government that is the ultimate arbiter of change. We will need to negotiate with the UK Government, as well as the other devolved administrations, to discuss these issues.

ymreolaeth ariannol yn bwysicach; i ni, mae'n ymwneud mwy â gwasgfa Barnett, nad yw'n berthnasol yn yr Alban. Mae rhai problemau hefyd ynghylch y ffordd y caiff fformiwla Barnett ei gweinyddu, ac mae rhai cwestiynau teg ynghylch ei eglurder. Mae comisiwn Holtham wedi cynhyrchu gwaith pwysig iawn, sy'n awr yn rhoi meincnod a sylfaen inni symud ymlaen gyda'n trafodaethau gyda'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill yn ogystal â chyda Llywodraeth y DU.

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, nid ydych chi na minnau, nac aelodau comisiwn Holtham, yn ddigon diniwed i feddwl y bydd newid fformiwla Barnett yn hawdd. Fel y dywedaso, mae rhannau o'r DU na fyddant am weld y newidiadau hynny. Mae comisiwn Holtham yn rhoi dewis arall inni y gallwn fynd ar ei drywydd yn y cyfamser, yn bennaf er mwyn sefydlu sylfaen ar gyfer gwariant yng Nghymru fel na welwn gynnydd pellach yn y wasgfa. Os nad ydych yn barod ar hyn o bryd i dderbyn yr egwyddor bod angen newid fformiwla Barnett, ac os nad ydych yn barod i ddadlau'r achos hwnnw gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau yn Llywodraeth y DU, beth fyddwch yn ei wneud i weithio tuag at yr ateb hanner ffordd, sef sefydlu sylfaen ar gyfer cyllideb y Cynulliad fel na chawn ein gwasgu ymhellach?

Andrew Davies: Ni ddywedais nad oeddem yn cefnogi argymhellion comisiwn Holtham. Yr hyn a ddywedais oedd bod arnom angen y sail dystiolaeth honno. Mae Gerry a'i dîm pwerus wedi rhoi sylfaen inni ei drafod. Un o argymhellion cyntaf yr adroddiad yw y dylid defnyddio dull sylfaen o'r fath i atal unrhyw weithredoedd pellach yng nghyswllt gwasgfa Barnett. Yn amlwg, y mae'n fater cymhleth, ac nid yw'n rhywbeth y gallwn ni, fel Llywodraeth yng Nghymru, ei benderfynu. Pan edrychwch ar ddulliau cyllido taleithiol rhanbarthol unrhyw le yn y byd, lefel ffederal y Llywodraeth yw canolwr y newid yn y pen draw. Bydd angen inni negodi gyda Llywodraeth y DU, yn ogystal â'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill, i drafod y materion hyn.

Policy Priorities

Q6 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on his policy priorities for public service delivery? OAQ(3)0782(FPS)

Andrew Davies: My priority is to improve service delivery by increasing efficiency, effectiveness and innovation across Welsh public services. Services co-produced by front-line staff and service users empower both to radically improve service delivery by focusing on what matters most for our citizens, and by eliminating wasteful bureaucracy, duplication and redundant processing, which improves those very services.

Eleanor Burnham: Obviously, we are all concerned. Our leader has just mentioned the Holtham review, which has a huge bearing on us and which will, it is hoped, have a positive effect on the Barnett formula, which many of us on this side of the Chamber have constantly questioned as to its efficacy for Wales. We know that tough decisions will be made in local authority budgets over the next few years, with many losing their reserves because of the economic downturn and the banking situation. We expect future settlements to be tight. What discussions have you had with local authority leaders to reassure them and to ensure that, for example, core service delivery through the third sector is put in place? The third sector is worried, as are local authorities, about the next few years.

Andrew Davies: Our relationship with local government in Wales, individually and collectively through the Welsh Local Government Association, is a very important one. That relationship has improved in the last few years. It is a much more mature relationship and we are in regular dialogue with the Welsh Local Government Association; Brian Gibbons, the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government leads on that.

Blaenoriaethau Polisi

C6 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau polisi ar gyfer cyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? OAQ(3)0782(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Fy mlaenoriaeth yw gwella'r broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus drwy wella effeithlonrwydd, effeithiolrwydd ac arloesedd ar draws gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Nod gwasanaethau a gyd-gynhyrchir gan staff rheng flaen a defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yw gwella'n sylweddol y broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau drwy ganolbwyntio ar y pethau pwysicaf i'n dinasyddion, a thrwy ddileu biwrocratiaeth wastraffus, dyblygu a phrosesu afraid, sy'n gwella'r union wasanaethau hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: Yn amlwg, yr ydym oll yn bryderus. Mae ein harweinydd newydd grybwyll adolygiad Holtham, sy'n effeithio'n drwm ar bawb ohonom ac a fydd, gobeithio, yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar fformiwla Barnett, y mae llawer ohonom ar ochr hon y Siambr wedi ei chwestiynu'n gyson o ran ei heffeithlonrwydd i Gymru. Gwyddom y bydd yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd yng nghyllidebau awdurdodau lleol dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, gyda llawer ohonynt yn colli eu cronfeydd wrth gefn o ganlyniad i'r dirywiad economaidd a'r sefyllfa fancio. Yr ydym yn disgwyl i setliadau'r dyfodol fod yn dynn. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gydag arweinwyr awdurdodau lleol i'w cysuro ac i sicrhau y bydd gwasanaethau craidd, er enghraifft, yn cael eu darparu drwy'r trydydd sector? Mae'r trydydd sector yn poeni, fel y mae awdurdodau lleol, am yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

Andrew Davies: Mae ein perthynas â llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, yn unigol ac ar y cyd drwy Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, yn bwysig iawn. Mae'r berthynas honno wedi gwella dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'n berthynas fwy aeddfed o lawer, a byddwn yn cael deialog rheolaidd â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru; Brian Gibbons, y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, sy'n arwain y ffordd gyda hynny.

We have been in early discussions with it about next year's local government settlement. There is a much greater realism about the state of public finances and about the need for greater collaboration—perhaps in terms of reducing wasteful bureaucracy. Therefore, for example, we can negotiate a limited number of national outcome agreements in service delivery, reducing complexity in terms of our grant regime. There are many other things that we can do as a Government, working with local government, to deliver better services much more efficiently. There is a meeting of the local government partnership council tomorrow, and this is another opportunity for the Government to discuss with local government the future shape of public finances.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, yr ydych wedi cyfeirio eisoes at arfer da yn sir Gaerfyrddin. Fodd bynnag, o ran gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, onid yw'n wir i ddweud bod cynnig gwasanaethau gan gwmnïau lleol, drwy broses dendro, yn cryfhau'r ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau yn lleol, gan eu bod yn bodoli yn lleol, mae eu strwythurau yn lleol ac mae eu cyfraniad yn mynd i'r economi leol? A oes angen i awdurdodau lleol ailedrych ar eu diffiniad o werth am arian ac ystyried cyfraniad y cwmnïau hyn i'r economi leol yn ogystal â'r angen i awdurdodau lleol—fel y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—ymateb i'n cyfrifoldeb statudol i gynaliadwyedd?

Andrew Davies: I could not agree more that value for money or best value does not equate to the lowest price. Industry has found out, to its cost in many cases, that the lowest cost does not always give you sufficient quality and can lead to increased costs in the future.

I had a meeting with my business procurement taskforce this morning, at which we discussed this very issue. The latest figures indicate that the amount of business won by Wales-based companies has increased since a similar survey was done two years ago. At the forefront of that are many of the local authorities. Those

Yr ydym wedi cael trafodaethau cynnar gyda'r Gymdeithas ynghylch setliad llywodraeth leol y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae yna agwedd lawer mwy realistig ar gyflwr cyllid cyhoeddus ac ar yr angen am fwy o gydweithio—efallai o ran lleihau biwrocratiaeth wastraffus. Felly, er enghraifft, gallwn drafod nifer cyfyngedig o gytundebau canlyniadau cenedlaethol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau, gan leihau cymhlethdod yn ein cyfundrefn grantiau. Mae yna lawer o bethau eraill y gallwn eu gwneud fel Llywodraeth, drwy weithio gyda llywodraeth leol, er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau gwell yn fwy effeithiol o lawer. Cynhelir cyfarfod o gyngor partneriaeth llywodraeth leol yfory, ac mae'n gyfle arall i'r Llywodraeth drafod gyda llywodraeth leol ffurf cyllid cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, you have already referred to good practice in Carmarthenshire. However, on the subject of public services, is it not true to say that having services provided by local companies, following a tendering process, strengthens the provision of services locally, since they exist locally, their structures are local and they contribute to the local economy? Do local authorities need to revisit their definition of value for money and give consideration to the contribution of such companies to the local economy as well as to the need for local authorities—in the same way as the National Assembly—to respond to our statutory responsibility for sustainability?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr nad yw gwerth am arian neu werth gorau yn cyfateb i'r pris rhataf. Mae byd diwydiant wedi sylweddoli, er afles iddo mewn llawer achos, nad yw'r gost isaf bob amser yn rhoi ansawdd digonol ichi ac y gall arwain at fwy o gostau yn y dyfodol.

Cyfarfûm â'm tasglu caffael busnes y bore yma, lle bujom yn trafod y mater penodol hwn. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos bod faint o fusnes a enillwyd gan gwmnïau o Gymru wedi gwella ers cyflawni arolwg tebyg ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Mae awdurdodau lleol ar flaen y gad gyda llawer o'r achosion hynny. Mae'r awdurdodau hynny, megis Sir

authorities, such as Carmarthenshire in your own area, see procurement as a corporate priority in terms of delivering their services and they invest a great deal of resources in the form of procurement professionals in that task. They are deriving better services and greater value for money through that investment. Therefore, I wholeheartedly agree with you. Procurement is on the agenda for the local government partnership council meeting tomorrow. Once again, this will give me another opportunity to rehearse the same argument.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, one of the risks to delivering a better health service through the seven new health boards will be that they will not take sufficient account of what is being done in communities in Wales. The chief executive of the NHS told the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee a few months ago that the local service boards would be a part of the formal consultation process so that the seven new boards could take into account what was happening throughout Wales. The problem with that is that we have only six pilot projects. Therefore, in the absence of 22, or however many local service boards you will have, how will the new health boards, in October, consult at a local level?

Andrew Davies: I think that your information is a bit out of date, Jonathan. There are now 22 LSBs and there have been for over a year. There were six pilot schemes initially, but the world has moved on, even if your understanding or knowledge has not.

2.00 p.m.

The Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee reviewed the work of local service boards and it was clear that it was a Government priority to roll these out and, in many areas, locally determined priorities are down to the workings of the local health service and its relationship with local government. So, in many, if not all, cases, LSBs are actively considering these issues. In addition, the Minister for Health and Social Services has made it clear that the

Gaerfyrddin yn eich ardal chi, yn ystyried caffael fel blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol o ran darparu eu gwasanaethau, ac y maent yn buddsoddi llawer o adnoddau mewn gweithwyr caffael proffesiynol ar gyfer y dasg honno. Maent yn darparu gwasanaethau gwell a gwell gwerth am yr arian drwy'r buddsoddiad hwnnw. Felly, cytunaf yn llwyr â chi. Mae caffael ar agenda cyfarfod y cyngor partneriaeth llywodraeth leol yfory. Unwaith eto, bydd hyn yn gyfle arall imi adrodd yr un dadl.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, un o beryglon darparu gwasanaeth iechyd gwell drwy'r saith bwrdd iechyd newydd fydd na fyddant yn ystyried yn ddigonol yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud mewn cymunedau yng Nghymru. Dywedodd prif weithredwr y GIG wrth y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol rai misoedd yn ôl y byddai'r byrddau gwasanaethau lleol yn rhan o'r broses ymgynghori ffurfiol fel y gallai'r saith bwrdd newydd ystyried beth oedd yn digwydd ledled Cymru. Y broblem gyda hynny yw mai chwe phrosiect peilot yn unig sydd gennym. Felly, yn absenoldeb y 22, neu faint bynnag o fyrddau gwasanaethau lleol a fydd gennych, sut y bydd y byrddau iechyd newydd, ym mis Hydref, yn ymgynghori ar lefel leol?

Andrew Davies: Credaf fod eich gwybodaeth braidd yn hen, Jonathan. Bellach, mae 22 o fyrddau gwasanaethau lleol ac mae hynny'n wir ers dros flwyddyn. Cafwyd chwe chynllun peilot yn wreiddiol, ond mae'r byd wedi symud ymlaen, hyd yn oed os nad yw eich dealltwriaeth na'ch gwybodaeth chi wedi gwneud yr un fath.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol wedi adolygu gwaith y byrddau gwasanaethau lleol ac yr oedd yn amlwg ei bod yn un o flaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth i gyflwyno'r rhain, ac mewn nifer o ardaloedd, dulliau gweithio'r gwasanaeth iechyd lleol a'i berthynas â llywodraeth leol sy'n gyfrifol am flaenoriaethau a bennir yn lleol. Felly, mewn llawer achos, os nad ym mhob achos, y byrddau gwasanaethau lleol sy'n ystyried y materion hyn. Hefyd, mae'r Gweinidog dros

local health boards will be expected to work with local government and LSBs in delivering its services.

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi'i gwneud yn glir y bydd disgwyl i'r byrddau iechyd lleol weithio gyda llywodraeth leol a byrddau gwasanaethau lleol wrth ddarparu eu gwasanaethau.

Ministerial Portfolios

Q7 Jenny Randerson: What does the Minister take into consideration when allocating funding to ministerial portfolios to ensure that the 'One Wales' commitments can be delivered? OAQ(3)0801(FPS)

Andrew Davies: The Assembly Government's budgets are developed to deliver the 'One Wales' programme for Government, and to deliver our work to help people, communities and businesses through the global economic downturn.

Jenny Randerson: This year, your Government received £21 million as a result of the Department of Health's consequential for disabled children and young people. Over half of that money has not yet been allocated to disabled children. Is it the Government's intention to allocate the full £21 million to disabled children, or are you planning to allocate some of it to other budgets? When will you announce details of further allocations?

Andrew Davies: As you know, it is a principle of funding through the Barnett formula that, with regard to any consequentials that we get, that it is a matter for the Assembly Government to determine priorities. The Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, Jane Hutt, has been leading on this issue and we have been giving it active consideration. We are investing a considerable amount of money in this area. Either I or the Minister will write to you about the latest position on this.

Chris Franks: One of the Welsh Government's commitments is to promote employment, especially in areas such as the Heads of the Valleys. Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council has recently cut manual workers' jobs, including caretaker posts, which has threatened the future of Maes-yr-Haf community centre in Trealaw.

Portffolios Gweinidogion

C7 Jenny Randerson: Beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei ystyried wrth ddyrannu cyllid i bortffolios Gweinidogion i sicrhau y gellir cyflawni ymrwymïadau 'Cymru'n Un'? OAQ(3)0801(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Caiff cyllidebau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eu datblygu i gyflwyno rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' y Llywodraeth ac i gyflawni ein gwaith i helpu pobl, cymunedau a busnesau drwy'r dirywiad economaidd byd-eang.

Jenny Randerson: Eleni, cafodd eich Llywodraeth £21 miliwn o ganlyniad i swm canlyniadol yr Adran Iechyd ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc anabl. Mae dros hanner yr arian hwnnw heb ei ddyrannu i blant anabl eto. A yw'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu dyrannu'r £21 miliwn i gyd i blant anabl, ynteu a ydych yn bwriadu dyrannu rhywfaint ohono i gyllidebau eraill? Pryd y byddwch yn cyhoeddi manylion dyraniadau pellach?

Andrew Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, un o egwyddorion cyllido fformiwla Barnett yw mai mater i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yw pennu blaenoriaethau ynghylch unrhyw symiau canlyniadol a gawn. Bu Jane Hutt, y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, yn arwain ar y mater hwn ac yr ydym wedi ei ystyried yn drylwyr. Yr ydym yn buddsoddi swm sylweddol o arian yn y maes hwn. Bydd naill ai'r Gweinidog neu fi yn ysgrifennu atoch am y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf.

Chris Franks: Un o ymrwymïadau Llywodraeth Cymru yw hybu cyflogaeth, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd megis Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi dileu swyddi gweithwyr llaw yn ddiweddar, gan gynnwys swyddi gofalwyr, gan fygwth dyfodol canolfan gymunedol Maes-yr-Haf yn

A former leader of the council has criticised the cuts, and has said that the council should look at senior management posts first. Do you agree that the Welsh Government's budget priorities are aimed at protecting front-line services and that councils should adopt the same approach?

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery is not a member of Rhondda borough council. I have said that before—I am sorry, I meant Rhondda Cynon Taf council. That dates me.

Andrew Davies: We have always made it clear that spending and policy decisions at a local level are matters for the local authority. It is not up to me to intervene in those decisions. However, we are working with local authorities, such as Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr and others, to address the issue of long-term unemployment. I recently visited a scheme in Merthyr Tydfil run by the Cwm Taf NHS Trust, which has helped 120 long-term unemployed people on incapacity benefit into work in the health service. I know that it is in active discussions with Rhondda Cynon Taf council to roll out this approach, which is employer-led, to address one of the big challenges that we have in Wales, particularly in the Heads of the Valleys areas.

Alun Cairns: Plaid Cymru's laptops-for-all policy was launched in February 2009 with funding that you made available. That funding of £100,000 provided for 225 laptops in Victoria Primary School in Abersychan. Given that we are approaching the end of the academic year, what progress has been made under Plaid Cymru's laptops-for-all policy, and what money have you made available for the next financial year to extend the policy, assuming it is successful, given that it was fundamental to the Plaid Cymru campaign but also to your 'One Wales' commitment?

Andrew Davies: You would not expect me to outline any specific spending priorities for the next financial year, because, no doubt, the

Nhrealaw. Mae un o gyn arweinwyr y cyngor wedi beirniadu'r toriadau, gan ddweud y dylai'r cyngor edrych ar swyddi uwch reolwyr yn gyntaf. A ydych yn cytuno bod blaenoriaethau cyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u hanelu at ddiogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen ac y dylai cyngorau fabwysiadu'r un ymagwedd?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn aelod o gyngor bwrdeistref Rhondda. Yr wyf wedi dweud hynny o'r blaen—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf yr oeddwn yn ei olygu. Mae hynny'n dangos fy oed.

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym bob amser wedi gwneud yn glir mai materion i'r awdurdod lleol yw penderfyniadau ynghylch polisiâu a gwariant ar lefel leol. Nid fy lle i yw ymyrryd yn y penderfyniadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol, megis Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr ac eraill, i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra hirdymor. Ymwelais yn ddiweddar â chynllun yn Merthyr Tudful a redir gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Cwm Taf, sydd wedi helpu 120 o bobl a oedd yn ddi-waith ers cyfnod hir ac yn hawlio budd-dal analluogrwydd i gael swydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Gwn eu bod wrthi'n trafod gyda chynghor Rhondda Cynon Taf i gyflwyno'r dull hwn, sy'n cael ei arwain gan gyflogwyr, er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag un o'r prif heriau sydd gennym yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yn ardaloedd Blaenau'r Cymoedd.

Alun Cairns: Lanswyd polisi Plaid Cymru o gael gliniadur i bawb ym mis Chwefror 2009 gyda chyllid a neilltuwyd gennych. Yr oedd y cyllid hwnnw o £100,000 yn darparu 225 o gliniaduron ar gyfer Ysgol Gynradd Victoria yn Abersychan. O ystyried ein bod yn dynesu at ddiwedd y flwyddyn academiaidd, pa gynnydd a wnaethpwyd dan bolisi Plaid Cymru o gael gliniadur i bawb, a pha arian yr ydych wedi'i ddarparu ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf i ehangu'r polisi, a thybio y bydd yn llwyddiannus, o gofio'i fod yn rhan sylfaenol o ymgyrch Plaid Cymru ac o'ch ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' hefyd?

Andrew Davies: Ni fydddech yn disgwyl imi amlinellu unrhyw flaenoriaethau gwariant penodol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf,

Presiding Officer would criticise me for going outside the formal processes of the Assembly. You will have more than enough time, Alun, along with your colleagues on the Conservative benches to look at this. I am sure that the Chair of the Finance Committee, Angela Burns, would also remonstrate with me, if I was to give information ahead of the formal process. On your specific second question on our policy in terms of laptops, I will of course write to you on that or the relevant Minister will write to you.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 8, OAQ(3)0757(FPS), yn ôl.

The Future Funding of Wales

Q9 Peter Black: What discussions has the Minister had with the Treasury with regard to the future funding of Wales?
OAQ(3)0770(FPS)

Andrew Davies: I have regular discussions with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury on financial matters, including the future funding of Wales.

Peter Black: I obviously would not have expected you to have had discussions yet with the Treasury on the Holtham report. However, may I ask you what your view is of the views expressed by Peter Hain, the Secretary of State for Wales, who seems to believe that this report is an argument for the status quo? Does the Government agree with the Secretary of State for Wales on this or will you be taking a different view to the Treasury in future months?

Andrew Davies: I am not sure that the Secretary of State was arguing for the status quo. He was clearly commenting on the report on the day it was published. He, like us, will obviously look at the report. In fact, a week or so ago I wrote to Liam Byrne, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, not only welcoming him to his new job, but offering to give him a briefing on the Holtham commission report. We will continue those discussions both with the Treasury and the wider UK Government on the negotiations

oherwydd byddai'r Llywydd heb os yn fy meirniadu am beidio â chadw at brosesau ffurfiol y Cynulliad. Cewch fwy na digon o amser, Alun, ynghyd â'ch cyd-Aelodau ar feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr, i edrych ar hyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, Angela Burns, hefyd yn fy nwrddio pe bawn yn darparu gwybodaeth cyn y broses ffurfiol. O ran eich ail gwestiwn penodol ynghylch ein polisi yng nghyswllt gliniaduron, byddaf wrth gwrs yn ysgrifennu atoch yn glŷn â hynny, neu bydd y Gweinidog perthnasol yn ysgrifennu atoch.

The Presiding Officer: Question 8, OAQ(3)0757(FPS), has been withdrawn.

Cyllido Cymru i'r Dyfodol

C9 Peter Black: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda'r Trysorlys ynghylch cyllido Cymru i'r dyfodol?
OAQ(3)0770(FPS)

Andrew Davies: Byddaaf yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys ar faterion ariannol, gan gynnwys cyllido Cymru yn y dyfodol.

Peter Black: Yn amlwg, ni fyddwn wedi disgwyl ichi gael trafodaethau gyda'r Trysorlys eto ynghylch adroddiad Holtham. Fodd bynnag, a gaf fi ofyn beth yw eich barn am y safbwyntiau a fynegodd Peter Hain, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, sy'n credu yn ôl pob golwg fod yr adroddiad hwn yn ddadl dros gadw'r sefyllfa bresennol? A yw'r Llywodraeth yn cytuno ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar hyn, ynteu a fyddwch yn cyflwyno barn wahanol i'r Trysorlys yn ystod y misoedd nesaf?

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf yn siŵr a oedd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn dadlau dros gadw'r sefyllfa bresennol. Yr oedd yn amlwg yn gwneud sylw ar yr adroddiad ar y diwrnod y cafodd ei gyhoeddi. Bydd ef, fel ninnau, yn amlwg yn edrych ar yr adroddiad. Yn wir, ysgrifennais at Liam Byrne, Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, wythnos neu ddwy'n ôl, nid yn unig i'w groesawu i'w swydd newydd ond hefyd i gynnig rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf iddo am adroddiad comisiwn Holtham. Byddwn yn parhau'r

around the recommendations contained in the first stage of the Holtham commission's report.

Darren Millar: I know that one thing that is being discussed at the moment between the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Treasury is the swine flu epidemic and the cost. I know that these issues were referred to earlier by my colleague, Andrew R.T. Davies. Given that in a letter to the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee, the Minister for Health and Social Services indicated that the pandemic preparedness programme has already cost over £11 million and that those costs are continuing to escalate in Wales, this is clearly going to leave a significant hole in the NHS budget going forward, unless you manage to secure some support from the UK Treasury. What contingency plans do you have in place if this hole continues to grow, as I expect that it will, and as the clinicians are predicting, from the autumn onwards? If there is going to be a sizeable hole, which part of the budget will you look to cut?

Andrew Davies: In Government, you plan your spending programmes according to Government priorities, whether they are 'One Wales' priorities or other key priorities for us as a Government. However, inevitably, you keep resources for those events that could not be foreseen. That is responsible government and that is something that we would do. As I said in my reply to Andrew R.T. Davies, the Minister for health has been not only leading on this in Wales, but at a UK level; she has helped inform the UK Government's understanding and grasp of the issue. Of course, we will always look at the financial implications of any actions that we take. We were roundly criticised about a year ago, when I made the first announcement on the strategic capital investment fund, with people saying, 'This is outrageous. Why are you wasting money on preparations for avian flu?' I think that we have shown that we are a prudent Government that has the health of the citizens of Wales at the top of its agenda.

trafodaethau hynny gyda'r Trysorlys a chyda Llywodraeth y DU yn ehangach ynghylch y trafodaethau am yr argymhellion sydd yng ngham cyntaf adroddiad comisiwn Holtham.

Darren Millar: Gwn mai un peth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Thrysorlys y DU yn ei drafod ar hyn o bryd yw'r epidemig o'r fflw moch a'r gost. Gwn fod fy nghyd-Aelod, Andrew R.T. Davies, wedi cyfeirio at y materion hyn yn gynharach. O ystyried bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dweud mewn llythyr at y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, fod y rhaglen baratoi ar gyfer pandemig eisoes wedi costio dros £11 miliwn a bod y costau hynny'n dal i gynyddu yng Nghymru, mae'n amlwg y bydd hyn yn gadael twll sylweddol yng nghyllideb y GIG yn y dyfodol, oni lwyddwch i sicrhau rhywfaint o gymorth gan Drysorlys y DU. Pa gynlluniau wrth gefn sydd gennych os bydd y twll hwn hyn dal i gynyddu, fel y disgwyliaf iddo wneud ac fel mae'r clinigwyr yn rhagweld, o'r hydref ymlaen? Os bydd twll sylweddol, pa ran o'r gyllideb y byddwch yn ystyried ei chwtoigi?

Andrew Davies: Mewn Llywodraeth yr ydych yn cynllunio'ch rhaglenni gwariant yn unol â blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth, boed yn flaenoriaethau 'Cymru'n Un' ynteu'n flaenoriaethau allweddol eraill i ni fel Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, byddwch wrth reswm yn cadw adnoddau ar gyfer y digwyddiadau hynny na ellid eu rhagweld. Dyna yw llywodraeth gyfrifol, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddem yn ei wneud. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Andrew R.T. Davies, mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd wedi bod yn arwain ar hyn ar lefel y DU yn ogystal ag yng Nghymru; mae wedi helpu cynyddu dealltwriaeth a dirnadaeth Llywodraeth y DU o'r mater. Wrth gwrs, byddwn bob amser yn ystyried oblygiadau ariannol unrhyw gamau a gymerwn. Cawsom ein beirniadu'n hallt oddeutu blwyddyn yn ôl pan wneuthum y cyhoeddiad cyntaf am y gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol, a phobl yn dweud, 'Mae hyn yn warthus. Pam yr ydych yn gwastraffu arian ar baratodau ar gyfer y fflw adar?' Credaf inni ddangos ein bod yn Llywodraeth ddoeth sy'n rhoi iechyd dinasyddion Cymru ar frig ei hagenda.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau Questions to Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills

School Building Programmes

Q1 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement on the capital moneys for school building programmes in the city of Newport in the next financial year? OAQ(3)0995(CEL)

The Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Hutt): Newport City Council has already secured £15 million of strategic capital investment funding for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 for the school building programmes, in addition to formulae funding capital allocations for 2009-10.

William Graham: You will know how important the schools partnership programme is for Newport, both for its pupils and citizens generally. Can you tell me why the schools that remained open during the time of particularly inclement weather are being penalised by the system of making money available to the local education authority, whereas those schools that remained closed are not?

2.10 p.m.

Jane Hutt: That supplementary is very different to the original question. We knew that the period of inclement weather was a very difficult time. I pay tribute to the leadership of those schools—to their headteachers and governing bodies who made difficult decisions. However, as William said, we want to acknowledge the investment that we are making in refurbishment through the twenty-first century school programme, which we are sharing with the Welsh Local Government Association. I was pleased to meet councillor Peter Fox yesterday to agree that we were moving in the right direction.

Mohammad Asghar: I congratulate Newport City Council on opening the second Welsh-medium primary school in the city last September, recognising the growing demand

Rhaglenni Adeiladu Ysgolion

C1 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr arian cyfalaf ar gyfer rhaglenni adeiladu ysgolion yn ninas Casnewydd yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf? OAQ(3)0995(CEL)

Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Hutt): Mae Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd eisoes wedi sicrhau £15 miliwn o gyllid buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng 2008-09 a 2010-11 ar gyfer y rhaglenni adeiladu ysgolion, yn ychwanegol at y dyraniadau cyllid cyfalaf ar gyfer 2009-10.

William Graham: Gwyddoch mor bwysig yw'r rhaglen partneriaeth ysgolion i Gasnewydd, i ddisgyblion ac i ddinasyddion y ddinas yn gyffredinol. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pam y mae'r ysgolion a arhosodd ar agor yn ystod y cyfnod o dywydd garw iawn yn cael eu cosbi gan y system am ddarparu arian i'r awdurdod addysg lleol, tra nad yw'r ysgolion hynny a arhosodd ar gau yn cael eu cosbi?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r cwestiwn atodol hwnnw'n wahanol iawn i'r cwestiwn gwreiddiol. Gwyddem fod y cyfnod o dywydd garw yn gyfnod anodd iawn. Rhoddaf deyrnged i arweinwyr yr ysgolion hynny—i'w penaethiaid a'u cyrff llywodraethu am wneud penderfyniadau anodd. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd William, y mae arnom eisiau cydnabod y buddsoddiad a wnawn mewn adnewyddu drwy gyfrwng rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, a rannwn gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Yr oedd yn bleser gennyf gwrdd â'r cynghorydd Peter Fox ddoe, i gytuno ein bod yn symud yn y cyfeiriad cywir.

Mohammad Asghar: Llongyfarchaf Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd ar agor yr ail ysgol gynradd Gymraeg yn y ddinas fis Medi diwethaf, gan gydnabod y galw cynyddol am

for children to be able to speak both Welsh and English. At the same time, the council is paying Torfaen County Borough Council to enable children from Newport to attend the secondary school, Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw, acknowledging the increasing number of parents who want their children to have a bilingual education. Could you impress upon Newport City Council the need to plan well ahead in establishing a Welsh-medium secondary school for the city as early as possible?

Jane Hutt: I also congratulate the council on opening the second Welsh-medium primary school in the city last September. It shows that that authority recognises a growing demand for children to be able to speak Welsh, as well as English. You know that we are consulting on the Welsh-medium education strategy and on how we monitor and plan for the demand in Welsh-medium education. Clearly, where new primary schools are opened, progression must be considered. My announcement of £3 million for Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw was welcome recognition of that in relation to the provision of secondary Welsh-medium education.

Sefydlu Coleg Ffederal Cymraeg

C2 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch sefydlu coleg ffederal Cymraeg yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0993(CEL)

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad ar addysg uwch, yr wyf yn croesawu ac yn cefnogi'r model cydweithredol ar gyfer coleg ffederal i Gymru, a amlinellir yn adroddiad yr Athro Robin Williams.

Nerys Evans: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod yn derbyn adroddiad yr Athro Williams ar sefydlu coleg ffederal, ond y pwynt allweddol er mwyn sicrhau bod hwnnw'n dod yn realiti yw cyllid. Gan eich bod wedi derbyn yr adroddiad, a allwch sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n darparu'r cyllid a ddynodir yn yr adroddiad er mwyn sicrhau bod coleg ffederal yn dod yn realiti?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch o symud ymlaen gydag adroddiad yr Athro Robin Williams.

i blant allu siarad Cymraeg a Saesneg fel ei gilydd. Ar yr un pryd, mae'r cyngor yn talu Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen er mwyn galluogi plant o Gasnewydd i fynychu'r ysgol uwchradd, Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw, gan gydnabod nifer cynyddol y rhieni y mae arnynt eisiau i'w plant gael addysg ddwyieithog. A allech bwysleisio wrth Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd fod angen cynllunio ymhell ymlaen llaw i sefydlu ysgol uwchradd Gymraeg ar gyfer y ddinas cyn gynted â phosibl?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf fi hefyd yn llongyfarch y cyngor ar agor yr ail ysgol gynradd Gymraeg yn y ddinas fis Medi diwethaf. Dengys hynny fod yr awdurdod hwnnw'n cydnabod bod galw cynyddol am i blant allu siarad Cymraeg yn ogystal â Saesneg. Gwyddoch ein bod yn ymgynghori ar y strategaeth addysg Gymraeg ac am y ffordd yr ydym yn monitro'r galw am addysg Gymraeg ac yn cynllunio ar ei gyfer. Yn amlwg, pan agorir ysgolion cynradd rhaid ystyried dilyniant. Yr oedd fy nghyhoeddiad bod £3 miliwn i gael ei roi i Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw yn cydnabod hynny yng nghyswllt darparu addysg uwchradd Gymraeg, a chafodd y cyhoeddiad hwnnw groeso brwd.

Establishing a Welsh Federal College

Q2 Nerys Evans: Will the Minister make a statement with regard to establishing a Welsh federal college in Wales? OAQ(3)0993(CEL)

Jane Hutt: As I said in my statement on higher education. I welcome and support the collaborative model for a Welsh federal college which is outlined in Professor Robin Williams' report.

Nerys Evans: I am pleased to hear that you accept Professor Williams's report on the establishment of a federal college, but the crucial point in realising that is funding. Given that you have accepted the report, can you ensure that the Government of Wales provides the funding noted in the report so that a federal college becomes a reality?

Jane Hutt: I am pleased to be moving ahead with Professor Robin Williams's report.

The model offered builds on the strength of the current investment in the Welsh-medium higher education sector group network. We now have to look in detail at the plan and the investment needed to take forward the model that is proposed. The opportunity was clearly signalled in my statement on higher education some weeks ago when I put the federal college alongside the Heads of the Valleys university initiative in the key spending priorities for higher education.

Paul Davies: You have just confirmed that you accept Professor Robin Williams's report. Can you, therefore, confirm that you accept the report's recommendations in full?

Jane Hutt: I have clearly recognised how Professor Robin Williams has approached this with his planning group. He has delivered a report with recommendations that build on current actions such as the Welsh-medium higher education sector group. However, this report takes our work forward, mainstreaming Welsh-medium higher education into all of our higher education institutions; the report heralds that step change. I will meet professor Williams over the summer to discuss in detail how we implement those recommendations.

Paul Davies: In his report, Professor Williams also highlighted that a benefit of the federal college would be to provide a means of advancing the Welsh language and of promoting its public status. How do you envisage this recommendation being implemented and how quickly do you intend to implement all of the recommendations?

Jane Hutt: It is important to look in detail at Professor Williams's recommendations with him and place them in the context of my higher education plan, which, as you know, I shall bring back to the Assembly in the autumn. It will demonstrate my commitment to taking the recommendations forward.

It is clear that the mission is to maintain, develop and oversee Welsh-medium provision in higher education, and it will ensure that all higher education institutions

Mae'r model a gynigiwyd yn adeiladu ar gryfder y buddsoddiad presennol yn rhwydwaith y grŵp sector addysg uwch Gymraeg. Rhaid inni yn awr edrych yn fanwl ar y cynllun ac ar y buddsoddiad sy'n angenrheidiol i fwrw ymlaen â'r model a gynigir. Cafwyd awgrym clir o'r cyfle yn fy natganiad ar addysg uwch rai wythnosau'n ôl, pan osodais y coleg ffederal ochr yn ochr â chynllun prifysgol Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn y prif flaenoriaethau gwariant ar gyfer addysg uwch.

Paul Davies: Yr ydych newydd gadarnhau eich bod yn derbyn adroddiad yr Athro Robin Williams. A allwch felly gadarnhau eich bod yn derbyn argymhellion yr adroddiad yn llawn?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf wedi cydnabod yn glir sut y mae'r Athro Robin Williams wedi ymdrin â hyn gyda'i grŵp cynllunio. Mae wedi darparu adroddiad gydag argymhellion sy'n adeiladu ar gamau presennol, megis y grŵp sector addysg uwch Gymraeg. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad hwn yn symud ein gwaith yn ei flaen, gan brif ffrydio addysg uwch Gymraeg yn ein holl sefydliadau addysg uwch; mae'r adroddiad yn arwydd o'r newid sylweddol hwnnw. Byddaf yn cwrdd â'r athro Williams dros yr haf i drafod yn fanwl sut y byddwn yn rhoi'r argymhellion hynny ar waith.

Paul Davies: Yn ei adroddiad, dywedodd yr Athro Williams hefyd mai un o fuddiannau'r coleg ffederal fyddai darparu ffordd i ddatblygu'r iaith Gymraeg a hyrwyddo'i statws cyhoeddus. Sut yr ydych yn rhagweld y caiff yr argymhelliad hwn ei roi ar waith, a pha mor gyflym y bwriadwch roi'r holl argymhellion ar waith?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig edrych yn fanwl ar argymhellion yr Athro Williams gydag ef a'u gosod yng nghyd-destun fy nghynllun addysg uwch. Byddaf yn dod â hwnnw'n ôl at y Cynulliad yn yr hydref, fel y gwyddoch, a bydd yn dangos fy ymrwymiad i hyrwyddo'r argymhellion.

Mae'n amlwg mai'r genhadaeth yw cynnal, datblygu a goruchwylio darpariaeth Gymraeg mewn addysg uwch, a bydd yn sicrhau bod yr holl sefydliadau addysg uwch yn rhan o'r

will be part of the *coleg ffederal*. Indeed, in terms of the reconfiguration and collaboration fund and our commitment to this, we will take this forward to ensure that we have Welsh-medium higher education teaching posts in our higher education institutions across Wales.

Further Education Colleges

Q3 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the introduction of three-year budgets for FE colleges? OAQ(3)0989(CEL)

The Deputy Minister for Skills (John Griffiths): ‘One Wales’ has identified the desirability of three-year budget settlements. Now that the national planning and funding system is fully implemented, we will be conducting a review of its operation. This will include the feasibility of a three-year budget approach.

Peter Black: I hesitate to point out that we are halfway through this Assembly before you have even started to look at this pledge in the ‘One Wales’ agreement. Given that you only have two years left in which to implement this pledge, will you have time to put three-year budgets in place for further education colleges, and can you guarantee that the national planning and funding system will not be changed yet again in the meantime, and that the principals of FE colleges can rely on some fiscal certainty when planning their budgets instead of the inconsistency they have seen so far from your Government?

John Griffiths: I do not accept that there has been inconsistency on the part of the Welsh Assembly Government in this regard, Peter. We have worked closely with the FE colleges and other key partners to work up the national planning and funding system, and it has now been fully implemented. We want to move to stability for planning on an even greater level, and that is what the review of the national planning and funding system is all about.

We have a four-year Assembly in which to

coleg ffederal. Yn wir, yng nghyd-destun y gronfa ad-drefnu a chydweithredu a’n hymrwymiad i hyn, byddwn yn hyrwyddo hyn er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym swyddi mewn addysg uwch Gymraeg yn ein sefydliadau addysg uwch ledled Cymru.

Colegau Addysg Bellach

C3 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyflwyno cyllidebau tair blynedd ar gyfer colegau addysg bellach? OAQ(3)0989(CEL)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau (John Griffiths): Mae ‘Cymru’n Un’ wedi nodi bod setliadau cyllideb tair blynedd yn ddymunol. Gan fod y system gynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol ar waith yn llawn bellach, byddwn yn gwneud adolygiad o’i gweithrediad. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys dichonoldeb gweithredu ar sail cyllidebau tair blynedd.

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn petruso cyn egluro ein bod wedi cyrraedd hanner ffordd yng nghyfnod y Cynulliad hwn cyn ichi hyd yn oed ystyried yr addewid hwn yng nghytundeb ‘Cymru’n Un’. Gan nad oes gennych ond dwy flynedd yn weddill i gyflawni’r addewid hwn, a fydd gennych ddigon o amser i roi cyllidebau tair blynedd ar waith ar gyfer colegau addysg bellach, ac a allwch sicrhau na newidir y system gynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol eto fyth yn y cyfamser, ac y gall prifathrawon colegau addysg bellach fod yn siŵr o gael rhywfaint o sicrwydd ariannol wrth gynllunio’u cyllidebau, yn lle’r anghysondeb y maent wedi ei weld hyd yma gan eich Llywodraeth?

John Griffiths: Nid wyf yn derbyn bod anghysondeb wedi bod ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn hyn, Peter. Yr ydym wedi cydweithio’n agos â cholegau addysg bellach a phartneriaid allweddol eraill i ddatblygu’r system gynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol, ac mae ar waith yn llawn bellach. Yr ydym am gael mwy fyth o sefydlogrwydd ar gyfer cynllunio, a dyna yw holl bwrpas yr adolygiad o’r system gynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol.

Mae gennym Gynulliad pedair blynedd i

implement the 'One Wales' agreement, and we are confident that we can take this review and the consideration of three-year budgets forward within that timeframe.

David Lloyd: Ddirprwy Weinidog, a allwch olrhain sut y mae arian cydgyfeiriant o Ewrop o dan law Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gynyddu cyllid addysg bellach?

John Griffiths: Further education accessed European funding quite considerably during the previous programme round. This time, there has been some uncertainty as to whether FE colleges would be better off accessing funding as lead sponsors, as joint sponsors, or perhaps as deliverers under the projects of another organisation. That is why we have just seen guidance issued by WEFO to clarify FE access of the current European funding programme. That has been welcomed by FE colleges right across Wales.

We now expect FE access of this funding to develop, and we know that there are a number of projects around, such as the example in west Wales of local authority projects that further education colleges could potentially deliver.

Nick Bourne: Deputy Minister, you will be aware of the great degree of uncertainty that exists in the further education sector and the prospect of job losses because of the poor budget settlement. So far, halfway through this Assembly, with regard to the delivery of the education part of the 'One Wales' agreement, not only have we not seen delivery on the laptops for all policy, but, on the three-year budget cycle, there is no immediate prospect of change to help that sector.

Given that, at 1.45 p.m., we heard of the threat of 46 job losses at the University of Wales Lampeter because of underfunding from the higher education section of your budget, what assurance can you give to the further education sector with regard to that section of your budget?

John Griffiths: We work closely with the

weithredu cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', ac yr ydym yn ffyddiog y gallwn fwrw ymlaen â'r adolygiad hwn ac ystyried cyllidebau tair blynedd o fewn y cyfnod hwnnw.

David Lloyd: Deputy Minister, can you outline how convergence funding from Europe, administered by the Welsh European Funding Office, is being used to increase further education funding?

John Griffiths: Llwyddodd addysg bellach i gael cryn dipyn o gyllid Ewropeaidd yn ystod cylch y rhaglen flaenorol. Y tro hwn, yr oedd rhywfaint o ansicrwydd ynghylch a fyddai'n fwy manteisiol i golegau addysg bellach allu cael cyllid fel noddwyr arweiniol, fel noddwyr ar y cyd, neu efallai fel rhai sy'n gweithredu o dan brosiectau corff arall. Dyna pam yr ydym newydd weld cyhoeddi arweiniad gan Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru i egluro sut y gall addysg bellach ddefnyddio'r rhaglen ariannu Ewropeaidd bresennol. Mae colegau addysg bellach ledled Cymru wedi croesawu hynny.

Yr ydym yn awr yn disgwyl i addysg bellach ddefnyddio'r cyllid hwn, a gwyddom fod nifer o brosiectau o gwmpas, fel yr enghraifft yn y gorllewin o brosiectau awdurdodau lleol y gallai colegau addysg bellach o bosibl eu darparu.

Nick Bourne: Ddirprwy Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r ansicrwydd mawr yn y sector addysg bellach a phosibilrwydd colli swyddi oherwydd y setliad cyllideb gwael. Hyd yn hyn, hanner ffordd drwy'r Cynulliad hwn, gyda golwg ar gyflawni'r rhan yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' sy'n ymwneud ag addysg, nid yn unig yr ydym heb weld cyflawni'r polisi ar liniaduron i bawb, ond, o ran y cylch cyllideb tair blynedd, nid oes gobaith am newid ar hyn o bryd i helpu'r sector hwnnw.

O gofio inni glywed, am 1.45 p.m., am y bygythiad o golli 46 o swyddi ym Mhrifysgol Cymru Llanbedr Pont Steffan oherwydd tanariannu gan y rhan o'ch cyllideb sydd ar gyfer addysg uwch, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i'r sector addysg bellach yng nghyswllt y rhan honno o'ch cyllideb?

John Griffiths: Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n

further education sector to cope as well as possible with any difficulties. We know that we are in straitened budgetary times, and the recession poses huge challenges for all of us. The best way of working through those is the partnership approach, which is the approach that we take with further education in Wales. Colleges are autonomous organisations, but, like them, we hope that compulsory redundancies can be minimised and that the voluntary route is taken wherever possible.

agos â'r sector addysg bellach i ymdopi cystal ag y bo modd ag unrhyw anawsterau. Gwyddom ein bod mewn cyfnod pan fydd cyllidebau'n dynn, ac mae'r dirwasgiad yn achosi heriau mawr inni bob un. Y ffordd orau i ddelio â'r rheini yw'r dull partneriaeth, sef y dull a ddefnyddiwn gydag addysg bellach yng Nghymru. Mae colegau'n gyrff ymreolus, ond fel hwythau gobeithiwn y gellir cael y nifer lleiaf posibl o ddiswyddiadau gorfodol ac y dilynir y llwybr gwirfoddol ble bynnag y bydd yn bosibl.

2.20 p.m.

School-Based Counsellors

Q4 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on the availability of school-based counsellors in Wales? OAQ(3)1021(CEL)

Jane Hutt: We published our national strategy for school-based counselling in April 2008. This is the first of its kind in the UK and we are now recruiting qualified, trained counsellors with experience of working with children and young people.

Eleanor Burnham: The provision of school counsellors is extremely haphazard. My understanding is that Gwynedd and Anglesey share a school counsellor between them, and Pembrokeshire apparently has nine school counsellors operating in its schools. As of March this year, Flintshire had one school counsellor for all of the schools in its borough, and also faces £40 million-worth of school repairs. Debt, poverty, and unemployment directly impact on children's mental health, and the economic issues also affect the schools. How will you ensure that the authorities that are currently struggling to provide counselling services in all of their secondary schools will be able to provide this vital service and cope with the demand placed upon it?

Jane Hutt: I am glad that you recognise how vital this service is, and I am sure that you will also recognise that we now have a national strategy, which will ensure that there is consistency across Wales in terms of the

Cwmselwyr sydd ar gael mewn Ysgolion

C4 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cwmselwyr sydd ar gael mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)1021(CEL)

Jane Hutt: Cyhoeddwyd ein strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer cwmsela mewn ysgolion ym mis Ebrill 2008. Dyma'r strategaeth gyntaf o'i bath yn y DU, ac erbyn hyn yr ydym yn recriwtio cwmselwyr cymwysedig sydd wedi'u hyfforddi ac sydd â phrofiad o weithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae darparu cwmselwyr ysgol yn anwastad dros ben. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae Gwynedd ac Ynys Môn yn rhannu cwmselydd ysgolion, ac mae'n ymddangos bod gan sir Benfro naw o gwmselwyr ysgolion yn gweithio yn ei hysgolion. O fis Mawrth eleni, yr oedd gan sir y Fflint un cwmselydd ysgolion ar gyfer holl ysgolion y fwrdeistref, ac mae hefyd yn wynebu gwerth £40 miliwn o waith trwsio mewn ysgolion. Mae dyled, tlodi, a diweithdra'n effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar iechyd meddwl plant, ac mae'r anawsterau economaidd yn effeithio ar yr ysgolion hefyd. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y bydd yr awdurdodau sy'n ei chael yn anodd darparu gwasanaethau cwmsela ar hyn o bryd yn eu holl ysgolion uwchradd yn gallu darparu'r gwasanaeth hollbwysig hwn ac ymdopi â'r galw a fydd arno?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cydnabod mor bwysig yw'r gwasanaeth hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch hefyd yn cydnabod bod gennym strategaeth genedlaethol bellach, a fydd yn sicrhau

roll-out. We made available funding of £1 million in the last financial year, £2.5 million for this financial year and £3 million in 2010-11 to roll out the national strategy. It is a staged roll-out of services because, as I said in response to your first question, we have to recruit qualified and trained counsellors. We already have some services in place, which we are building on. Children and young people's partnerships also have a key role to play in considering how secondary schools can work together on a cluster basis and with primary schools on the transition arrangements to secondary school. There are also four primary school pilot projects across Wales on counselling and therapeutic interventions in a primary school setting, and we are working closely with higher education and further education to ensure that we have those all-important courses to train more counsellors.

Darren Millar: I appreciate the answer that you have given and the investment that the Assembly Government is making in these services. However, given that many schools already enjoy the benefits of an excellent relationship with faith groups in their communities, have you given any consideration to the role that such groups, particularly their leaders, could play in increasing the availability of school-based counsellors within the Welsh education system in an affordable way?

Jane Hutt: Play groups play an important role in the delivery of early years and pre-school education; in fact, the non-maintained sector plays a key part in the roll-out of the foundation phase. It is also engaged in the delivery of Flying Start, and the particular strengths of play groups in terms of their links—

Darren Millar: Sorry, Minister, but the question was about faith groups, not play groups.

Jane Hutt: Apologies. I am sure that I made a few good points about play groups [*Laughter.*] There are some good examples. I

cysondeb ledled Cymru wrth ei rhoi ar waith. Darparwyd £1 filiwn o gyllid gennym yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf, £2.5 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon a £3 miliwn yn 2010-11 i roi'r strategaeth genedlaethol ar waith. Caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu fesul cam oherwydd, fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i'ch cwestiwn cyntaf, rhaid inni recriwtio cwnselwyr cymwysedig sydd wedi cael eu hyfforddi. Mae gennym rai gwasanaethau ar waith eisoes, ac yr ydym yn eu datblygu. Mae rôl allweddol hefyd i bartneriaethau plant a phobl ifanc wrth ystyried sut y gall ysgolion uwchradd gydweithio mewn clystyrau a chydag ysgolion cynradd ar y trefniadau ar gyfer trosglwyddo i'r ysgol uwchradd. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae pedwar prosiect peilot mewn ysgolion cynradd ledled Cymru ar gwrsela ac ymyriadau therapiwtig mewn ysgolion cynradd, ac yr ydym yn cydweithio'n agos ag addysg uwch ac addysg bellach i sicrhau bod y cyrsiau hollbwysig hynny gennym i hyfforddi mwy o gwrselwyr.

Darren Millar: Gwerthfawrogaf yr ateb yr ydych wedi ei roi a'r buddsoddiad gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y gwasanaethau hyn. Er hynny, gan fod llawer o ysgolion eisoes yn mwynhau manteision perthynas ragorol â grwpiau crefyddol yn eu cymunedau, a ydych wedi rhoi unrhyw ystyriaeth i'r rhan y byddai grwpiau o'r fath, a'u harweinwyr yn enwedig, yn gallu ei chwarae wrth sicrhau bod mwy o gwrselwyr ar gael mewn ysgolion yn system addysg Cymru mewn modd fforddiadwy?

Jane Hutt: Mae gan grwpiau chwarae ran bwysig wrth ddarparu addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar ac addysg cyn ysgol; mewn gwirionedd, mae gan y sector na chynhelir ran allweddol wrth roi'r cyfnod sylfaen ar waith. Mae hefyd yn ymwneud â darparu Dechrau'n Deg, ac mae cryfderau neilltuol grwpiau chwarae o ran eu cysylltiadau—

Darren Millar: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog, ond yr oedd y cwestiwn yn ymwneud â grwpiau crefyddol, nid grwpiau chwarae.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Yr wyf yn siŵr imi wneud ychydig bwyntiau da am grwpiau chwarae. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae yna rai

have visited some faith schools, which offer important pastoral services, as do all maintained schools in Wales, and faith groups also play an important role in the delivery of those services. The school counselling service is based on delivering professional independent counselling to all schools across Wales.

Educational Support

Q5 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister make a statement on the educational support children and young people with autism receive? OAQ(3)1013(CEL)

Jane Hutt: Local authorities have a statutory duty to make suitable provision for children and young people with autism. Since 2007-08, authorities have received an additional £1.7 million a year via the revenue support grant. Quality standards in education for pupils with autistic spectrum disorder are now being completed.

Sandy Mewies: The cross-party autism group recently published a report that showed that 75 per cent of schools think that there are specific issues for young people with Asperger's syndrome in accessing ongoing support. Colleges generally acknowledge that providing tailored support to people with Asperger's syndrome is not easy and that it should have a broader focus. These young people also need social and life skills support. The National Autistic Society tells me that that is the most common form of support requested by adults. Will you consider mandatory training in autism for staff who are supporting students through transition and in post-16 environments, and a greater focus on broader support in education?

Jane Hutt: I was pleased to be at the launch of the cross-party autism group's important and helpful report, 'A Snapshot of Autism Education Provision in Wales'. It recommended mandatory training in autism for key staff. In response, I said clearly that, working jointly with our higher education institutions across Wales, we are looking at

enghreifftiau da. Yr wyf wedi ymweld â rhai ysgolion crefyddol, sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau bugeiliol pwysig, fel y mae'r holl ysgolion a gynhelir yng Nghymru, ac mae gan grwpiau crefyddol hefyd ran bwysig wrth ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hynny. Pwrpas y gwasanaeth cwnsela mewn ysgolion yw darparu cwnsela annibynnol proffesiynol i'r holl ysgolion ledled Cymru.

Cymorth Addysgol

C5 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cymorth addysgol a gaiff plant a phobl ifanc sydd ag awtistiaeth? OAQ(3)1013(CEL)

Jane Hutt: Mae dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu'n addas ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sydd ag awtistiaeth. Er 2007-08, mae awdurdodau wedi cael £1.7 miliwn y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw. Mae safonau ansawdd mewn addysg ar gyfer disgyblion sydd ag anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig yn cael eu cwblhau ar hyn o bryd.

Sandy Mewies: Yn ddiweddar, cyhoeddodd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar awtistiaeth adroddiad a ddangosai fod 75 y cant o ysgolion yn credu bod anawsterau neilltuoel i bobl ifanc sydd â syndrom Asperger wrth geisio cael cymorth parhaus. Mae colegau'n cydnabod yn gyffredinol nad yw'n hawdd darparu cymorth pwrpasol i bobl sydd â syndrom Asperger ac y dylai fod yn fwy cynhwysfawr. Mae ar y bobl ifanc hyn angen cymorth gyda sgiliau cymdeithasol a sgiliau bywyd hefyd. Dywed Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth wrthyf mai hwnnw yw'r math o gymorth a geisir amlaf gan oedolion. A wnewch chi ystyried hyfforddiant gorfodol mewn awtistiaeth i staff sy'n cynorthwyo myfyrwyr wrth drosglwyddo ac mewn lleoliadau ôl-16, a mwy o bwyslais ar gymorth ehangach mewn addysg?

Jane Hutt: Yr oeddwn yn falch o fod yn bresennol wrth lansio adroddiad pwysig a buddiol y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar awtistiaeth, 'Cipolwg ar Ddarpariaeth Addysg Awtistiaeth Arbenigol yng Nghymru'. Argymhellai hyfforddiant gorfodol mewn awtistiaeth i staff allweddol. Mewn ymateb, dywedais yn glir ein bod, wrth gydweithio

ways to develop appropriate courses. We have developed a bilingual e-learning course on additional learning needs for qualified teachers, which is an accessible and flexible way to ensure that our teachers get that support and specialist training. It contains a section on autism spectrum disorder, which provides an overview of the spectrum and the challenges facing children and young people with ASD. Importantly, we have also allocated £500,000 for each of the three years from last year to appoint a number of additional key transition workers, which has been matched with European funding, to support children and young people moving from school to further education and work.

Jonathan Morgan: One of my concerns is that for many young people in Wales who live with autism, some of whom are children and live with severe autism, and particularly for their families, the availability of places in Wales is extremely restricted. There are few statutory places in terms of residential provision. There is a chunk of residential provision provided in the independent sector, and there is real concern among families in Wales about accessing services, which, at the moment, they have to travel into England to get. What assessment has the Assembly Government made of access to services in Wales and how many residential places in the independent sector, compared with the statutory sector, are there for children and young people who live with severe autism? We need to know the picture and where the investment is, because, unless we see an increased level of investment and focus in Wales, over the next five to 10 years, more young people and more families could face having to travel to England for what should be a service that is provided close to home.

Jane Hutt: As I said in answer to Sandy Mewies, there is a statutory duty on local authorities to make provision for children and young people with autism. That is why the fact that we have our autism spectrum disorder action plan—the first of its kind—is important, because it is not just about education, but about health, social services

â'n sefydliadau addysg uwch ledled Cymru, yn ystyried dulliau i ddatblygu cyrsiau priodol. Yr ydym wedi datblygu cwrs e-ddysgu dwyieithog ar anghenion dysgu ychwanegol i athrawon cymwysedig, sy'n ffordd hwylus a hyblyg o sicrhau bod ein hathrawon yn cael cymorth a hyfforddiant arbenigol o'r fath. Mae'n cynnwys adran ar anhwylderau yn y sbectrwm awtistig, sy'n cynnig trosolwg o'r sbectrwm a'r heriau sy'n wynebu plant a phobl ifanc sydd ag anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig. Mae'n bwysig sylwi ein bod hefyd wedi dyrannu £500,000 ar gyfer pob un o'r tair blynedd ers y llynedd i benodi nifer o weithwyr trosglwyddo allweddol ychwanegol, y cafwyd cyllid Ewropeaidd cyfatebol ar ei gyfer, i helpu plant a phobl ifanc sy'n symud o'r ysgol i addysg bellach a gwaith.

Jonathan Morgan: Un o'r pryderon sydd gennyf wrth feddwl am nifer o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru sydd ag awtistiaeth, rai ohonynt yn blant sydd ag awtistiaeth ddifrifol, ac yn enwedig am eu teuluoedd, yw bod nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael iddynt yng Nghymru yn gyfyngedig dros ben. Ychydig leoedd statudol sydd o ran darpariaeth breswyl. Mae darpariaeth breswyl sylweddol yn y sector annibynnol, ac mae pryder gwirioneddol ymhlith teuluoedd yng Nghymru am allu cael gwasanaethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt deithio i Loegr i'w cael ar hyn o bryd. Pa asesiad y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i wneud o allu cael gwasanaethau yng Nghymru a nifer y lleoedd preswyl sydd ar gael yn y sector annibynnol, o'i gymharu â'r sector statudol, i blant a phobl ifanc sydd ag awtistiaeth ddifrifol? Mae angen inni wybod beth yw'r sefyllfa ac ymhle y buddsoddir, oherwydd os na welwn lefel uwch o fuddsoddi a rhoi sylw i hyn yng Nghymru, dros y pum i 10 mlynedd nesaf gallai mwy o bobl ifanc a mwy o deuluoedd orfod teithio i Loegr i gael gwasanaeth y dylid ei ddarparu'n agos i'w cartrefi.

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais wrth ateb Sandy Mewies, mae dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sydd ag awtistiaeth. Dyna pam y mae'n bwysig inni gael cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer anhwylderau'r sbectrwm awtistig—y cyntaf o'i fath—gan ei fod yn ymwneud nid yn unig ag addysg, ond ag iechyd,

and the whole package that young people with ASD need. Not only is there the £1.7 million that I have put in through the revenue support grant, but there is £1.8 million from the health budget to address those wider issues. We are now completing our quality standards in education for pupils with ASD. That will provide young people, their parents and families with the standards to ensure that they can access the services. As we debated only recently, that includes local services to meet young people's needs from early years through transition, and, when and as appropriate, services that might have a residential element. We will consult upon these quality standards and I know that there will be a good response to that consultation. In addition, I recently launched 'Learning to Play...Playing to Learn', produced by Autism Cymru and funded by the Assembly Government, again to help develop the need to address these issues from the early years.

Janet Ryder: I want to take you back to the need for training, especially for college lecturers, in how to approach students in their classes who may be on the autistic spectrum.

2.30 p.m.

All the work shows that, increasingly, it is in the colleges where there is a deficit in the training of professionals. Those colleges are independent bodies, and they employ their staff as they think best for them. What discussions have you had with Fforwm and college representatives to encourage them to train their staff in how to deal with young people, particularly given that, as your Government policy progresses, more and younger people may take more of their education through colleges? The need to support these young people to enable them to take part in every aspect of college life is vital.

Jane Hutt: On the role of colleges, that was a strong recommendation from the cross-

gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r pecyn cyfan y mae ei angen ar bobl ifanc sydd ag anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig. Nid yn unig y mae'r £1.7 miliwn yr wyf wedi ei ddyrannu drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw, ond mae £1.8 miliwn o'r gyllideb iechyd ar gyfer delio â'r materion ehangach hynny. Yr ydym yn awr yn cwblhau ein safonau ansawdd mewn addysg ar gyfer disgyblion sydd ag anhwylder ar y sbectrwm awtistig. Bydd hwnnw'n rhoi i bobl ifanc, eu rhieni a'u teuluoedd y safonau angenrheidiol i sicrhau y gallant gael y gwasanaethau. Fel y dywedwyd mewn dadl a gawsom yn ddiweddar iawn, mae hynny'n cynnwys gwasanaethau lleol i ddiwallu anghenion pobl ifanc o'r blynyddoedd cynnar ac yn ystod y cyfnod trosglwyddo, a phan fydd hynny'n briodol, gwasanaethau a allai gynnwys elfen breswyl. Byddwn yn ymgynghori ar y safonau ansawdd hyn, a gwn y bydd ymateb da i'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw. Yn ogystal â hynny, lansiais yn ddiweddar 'Dysgu i Chwarae...Chwarae i Ddysgu', a gafodd ei gynhyrchu gan Autism Cymru a'i ariannu gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a hynny eto i helpu dangos bod angen ymdrin â'r materion hyn o'r blynyddoedd cynnar.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf am fynd â chi'n ôl at yr angen am hyfforddiant, yn enwedig ar gyfer darlithwyr coleg, sut i ymwneud â myfyrwyr yn eu dosbarthiadau a all fod ag anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig.

Mae'r holl waith yn dangos, fwyfwy, mai yn y colegau y mae'r diffyg o ran hyfforddi gweithwyr proffesiynol. Mae'r colegau hynny'n gyrff annibynnol, a chyflogant eu staff yn y ffordd sydd orau iddynt yn eu tyb hwy. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda Fforwm a chynrychiolwyr y colegau i'w hannog i hyfforddi eu staff sut i ymdrin â phobl ifanc, yn enwedig o gofio, wrth i bolisiau eich Llywodraeth ddatblygu, y gall mwy a mwy o bobl ifanc ddilyn mwy o'u haddysg drwy'r colegau? Mae'n hollbwysig cefnogi'r bobl ifanc hyn i'w galluogi i gymryd rhan ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd coleg.

Jane Hutt: O ran rôl colegau, yr oedd hwnnw'n argymhelliad cryf gan y grŵp

party autism group. Colleges aim to make their learning environments as inclusive as possible, and some have developed guidance for staff as part of a staff development programme, raising awareness of young people's needs, particularly in relation to autistic spectrum disorders. We have very active engagement, not only with Fforwm representing the further education colleges, but with higher education institutions to ensure that this is mainstreamed. The equality standards that I have mentioned in education for pupils with autistic spectrum disorders must follow through to further education.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, recently, you and I have been in correspondence about supporting children who might have communication difficulties and the consequences that that has for their ability to access the curriculum. In answer to my questions, you have outlined that you have agreed to provide funding of £2 million for a pilot project in this area. When will that begin? What are the arrangements for involving local education authorities in the delivery of that project? Is there to be a multi-agency approach, alongside education authorities and the relevant health authorities?

Jane Hutt: Yes, clearly, it must engage all the local education authorities. This is part of a whole suite of pilot projects, relating not only to transition, but to the reform of the statementing process and the delivery of improved communication, investment and support. That engages a multi-agency approach by health and social services.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 6, OAQ(3)0972(CEL), yn ôl.

Post-16 Education

Q7 Andrew R.T. Davies: Will the Minister explain the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for post-16 education in Wales? OAQ(3)0991(CEL)

John Griffiths: 'Skills That Work for

trawsbleidiol ar awtistiaeth. Mae colegau'n ceisio gwneud eu hamgylchedd dysgu mor gynhwysol ag y bo modd, ac mae rhai wedi datblygu arweiniad i'r staff fel rhan o raglen datblygiad staff, gan godi ymwybyddiaeth o anghenion pobl ifanc, yn enwedig o ran anhwylderau'r sbectrwm awtistig. Yr ydym yn ymgysylltu'n frwd, nid yn unig â Fforwm sy'n cynrychioli'r colegau addysg bellach, ond â sefydliadau addysg uwch i sicrhau bod hyn yn cael ei brif-ffrydio. Rhaid i'r safonau cydraddoldeb yr wyf wedi'u crybwyll ar gyfer addysg i ddisgyblion sydd ag anhwylderau yn y sbectrwm awtistig ddilyn drwodd i addysg bellach.

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, yn ddiweddar yr ydych chi a minnau wedi bod yn gohebu ynglŷn â chynorthwyo plant y gall fod ganddynt anawsterau cyfathrebu a'r canlyniadau a gaiff hynny o ran eu gallu i fanteisio ar y cwricwlwm. Wrth ateb fy nghwestiynau, yr ydych wedi dweud eich bod wedi cytuno i ddarparu £2 filiwn ar gyfer prosiect peilot yn y maes hwn. Pa bryd y bydd hwnnw'n dechrau? Beth yw'r trefniadau ar gyfer cynnwys awdurdodau addysg lleol wrth wireddu'r prosiect hwnnw? A fydd dull aml-asiantaeth, ochr yn ochr ag awdurdodau addysg a'r awdurdodau iechyd perthnasol?

Jane Hutt: Bydd, mae'n amlwg y bydd yn rhaid iddo gynnwys yr holl awdurdodau addysg lleol. Mae'n rhan o gyfres gyflawn o brosiectau peilot, a'r rheini'n ymwneud nid yn unig â'r cyfnod pontio, ond â diwygio'r broses o wneud datganiad a darparu gwell cyfathrebu, buddsoddi a chymorth. Mae hynny'n golygu bod y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn ymgysylltu ag asiantaethau eraill.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6, OAQ(3)0972(CEL), is withdrawn.

Addysg ôl-16

C7 Andrew R.T. Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer addysg ôl-16 yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0991(CEL)

John Griffiths: Mae 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i

Wales' and the recent review of higher education provide a clear direction for change. The Assembly Government is committed to working closely with education sectors and all key partners to secure access to high-quality education and skills development for all learners in all education settings, with all skills levels and of all ages.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for that very well read answer, Deputy Minister. Many people are finding great difficulty in accessing post-16 education as they look to advance their education in further education colleges in September. For example, Bridgend College no longer offers A-level courses. There seems to be a real dilemma for the Welsh Assembly Government with regard to where it is taking post-16 education. Are you committed to the balance of the secondary sector as well as FE colleges providing sixth-form education, or are you, over the longer term, looking to ensure that provision comes from one provider in a particular area?

John Griffiths: It is quite clear from the framework that we have established, which will help to shape the infrastructure and structure of post-16 education and training in Wales, that we do not have any prejudice against any of the existing components. It is a matter of local circumstances driving the future shape of this provision. We have seen quite a variety of bids coming forward from all across Wales—all within the framework, of course. They range from tertiary systems to much more formal and better co-operation and collaboration between sixth forms and colleges. That clearly shows that we want to work with local providers and partnerships right across Wales to ensure that the framework is delivered, that we have better choice and better support for young people, and that the quality is better. However, that is very much driven by local circumstances.

My officials are in close contact with Bridgend College about the situation there. I know that the college is working with the local authority and the local schools to make sure that there are no gaps in A-level

Gymru' a'r adolygiad diweddar o addysg uwch yn cynnig cyfeiriad clir ar gyfer newid. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwmo i weithio'n glos gyda'r sectorau addysg a chyda'r holl bartneriaid allweddol er mwyn sicrhau bod addysg o safon a datblygu sgiliau ar gael i bob dysgwyr ym mhob sefydliad addysg, ni waeth beth yw lefel eu sgiliau na'u hoedran.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw a ddarllenwyd mor dda, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Mae llawer o bobl yn ei chael yn anodd iawn gallu cael addysg ôl-16 wrth geisio mynd ymlaen â'u haddysg mewn colegau addysg bellach ym mis Medi. Er enghraifft, nid yw Coleg Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr nmwyach yn cynnig cyrsiau safon uwch rhagor. Ymddengys fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn wynebu cyfyng gyngor go iawn o ran ble mae'n mynd gydag addysg ôl-16. A ydych wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau cydbwysedd yn y sector uwchradd yn ogystal ag mewn colegau AB sy'n darparu addysg chweched dosbarth, ynteu a ydych, dros y tymor hwy, yn bwriadu sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth yn dod gan un darparwr mewn ardal benodol?

John Griffiths: Mae'n eithaf clir o'r fframwaith yr ydym wedi'i sefydlu, a fydd yn gymorth i lunio seilwaith a strwythur addysg a hyfforddiant ôl-16 yng Nghymru, nad oes gennym ragfarn o gwbl yn erbyn yr un o'r elfennau sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd. Amgylchiadau lleol a fydd yn pennu ffurf y ddarpariaeth hon ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr ydym wedi gweld cryn amrywiaeth o geisiadau'n dod o bob rhan o Gymru—y cyfan o fewn y fframwaith, wrth gwrs. Maent yn amrywio o systemau trydyddol i gydweithredu a chydweithio llawer gwell a mwy ffurfiol rhwng chweched dosbarth a cholegau. Mae hynny'n dangos yn glir ein bod am weithio gyda darparwyr a phartneriaethau lleol ledled Cymru er mwyn sicrhau bod y fframwaith yn cael ei wireddu, bod gennym well dewis a gwell cymorth i bobl ifanc, a bod y safon yn well. Serch hynny, amgylchiadau lleol i raddau helaeth sy'n pennu hynny.

Mae fy swyddogion mewn cysylltiad agos â Choleg Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa yno. Gwn fod y coleg yn gweithio gyda'r awdurdod lleol a'r ysgolion lleol er mwyn sicrhau nad oes bylchau yn y

provision.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Diolch am yr ateb ac am y cadarnhad unwaith eto nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn gyrru agenda o gau unrhyw sefydliad addysgiadol, yn enwedig ysgolion uwchradd a chanddynt nifer cymharol fach o ddisgyblion, ac mai mater o drefnu'n lleol yw hynny. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r adolygiad o addysg uwchradd sy'n mynd rhagddo yn sir Gaerfyrddin, a bod adolygiad o'r sefyllfa mewn dwy ysgol yn fy etholaeth i hefyd yn cael ei gynnal ar hyn o bryd, sef Ysgol y Gwendraeth ac ysgol Llanymddyfri, i ystyried eu parhad fel ysgolion uwchradd. Mae pwysau mawr ar eu cyllid oherwydd nifer y disgyblion sydd ganddynt. Mewn egwyddor, a wnewch chi ymrwymo i drafod gyda Chyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin i weld a oes modd sicrhau bod arian trosglwyddo ar gael iddynt? Os bydd newidiadau yn digwydd wedyn, bydd yr ysgolion hynny'n cael digon o arian i barhau am y tro ac i gynnal ystod lawn o ddarpariaeth addysgiadol o ran y cwricwlwm i'r disgyblion sydd yno?

John Griffiths: I met the local education authority and the providers in Carmarthenshire a month or two ago to discuss their proposals to transform and take forward education in that part of Wales. Any proposals that might involve the closure of sixth forms or schools would be subject to consultation and proper statutory procedures. We want to work with local authorities and other local partners on transforming education to make sure that we move from the current way of doing things to a better way of doing things. There is funding to work up proposals and to make sure that they succeed.

Jenny Randerson: Further education colleges have struggled this year because of the 7.43 per cent cut in funding, but I accept that we now need to look ahead to next year. Colleges are reporting an increase of 8 to 9 per cent in applications from 16 to 18-year-olds, and of 15 to 16 per cent in applications from those aged over 18 years for courses starting next year. Can we have your commitment that you will be funding any increase in numbers fully next year?

ddarpariaeth safon uwch.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Thank you for that response and for the confirmation once again that the Welsh Government is not driving an agenda of closing any educational institutions, particularly secondary schools that have relatively small numbers of pupils, and that that is a matter of local organisation. You will be aware of the review of secondary education currently under way in Carmarthenshire, and that a review of the situation in two schools in my constituency is also under way, namely Ysgol y Gwendraeth and Llandovery school, to consider whether they will continue as secondary schools. There is much pressure on their budgets because of the number of pupils they have. In principle, will you commit to discussing with Carmarthenshire County Council whether there is any way of providing transitional funding for those schools? If any changes occur then, those schools will have enough funding to continue for the time being and to sustain the full range of educational provision in the curriculum for their pupils?

John Griffiths: Cyfarfûm â'r awdurdod addysg lleol ac â'r darparwyr yn Sir Gaerfyrddin fis neu ddau yn ôl i drafod eu cynigion i weddnewid a datblygu addysg yn y rhan honno o Gymru. Byddai unrhyw gynigion a allai olygu cau dosbarthiadau chwech neu ysgolion yn destun ymgynghori a gweithdrefnau statudol priodol. Yr ydym am weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a phartneriaid lleol eraill ar weddnewid addysg er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn symud oddi wrth y ffordd y gwneir pethau ar hyn o bryd at ffordd well o wneud pethau. Mae arian ar gael i ddatblygu cynigion ac i sicrhau eu bod yn llwyddo

Jenny Randerson: Mae colegau addysg bellach wedi bod yn straffaglu eleni oherwydd y toriad o 7.43 y cant yn eu harian, ond derbynias fod angen inni edrych ymlaen yn awr at y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae colegau'n dweud bod cynnydd o 8 i 9 y cant yn y ceisiadau gan bobl 16 i 18 oed, a chynnydd o 15 i 16 y cant yn y ceisiadau gan bobl dros 18 oed am gyrsiau a fydd yn dechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf. A gawn ni ymrwymiad gennych y byddwch yn ariannu'n llawn unrhyw gynnydd yn y niferoedd y flwyddyn nesaf?

John Griffiths: You mentioned the almost £9 million extra that we have provided for further education colleges and sixth forms in Wales as a response to the recession and to make sure that we can provide for additional demand. We have put many other projects in place that are also providing additional places, such as pathways to apprenticeships, for example, young recruits, ProAct and ReAct. Many of these will provide valuable additional funding for further education as well as additional places. We are very pleased to see that young people and older people in Wales are keen to take the opportunities that further education provides, and we will work with the sector to make sure that those places are available.

Jenny Randerson: I note your total lack of assurance, Minister, and I am sure that those in the further education sector will also note it.

When you introduced legislation on this and we eventually got the funding details from you, we saw that the costings were based on a miniscule increase in participation rates by those not in education, employment or training. The whole ethos of the future appeared to be very small increases in participation across the board. Now that the economic situation has changed, I am asking you and giving you the opportunity again, Minister. Please can you assure us that, next year, the funding will be adequate to meet the increased demand?

2.40 p.m.

John Griffiths: I am happy to assure you once again, Jenny, that we will work very closely with the sector to provide as much funding, help and support as possible to meet demand. 'Skills That Work for Wales' and all our policies and initiatives are designed to be more demand-responsive. That is the new system that we are working towards, to be more responsive to demand from individuals, employers, the economy, and our communities. We have seen participation rates increasing, and I believe that we will

John Griffiths: Crybwyllwyd gennych y £9 miliwn ychwanegol bron yr ydym wedi'i ddarparu ar gyfer colegau addysg bellach a dosbarthiadau chwech yng Nghymru i ymateb i'r dirwasgiad ac i sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu ar gyfer y galw ychwanegol. Yr ydym wedi sefydlu nifer o brosiectau eraill sydd hefyd yn darparu lleoedd ychwanegol, megis llwybrau at brentisiaethau, er enghraifft, recriwtiaid ifanc, ProAct a ReAct. Bydd nifer o'r rhain yn darparu arian ychwanegol gwerthfawr ar gyfer addysg bellach, yn ogystal â lleoedd ychwanegol. Yr ydym yn falch iawn gweld bod pobl ifanc a phobl hŷn yng Nghymru yn awyddus i fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd a gynnigir gan addysg bellach, a byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r sector er mwyn sicrhau bod y lleoedd hynny ar gael.

Jenny Randerson: Sylwaf nad ydych wedi rhoi sicrwydd inni o gwbl, Weinidog, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y rheini yn y sector addysg bellach hefyd yn sylwi ar hynny.

Pan gyflwynwyd deddfwriaeth gennych ynglŷn â hyn a phan gawsom y manylion ariannu gennych maes o law, gwelsom fod y costio wedi'i seilio ar gynnydd pitw iawn yn nifer y rheini nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant ac a fyddai'n cymryd rhan. Yr oedd holl ethos y dyfodol i bob golwg wedi'i seilio ar gynnydd bychan iawn yn y nifer a a fyddai'n cymryd rhan drwyddi draw. Gan fod y sefyllfa economaidd wedi newid erbyn hyn, gofynnaf ichi eto a rhof y cyfle ichi eto, Weinidog. A allwch roi sicrwydd inni y bydd yr arian yn ddigonol y flwyddyn nesaf i ateb y cynnydd yn y galw?

John Griffiths: Yr wyf yn falch rhoi sicrwydd ichi unwaith eto, Jenny, y byddwn yn gweithio'n agos iawn gyda'r sector i ddarparu cymaint o arian, cymorth a chefnogaeth ag y bo modd i ateb y galw. Mae 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru' a'n holl bolisiau a'n cynlluniau wedi'u llunio i ymateb yn well i'r galw. Dyna'r system newydd yr ydym yn gweithio tuag ati, i ymateb yn well i'r galw gan unigolion, cyflogwyr, yr economi a'n cymunedau. Yr ydym wedi gweld cynnydd yn y cyfraddau sy'n cymryd rhan, a

continue to see that. It will be the Welsh Assembly Government's policies, in large measure, that are responsible for that. We also have to factor in the demographic situation when understanding the participation rates likely in the future.

Opportunities for Women

Q8 Janice Gregory: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to provide more opportunities for women to improve their skills in the workplace? OAQ(3)1023(CEL)

John Griffiths: Our strategy, 'Skills That Work for Wales', is committed to promoting equality in skills and employment. Women account for just over half of those in post-16 education and training. The Assembly Government is providing £4.3 million in match funding for Chwarae Teg's Agile Nation European social fund project, which will provide 2,790 women with leadership and management training.

chredwn y byddwn yn dal i weld hynny. Polisiâu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, i raddau helaeth, a fydd yn gyfrifol am hynny. Rhaid inni ystyried hefyd y sefyllfa ddemograffig wrth ddeall faint sy'n debygol o gymryd rhan yn y dyfodol.

Cyfleoedd i Fenywod

C8 Janice Gregory: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i ddarparu mwy o gyfleoedd i fenywod i wella'u sgiliau yn y gweithle? OAQ(3)1023(CEL)

John Griffiths: Mae ein strategaeth, 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru', yn ymrwmo i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb ym maes sgiliau a chyflogaeth. Menywod yw ychydig dros hanner y rhai sydd mewn addysg a hyfforddiant ôl-16. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn darparu £4.3 miliwn ar ffurf arian cyfatebol ar gyfer prosiect Cenedl Hyblyg Chwarae Teg dan gronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop, a fydd yn hyfforddi 2,790 o fenywod i fod yn arweinwyr ac yn rheolwyr.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (Jeff Cuthbert) i'r Gadair am 2.41 p.m.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (Jeff Cuthbert) took the Chair at 2.41 p.m.

Janice Gregory: Thank you for that response, John. I am glad that you have mentioned the Agile Nation project, which I was incredibly encouraged by. It is a wonderful development, and I pay tribute to the Assembly Government for providing match funding to the tune of £4.1 million for this £8.2 million project. I know that you will agree, but I will ask the question anyway. Would you agree that providing opportunities for women to improve their skills becomes more not less important in a period of economic difficulty, when raising skills levels will be crucial to develop our international competitiveness?

John Griffiths: You are absolutely right, Janice. I very much agree with those comments. It is self-evident. We have to make sure that the potential of all the people of Wales is fully developed and realised. Women account for more than half the population, and we have to make sure that

Janice Gregory: Diolch ichi am yr ymateb hwnnw, Janet. Yr wyf yn falch ichi sôn am brosiect Cenedl Hyblyg, prosiect a oedd yn fy nghalonogi'n fawr. Mae'n ddatblygiad rhagorol, a rhoddaf deyrnged i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am ddarparu arian cyfatebol, gwerth £4.1 miliwn ar gyfer y prosiect hwn gwerth £8.2 miliwn. Gwn y byddwch yn cytuno, ond gofynnaf y cwestiwn beth bynnag. A fyddech yn cytuno bod darparu cyfleoedd i fenywod wella'u sgiliau yn dod yn fwy pwysig yn hytrach nag yn llai pwysig pan fydd yr economi mewn trafferthion, a phan fydd codi lefel sgiliau'n hollbwysig er mwyn datblygu ein gallu i gystadlu'n rhyngwladol?

John Griffiths: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle, Janice. Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r sylwadau hynny. Mae'r peth yn amlwg. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod potensial holl bobl Cymru yn cael ei ddatblygu a'i wireddu'n llawn. Menywod yw dros hanner y boblogaeth, a rhaid inni sicrhau bod ganddynt y sgiliau y mae arnynt eu

they have the skills that they need to help themselves, their communities, the economy of Wales, and their families.

We also know that some sorts of work are stereotypically linked to women and men, but we are succeeding, to some extent, at breaking down some of those stereotypes. I recently came across a good example on my own patch of Newport East: a Europe-funded project, in conjunction with the Big Lottery Fund in Wales, provided construction work tasters for women as part of a scheme called the Pink Ladies. It worked very well, and many women went on to do other courses in construction trades. That shows that it is possible to break down those stereotypes with a little imagination and work.

Bethan Jenkins: What encouragement is there for women to maximise the opportunities offered by the Wales union learning fund? Can you tell us how other mechanisms for workplace training are being co-ordinated to help women workers?

John Griffiths: I visited a number of Wales union learning fund projects right across Wales, as well as a number of learning centres that have helped with the delivery of that programme. In many of the places that I visited, women comprised the majority of the workforce and were very much benefiting from and accessing Wales union learning fund moneys. Similarly, the union learning representatives were often women, and they were doing a great job of convincing workers of the value of undergoing the training on offer. Many women then went on to access further courses, in further education colleges or elsewhere. That is a very positive picture of what is being done to help women in the workforce. Similarly, the whole raft of Welsh Assembly Government training policies, with the workforce development programme being a major one, benefit women in the workforce in Wales.

Angela Burns: Deputy Minister, I have been listening carefully to your replies on this issue, particularly to your reply to Janice

hangen i'w cynorthwyo'u hunain, eu cymunedau, economi Cymru a'u teuluoedd.

Gwyddom hefyd fod rhai mathau o waith wedi'u cysylltu'n draddodiadol â dynion neu â menywod, ond i ryw raddau yr ydym yn llwyddo i chwalu rhai o'r stereoteipiau hynny. Yn ddiweddar, gwelais esiampl dda yn fy milltir sgwâr yn Nwyrain Casnewydd: prosiect a noddir gan Ewrop, ar y cyd â Chronfa'r Loteri Fawr yng Nghymru. Yr oedd yn rhoi cyfle i fenywod gael blas ar waith adeiladu fel rhan o gynllun a elwir yn Pink Ladies. Yr oedd yn gweithio'n dda iawn, ac aeth llawer o fenywod yn eu blaen i ddilyn cyrsiau eraill ym maes crefftau adeiladu. Mae hynny'n dangos bod modd chwalu'r stereoteipiau hynny gydag ychydig ddychymyg a gwaith.

Bethan Jenkins: Pa anogaeth sydd i fenywod fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd a gynigir drwy gronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru? A allwch ddweud wrthym sut mae mecanweithiau eraill ar gyfer hyfforddi yn y gweithle yn cael eu cydlynu i gynorthwyo menywod wrth eu gwaith?

John Griffiths: Ymwelais â nifer o brosiectau cronfa ddysgu'r undebau yng Nghymru ym mhob cwr o'r wlad a hefyd â nifer o ganolfannau dysgu sydd wedi helpu darparu'r rhaglen honno. Mewn nifer o'r manau yr ymwelais â hwy, menywod oedd mwyafrif y gweithlu, ac yr oeddent yn elwa'n fawr iawn o arian cronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru ac yn manteisio arno. Yn yr un modd, menywod yn aml oedd cynrychiolwyr dysgu'r undebau, ac yr oeddent yn gwneud gwaith gwych yn argyhoeddi gweithwyr am werth dilyn yr hyfforddiant a gynigid. Aeth nifer o fenywod yn eu blaen wedyn i ddilyn cyrsiau pellach, mewn colegau addysg bellach neu mewn manau eraill. Mae hwnnw'n ddarlun cadarnhaol iawn o'r hyn sy'n cael ei wneud i gynorthwyo menywod yn y gweithlu. Yn yr un modd, mae holl gyfres polisiau hyfforddi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a rhaglen datblygu'r gweithlu un o'r prif bolisiau, o fudd i fenywod yn y gweithlu yng Nghymru.

Angela Burns: Ddirprwy Weinidog, yr wyf wedi bod yn gwranddo'n astud ar eich atebion i hyn, yn enwedig ar eich ateb i Janice

Gregory. The European Commission contends that women suffer certain disadvantages that result in a low level of business start-ups by them, and that they need training to develop skills, including personal skills in particular. There is now aid for female entrepreneurship in the general block exemption regulation and some excellent proposals are going through the Welsh European Funding Office at the moment from organisations such as Leonard Cheshire Disability, the University of Glamorgan, Culture and Arts in Valleys Authorities to name but a few. They all need match funding, however. What approaches, if any, for match funding have you received from any organisations going through the WEFO process and how many have you accepted or rejected?

John Griffiths: It is the Welsh European Funding Office that takes forward the process of dealing with applications for European funding. Its website is very important in terms of making links between organisations with similar ideas. Therefore, there is a process and a structure. We work closely with WEFO. We know that many organisations, such as Chwarae Teg, for example, and the Agile Nation project, are working on schemes to help women in Wales to start businesses and to become involved with leadership and management. Therefore, there is much going on and any organisation or person interested in finding out what the possibilities are in Wales should contact us and the Welsh European Funding Office.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: I thank the Assembly for the confidence that it has shown in me today.

Gregory. Cred y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd fod menywod yn wynebu anfanteision penodol sy'n golygu mai ychydig ohonynt sy'n cychwyn busnes, a bod angen hyfforddiant arnynt i feithrin eu sgiliau, gan gynnwys sgiliau personol yn benodol. Mae cymorth ar gael erbyn hyn i fenywod sy'n entrepreneuriaid yn y rheoliad eithriad bloc cyffredinol, ac mae cynigion rhagorol yn mynd drwy Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru ar hyn o bryd gan gyrff fel Leonard Cheshire Disability, Prifysgol Morgannwg, Diwylliant a'r Celfyddydau yn Awdurdodau'r Cymoedd i enwi rhai'n unig. Mae angen arian cyfatebol arnynt i gyd, fodd bynnag. Pa geisiadau am arian cyfatebol yr ydych wedi'u cael, os o gwbl, gan gyrff sy'n mynd drwy'r broses WEFO a faint ohonynt yr ydych wedi'u derbyn neu eu gwrthod?

John Griffiths: Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru sy'n symud y broses o ddelio â cheisiadau am nawdd Ewropeaidd ymlaen. Mae ei gwefan yn bwysig iawn o ran llunio cysylltiadau rhwng gyrff sydd â syniadau tebyg. Felly, mae yna broses a strwythur. Yr ydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda WEFO. Gwyddom fod nifer o gyrff, fel Chwarae Teg, er enghraifft, a phrosiect Agile Nation yn gweithio ar gynlluniau i helpu menywod yng Nghymru i gychwyn busnesau ac i ymwneud ag arweinyddiaeth a rheoli. Felly, mae llawer yn digwydd, a dylai unrhyw gorff neu unigolyn a fyddai'n hoffi gweld beth yw'r posibilïadau yng Nghymru gysylltu â ni a Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Diolch i'r Cynulliad am yr ymddiriedaeth y mae wedi'i dangos ynof heddiw.

Datganiad am Adroddiad y Panel Adolygu Annibynnol Statement on the Report of the Independent Review Panel

Y Llywydd: Fel Cadeirydd Comisiwn y Cynulliad, hoffwn wneud datganiad ar adroddiad y panel adolygu annibynnol ar gymorth ariannol i Aelodau Cynulliad, dan gadeiryddiaeth Syr Roger Jones. Hoffwn i, a fy nghydweithwyr ar y comisiwn, ddiolch yn gynnes i'r cadeirydd ac aelodau eraill y panel

The Presiding Officer: As Chair of the Assembly Commission, I wish to make a statement on the report of the independent review panel on financial support for Assembly Members, under the chairmanship of Sir Roger Jones. My commission colleagues join me in thanking warmly the

annibynnol, Jackie Nickson, Nigel Rudd a Dafydd Wigley, am eu holl waith caled wrth baratoi'r adroddiad. Buom yn ffodus i gynnull panel â phrofiad a sgiliau eang ac yr ydym yn ddiolchgar iawn iddynt am fod mor drylwyr ac egwyddorol wrth ymgymryd â'r gwaith.

members of the independent panel, Jackie Nickson, Nigel Rudd and Dafydd Wigley, for the enormous amount of hard work that went into their report. We were fortunate to be able to recruit a panel with such extensive experience and skills and we are grateful to them for tackling the task in such a thorough and principled manner.

Gofynnwyd i'r panel ystyried pob agwedd ar y cymorth ariannol sydd ar gael i Aelodau, gan gynnwys cyflogau a lwfansau teithio, llety, swyddfeydd etholaeth a staff cymorth. Mynegwyd yn glir i aelodau'r panel fod eu cylch gwaith i fod yn eang a'u gweithrediad i fod yn benderfynol annibynnol. Ni chwaraeodd Comisiynwyr y Cynulliad unrhyw ran yn eu gwaith ar unrhyw adeg, gan ein bod yn awyddus i lynu at un o'r egwyddorion hanfodol, sef na ddylem ni, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, ymhel â phenderfynu ar ein sefyllfa ariannol ein hunain.

We asked the panel to look at all aspects of financial support available to Assembly Members, including pay and allowances for travel, accommodation, constituency offices and support staff. We made it clear to panel members that their remit was to be as broad as their work was to be fiercely independent. At no point did Assembly Commissioners have any involvement with their work, thus abiding by the crucial principle that, as Assembly Members, we should not ourselves be involved in decisions about our own financial position.

Nid oedd unrhyw amheuaeth ar ran y panel fod yn rhaid i Aelodau Cynulliad gael digon o adnoddau i allu cyflawni'r gwaith y cawsant eu hethol i'w wneud mewn ffordd gwbl ddilychwin, fel ei bod yn bosibl

The panel was in no doubt that Assembly Members must be given the means to ensure that they can undertake the role for which they have been elected in a way that is beyond reproach, so that

'dwyn Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gyfrif, ac mae'n rhaid i'r holl broses fod yn un agored'.

'Assembly Members must be held accountable and the whole process must be transparent'.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys 23 o brif argymhellion ynghyd ag 85 o argymhellion ategol. Mae Comisiwn y Cynulliad wedi cytuno i dderbyn yr argymhellion yn llawn.

The report contains 23 principal recommendations together with a further 85 supporting recommendations. The Assembly Commission has agreed to accept the recommendations in full.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'm cyd-gomisiynwyr am eu hymateb clir ac unfrydol, a gafodd ei arwain gan eu synnwyr o atebolrwydd i bobl Cymru. Ar yr argymhellion mae'r panel yn argymhell gweithredu arnynt ar unwaith, a lle mae pwerau cyfreithiol eisoes gan y comisiwn, ni fyddwn yn oedi. Mae'r prif weithredwr a'i staff eisoes wedi dechrau ar drefn i weithredu'r argymhellion hynny cyn gynted â phosibl. Ar gyfer nifer fawr o'r argymhellion, bydd angen gwaith paratoi sylweddol cyn y gellir gweithredu'r newidiadau, fel ag y mae'r panel yn ei gydnabod yn yr adroddiad. Mae'r comisiwn, serch hynny, yn bwriadu dechrau ar y gwaith hwn ar unwaith, i'w gyflawni erbyn mis Mai

I am grateful to my fellow commissioners for their clear and unanimous response guided by their strong sense of accountability to the people of Wales. On the recommendations where the panel is proposing immediate action, and where the commission already has legal powers, we will not delay. The chief executive and her staff have already started to make arrangements to implement such recommendations at the earliest possible opportunity. For many of the recommendations, the changes require a substantial amount of preparatory work before they can be implemented, and this was recognised by the panel in the report. However, the commission intends to start this

2011.

work immediately, to be completed by May 2011.

2.50 p.m.

Yr wyf yn arbennig o ddiolchgar i'n prif weithredwr a'i thîm am y cyngor manwl a llawn a roddwyd i'r comisiynwyr am agweddau cyfreithiol a gweinyddol ar yr argymhellion, sydd wedi ein galluogi i ymateb yn amserol ac yn glir.

I am particularly grateful for the way in which our chief executive and her team have provided detailed and full advice to commissioners on legal and administrative aspects, which has enabled us respond in such a timely and clear fashion.

Er mwyn dangos ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i'r safonau ymddygiad uchaf, mae'r Pwyllgor Safonau eisoes wedi cyflwyno Mesur arfaethedig a fydd yn cryfhau annibyniaeth Comisiynydd Safonau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro y prynhawn yma, yn ei swydd arall fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, am arwain ar y Mesur arfaethedig hwn ac am dderbyn gwelliannau iddo yng Nghyfnod 2. Mae Comisiwn y Cynulliad a'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad wedi ystyried Rheol Sefydlog sy'n ymwneud â chyflogi aelodau o'r teulu, ac mae'r panel yn cefnogi hynny. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes yr wythnos nesaf yn ystyried hyn gyda'r bwriad o gyflwyno Rheol Sefydlog i'r Cynulliad i'w chymeradwyo yn fuan ar ôl yr haf.

To demonstrate the Assembly's commitment to the highest standards of conduct, the Standards Committee has already introduced a proposed Measure that will strengthen the independence of the National Assembly Commissioner for Standards, and I am grateful to this afternoon's Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer, in his other role as Chair of the Committee on Standards of Conduct, for leading on that proposed Measure and for accepting amendments to it at Stage 2. The Assembly Commission and the Committee on Standards of Conduct have considered a Standing Order in respect of the employment of family members, which the panel supports. I hope next week's Business Committee will consider this with the aim of bringing it to the Assembly for approval soon after the summer recess.

Hoffwn gyfeirio at nifer o'r argymhellion allweddol. Un ohonynt yw y dylid torri'r cysylltiad awtomatig rhwng cyflog Aelodau Cynulliad a chyflog Aelodau Seneddol. Argymhelliad y panel yw y dylid cadw'r cyflog sylfaenol presennol a'i uwchraddio yn 2010 yn unol â chwyddiant, ac y dylid sefydlu corff adolygu annibynnol cyn yr etholiad nesaf i bennu lefelau cyflogau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Dylai'r cyflogau hynny fod yn sefydlog am bedair blynedd tymor Cynulliad. Dylid penodi'r corff ar sail statudol, gan y bydd yn gweithredu'n annibynnol ar y Cynulliad. Ei swyddogaeth fydd penderfynu ar bob agwedd ar y cymorth ariannol i Aelodau Cynulliad. Bydd ei benderfyniadau'n derfynol, heb eu cadarnhau na'u cymeradwyo gan y comisiwn na'r Cynulliad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Bwriadwn ddechrau gweithio ar unwaith ar Fesur arfaethedig y comisiwn ac, yn dilyn cytundeb y comisiwn ddoe, byddaf, fel yr Aelod cyfrifol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 23.6, yn

I will turn now to a number of the key recommendations. One is that the automatic link between the pay of Assembly Members and that of Members of Parliament should be broken. The panel has recommended that the current basic salary should be maintained, up-rated in 2010 in line with inflation, and that, before the next election, a statutory independent review body be established to set future salary levels. Those salaries should be fixed for the duration of each 4-year Assembly term. The body should be appointed on a statutory basis, since it will operate independently of the Assembly. Its role will be to decide on all aspects of financial support for Assembly Members. Those decisions will be final and not subject to ratification or approval by the commission or by the Assembly in Plenary. We intend to start work immediately on a commission proposed Measure, which, following the agreement of the commission yesterday, as Member in charge under Standing Order No.

cyflwyno'r Mesur arfaethedig i'r Cynulliad yn yr hydref, i sefydlu'r corff adolygu annibynnol a'r dull systematig, gwrthrychol o bennu cyflogau a argymhellodd y panel.

23.6 I will bring forward to the Assembly in the autumn, to establish the independent review body and the systematic, objective approach to setting pay recommended by the panel.

Un arall o'r argymhellion allweddol yw dileu nifer o daliadau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ail gartrefi, gan gynnwys dileu'r caniatâd i hawlio taliadau llog morgais am ail gartrefi a'r lwfans sylfaenol am aros dros nos i ffwrdd o'r prif gartref. Mae argymhellion y panel yn golygu haneru nifer yr Aelodau sy'n gallu hawlio cymorth llety.

Another key recommendation is the abolition of a number of payments relating to second homes, including the abolition of the entitlement to claim mortgage interest payments for second homes and abolition of the flat rate allowance for an overnight stay away from the main home. The panel's recommendations mean that the number of Members entitled to accommodation support will be halved.

Yr oedd y panel o'r farn bod ystyriaethau capasiti'n hanfodol, gan eu bod yn gosod cyd-destun gweithredu ffurfiol y Cynulliad a'i Aelodau, ac yn effeithio ar ei effeithiolrwydd cyffredinol. Felly, bydd y comisiwn yn datblygu awgrymiadau'r panel, megis ehangu'r cyfleoedd hyfforddi a datblygu proffesiynol sydd ar gael i Aelodau Cynulliad a'u staff, i wella capasiti strategol.

The panel took the view that issues of capacity were crucial, as they frame the formal operating context for the Assembly and its Members, and impact upon its overall effectiveness. The commission will, therefore, take forward the panel's suggestions, such as the significant expansion of training and professional development for Assembly Members and their staff, to increase strategic capacity.

Rhaid sicrhau sail gadarn i'r trefniadau newydd ar gyfer cyflog a threuliau Aelodau a amlinellir yn yr adroddiad, a dylid defnyddio'r fframwaith hwn ar gyfer gwirio, prosesu ac archwilio hawliadau ac ymdrin â materion sy'n ymwneud â safonau.

The new arrangements for Members' pay and expenses outlined in this report must be underlined by a robust framework for checking, processing and auditing claims and dealing with matters of standards.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru am ei ymrwymiad ac ymrwymiad ei swyddfa i gymryd rhan sylweddol yn y gwaith o ddarparu sicrwydd annibynnol a chynorthwyo staff y Cynulliad i sicrhau gwelliannau parhaus mewn gweithdrefnau llywodraethu sy'n batrwm i eraill ei ddilyn.

I am grateful to the Auditor General for Wales for his commitment and that of his office to playing a significant part in providing independent assurance and assisting Assembly staff to ensure continuous improvements in governance procedures that are an exemplar for others to follow.

Yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn cyflwyno'r newidiadau hyn yn ystod y flwyddyn hon a ninnau'n nodi 10 mlynedd o ddatganoli. Heddiw, wrth gyhoeddi penderfyniad Comisiwn y Cynulliad i weithredu argymhellion y panel annibynnol, yr ydym yn dangos ein bod yn torri'n rhydd unwaith ac am byth o draddodiadau ac arferion rhai o gyrff seneddol y Deyrnas Unedig. Yr ydym yn cynnig arweiniad i'r rhai sydd o ddifrif o blaid diwygio democrataidd. Drwy gadw

I am pleased that we are making these changes in the year when we mark 10 years of devolution. In announcing today the Assembly Commission's decision to implement the independent panel's recommendations, we are signalling a clean break with the traditions and practices of some parliamentary bodies in the United Kingdom. We are providing a lead for those who are serious about democratic reform. By sustaining public confidence in devolution

ffydd y cyhoedd mewn datganoli, yr wyf yn sicr ein bod yn cryfhau'r broses ddemocrataidd yng Nghymru.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer:

I have been notified of four Members who wish to ask questions, representing their party groups, and I will allow each of them a brief preamble before they pose their questions.

Paul Davies: Ar ran y grŵp Ceidwadol, diolchaf i'r Llywydd am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma. Mae'n hanfodol fod pobl Cymru yn gallu ymddiried mewn gwleidyddion ac yr wyf yn hynod o falch fod y Cynulliad yn cymryd y camau cywir ar y mater hwn. Cymeraf y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i Syr Roger Jones a gweddill y panel am eu gwaith caled ac am y ffordd y maent wedi tynnu'r adroddiad hwn at ei gilydd. Mae'r adolygiad hwn yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig a fydd yn sicrhau gwell tryloywder ar dreuliau a lwfansau Aelodau Cynulliad. Fel y dywedodd y Llywydd, mae tryloywder yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau ffydd pobl Cymru yn y ffordd mae gwleidyddion yn gwario arian cyhoeddus. Yn wir, yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â'r panel a'r comisiwn fod atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn allweddol i sicrhau hyder cyhoeddus yn ein system wleidyddol. Mae ffydd pobl mewn gwleidyddion wedi ei niweidio yn enfawr yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf a gobeithiaf, o achos yr argymhellion hyn, y bydd gwell gonestrwydd yn ein system ac y bydd hyn yn arwain at adnewyddu ffydd yn y system wleidyddol yn gyffredinol.

I am pleased to confirm that Welsh Conservative Assembly Members have already implemented internal party rules on expenses claims in line with those announced recently by David Cameron at Westminster. Our group has also moved in the direction suggested in the recommendations in respect of offices rented from party associations: we have initiated valuations from district valuers and we welcome the recommendation to ensure that money paid to any party association for office rental is fair and offers the public value for money. I am pleased to welcome the recommendations of the panel's report as they aim to ensure that taxpayers are getting true value for money from their

we are, I am certain, strengthening the democratic process in Wales.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Yr wyf wedi cael gwybod bod pedwar Aelod yn dymuno gofyn cwestiynau, gan gynrychioli eu grwpiau plaid, a chaniatâf ragymadrodd byr i bob un ohonynt cyn iddynt ofyn eu cwestiynau.

Paul Davies: On behalf of the Conservative group, I thank the Presiding Officer for his statement this afternoon. It is essential that the people of Wales are able to trust politicians and I am extremely pleased that the Assembly is taking the right steps on this issue. I take this opportunity to thank Sir Roger Jones and the other panel members for their hard work and for the way they have brought this report together. This review makes an important contribution and will secure better transparency on Members' expenses and allowances. As the Presiding Officer said, transparency is vital if the people of Wales are to have faith in the way politicians spend public money. Indeed, I fully agree with the panel and the commission that accountability and transparency are key if we are to secure public confidence in our political system. People's faith in politicians has been greatly dented over the past few months, and I hope that, as a result of these recommendations, there will be more honesty in our system and that that will lead to a restoration of trust in the political system in general.

Yr wyf yn falch cadarnhau bod Aelodau Cynulliad y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig eisoes wedi gweithredu rheolau plaid mewnol ar hawlio treuliau sy'n unol â'r rhai a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan David Cameron yn San Steffan. Mae ein grŵp hefyd wedi symud i'r cyfeiriad a awgrymir yn yr argymhellion yng nghyswllt swyddfeydd sy'n cael eu rhentu gan gymdeithasau plaid: yr ydym wedi ceisio prisiau gan briswyr dosbarth, ac yr ydym yn croesawu'r argymhelliad i sicrhau bod arian a delir i unrhyw gymdeithas plaid am rentu swyddfeydd yn deg ac yn rhoi gwerth yr arian. Yr wyf yn falch croesawu argymhellion adroddiad y panel gan eu bod

politicians. Our primary responsibility is to represent our constituents, but at the same time, to protect the taxpayer and ensure value for money.

I want to raise a few points with the Presiding Officer about the recommendations in the report. Without the dedication of our staff, none of us in this Chamber would be able to carry out our duties as Assembly Members. The review recognises the excellent work and support offered by Assembly Members' support staff and that is a view that we, on this side of the Chamber, wholly support. However, the review recommends that provisions to award bonuses to Assembly Members' support staff are discontinued with immediate effect. There are some concerns regarding this point, as it is common practice across many businesses, including the civil service, for there to be incentives available for staff. The public and private sectors consistently pay their employees for special effort. Could the Presiding Officer confirm whether any alternative schemes will be put in place to reward staff for outstanding performance or special effort in the future?

I have already spoken about the value of this review in relation to ensuring that public money is being best used. What is particularly welcome in this report is the recommendation that an independent body should always set our pay and consider all aspects of our financial support. This is a common sense approach and it will ensure that public money is being used in the proper manner. Implementing the proposals is essential and I would be grateful, Presiding Officer, if you could confirm how the commission intends to implement the recommendations and that the commission does have the power to act on the panel's recommendations.

It is important that we attract high calibre people to the Assembly in the future. It is absolutely essential that people from all backgrounds have the opportunity to put themselves forward for election and to aspire

yn ceisio sicrhau bod trethdalwyr yn cael gwerth gwirioneddol am eu harian gan eu gwleidyddion. Ein prif gyfrifoldeb yw cynrychioli ein hetholwyr, ond, ar yr un pryd, amddiffyn y trethdalwr a sicrhau gwerth yr arian.

Hoffwn godi rhai pwyntiau gyda'r Llywydd ynglŷn â'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad. Heb ymroddiad ein staff, ni fyddai neb ohonom yn y Siambr hon yn gallu cyflawni ein dyletswyddau fel Aelodau Cynulliad. Mae'r adolygiad yn cydnabod y gwaith a'r gefnogaeth ragorol a gynigir gan staff cymorth Aelodau Cynulliad ac mae honno'n farn yr ydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, yn ei chefnogi'n llwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adolygiad yn argymhell rhai'r gorau i ddarpariaethau i roi taliadau bonws i staff cymorth Aelodau Cynulliad, a hynny i ddod i rym ar unwaith. Mae rhai pryderon ynglŷn â'r pwynt hwn, oherwydd y mae'n arfer cyffredin mewn nifer o fusnesau, gan gynnwys y gwasanaeth sifil, fod cymhellion ar gael i staff. Mae'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat yn gyson yn talu eu gweithwyr am ymdrech arbennig. A allai'r Llywydd gadarnhau a fydd cynlluniau amgen yn cael eu sefydlu i wobrwyo staff am berfformiad eithriadol neu ymdrech arbennig yn y dyfodol?

Yr wyf eisoes wedi siarad am werth yr adolygiad hwn yng nghyswllt sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd orau. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei groesawu'n arbennig yn yr adroddiad hwn yw'r argymhelliad mai corff annibynnol ddylai bob amser bennu ein cyflog ac ystyried pob agwedd ar ein cymorth ariannol. Mae hyn yn ddull synnwyr cyffredin o weithredu, a bydd yn sicrhau y caiff arian cyhoeddus ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd iawn. Mae gweithredu'r cynigion yn hanfodol, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar, Lywydd, pe gallech gadarnhau sut y mae'r comisiwn yn bwriadu gweithredu'r argymhellion a bod gan y comisiwn y pwerau i weithredu argymhellion y panel.

Mae'n bwysig inni ddenu pobl o safon i'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol i bobl o bob cefndir gael y cyfle i gynnig eu hunain i gael eu hethol ac i ymgeisio am swydd gyhoeddus yng

to Welsh public office. Is the Presiding Officer, therefore, confident that the implemented measures of openness and transparency will attract high calibre people to the Assembly in the future?

Yr wyf yn siarad ar ran y grŵp Ceidwadol drwy ddweud ein bod yn falch bod y Cynulliad yn arwain y ffordd i sicrhau bod gwleidyddiaeth yn agored, yn atebol ac yn dryloyw yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r cyhoedd yn haeddu dim llai na hynny. Wrth gloi, croesawaf yn fawr y datganiad mae'r Llywydd wedi ei wneud heddiw a chadarnhaf fod y grŵp Ceidwadol yn cefnogi egwyddorion yr adroddiad hwn yn fawr, er mwyn sicrhau bod gwleidyddiaeth yng Nghymru yn agored ac yn atebol i'r bobl sy'n ein hethol yn y lle cyntaf.

3.00 p.m.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i Paul am ei ddatganiad ac am ei gwestiynau. Croesawaf yn fawr y ffaith bod y grŵp y mae'n ei gynrychioli wedi symud ymlaen i weithredu'r argymhellion hyn yn barod.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn roi sicrwydd ar faterion staffio. Mae Comisiwn y Cynulliad yn cael ei arwain yn hyn o beth gan ein prif weithredwr ac mae'n gweithredu o fewn ein cynlluniau a'n canllawiau cydraddoldeb gyda'r safon uchaf posibl o safbwynt perthnasau dynol a diwydiannol. Mae hynny'n un o'n ffyrdd hanfodol o weithredu.

Bydd trafodaethau gyda staff yn dechrau yfory. Bydd hwnnw'n gyfle cychwynnol i Chris Reading—sydd wedi bod yn ysgrifennydd diwyd i'r panel gwreiddiol ac a fydd yn aros yn y swydd—fynd â'r mater hwn yn ei flaen a'i weithredu. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael parhad o ran gweithrediad. Bydd y prif weithredwr hefyd yn dechrau cwrdd â'r staff.

Ynglŷn â'r bonws, y bwriad yw adolygu cyflogau, ond ni fydd hynny'n digwydd cyn mis Ebrill. Y syniad yw bod unrhyw daliadau bonws yn cael eu cywasgu i lefelau cyflog newydd, ond mae hynny i'w drafod. Nid oes bwriad i ostwng safonau staff nac ychwaith i leihau'r awydd i berfformio'n effeithiol. Hoffwn eich sicrhau y bydd y trosglwyddiad

Nghymru. A yw'r Llywydd, felly, yn hyderus y bydd y mesurau gonestrwydd ac eglurder a gaiff eu gweithredu yn denu pobl o safon uchel i'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol?

I speak on behalf of the Conservative group when I say that we are pleased that the Assembly is leading the way to ensure that politics is open, accountable and transparent in Wales. The public deserve no less. In closing, I warmly welcome the Presiding Officer's statement, and I confirm that the Conservative group strongly supports the principles behind this report, in order to ensure that Welsh politics is open and accountable to the people who elect us in first place.

The Presiding Officer: I thank Paul for his statement and his questions. I very much welcome the fact that the group he represents has already moved forward to implement these recommendations.

Firstly I should like to provide assurance on staffing issues. The Assembly Commission is guided in this respect by our chief executive, and it operates within our equality schemes and guidelines to the highest standards possible with regard to human and industrial relations, and it is essential that we operate in this way.

Discussions with staff will begin tomorrow. This will be an initial opportunity for Chris Reading—an active secretary to the original panel who will continue in the post—to take this matter forward and implement it. It is important to have continuity of implementation. The chief executive will also begin meeting with the staff.

As for bonuses, the intention is to review salaries, but that will not happen before April. It is intended that any bonus payments will be incorporated into new salary scales, but that is a matter for discussion. There is no intention to lower standards in relation to staff or to reduce their ability to perform effectively. I assure you that the transfer will

yn cael ei ystyried mewn ymgynghoriad llwyr ag Aelodau unigol a'r staff.

Yn gyffredinol, os oes gan unrhyw Aelod unigol unrhyw gonsymr neu ofid ynghylch y newidiadau hyn, yr wyf yn eich annog i'w codi'n uniongyrchol gyda'r prif weithredwr a'r cyfarwyddwyr. Yn naturiol, gwn eich bod wedi trafod unrhyw faterion gydag aelodau o Gomisiwn y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn eich annog i'n hysbysu'n fuan am unrhyw anawsterau yr ydych yn eu rhagweld gyda'r gweithrediad er mwyn inni allu bod yn hyblyg. Dyna yw holl bwyslais yr adroddiad hwn. Nid ein bwriad yw achosi niwed neu greu gofid personol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad nac i aelodau o'r staff.

Mae grymoedd y comisiwn yn deillio o'n cyfansoddiad diweddaraf yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 a'r materion yn Atodlen 5, ac yn benodol, mater 13.3, sy'n rhoi pwerau i'r comisiwn dros daliadau, cyflogau, lwfansau a phensiynau ac yn y blaen.

Efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol dweud yn awr sut yr aeth y prif weithredwr a'r tîm yr oedd hi'n ei arwain i'r afael â'r argymhellion i'n galluogi i ddod i benderfyniad clir ac amserol, fel y gwnaethom yr wythnos hon. Cafwyd dadansoddiad cyfreithiol—hynny yw beth oedd yn gyfreithiol bosibl i'w wneud o ran bob argymhelliad—a dadansoddiad o'r cyfnod trosglwyddo neu gyfnod gweithredu'r argymhellion. Felly fe'ch sicrhaf fod y grymoedd penodol ar gael i wneud penderfyniad ynghylch lwfansau a chyflogau. Mae hefyd grymoedd penodol ar gael lle mae angen Mesur, fel sydd ei angen er mwyn sefydlu corff annibynnol. Yr wyf wedi gwneud ymrwymiad y byddaf yn dod i'ch plagio yn yr hydref i gyflwyno'r Mesur newydd hwn ar ran y comisiwn. Os oes unrhyw bwyntiau eraill nad wyf wedi sôn amdanynt yn fanwl, ysgrifennaf ymateb llawnach a'i gyhoeddi.

Janice Gregory: On behalf of the Labour group, I also thank The Presiding Officer for his statement this afternoon. We welcome the panel's recognition of the work that Assembly Members and their staff do for their constituents and for the people of Wales as a whole.

be considered in full consultation with individual Members and staff.

In general, if any individual Member has any concerns or worries regarding these changes, I urge you to raise them directly with the chief executive and the directors. Obviously, I know you have discussed any issues with Members of the Assembly Commission. However, I encourage you to inform us as soon as possible of any difficulties you foresee in relation to the implementation so that we can be flexible. That is the whole emphasis of this report. We are not in the business of causing any harm or personal anxiety to Assembly Members or their staff.

The commission's powers stem from our most recent constitution in the Government of Wales Act 2006 and the matters in Schedule 5, and specifically matter 13.3, which gives the commission powers over payments, salaries, allowances and pensions and so on.

It may be useful to say at this point how the chief executive and the team which she led approached the recommendations to enable us to come to a clear and timely decision, as we did this week. They had a legal analysis—that is, what was legally possible in relation to each recommendation—and an analysis of the transition period or implementation phase for the recommendations. Therefore I can assure you that the specific powers are available to make decisions on allowances and salaries. There are also specific powers available where a Measure is required, as is required to establish an independent body. I have made a commitment that I will come to pester you in the autumn to introduce this new Measure on behalf of the commission. If there are any other points that I have not covered in detail, I will provide and publish a fuller written response.

Janice Gregory: Ar ran y grŵp Llafur, yr wyf fi hefyd yn diolch i'r Llywydd am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r ffaith fod y panel yn cydnabod y gwaith y mae Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'u staff yn ei wneud ar ran eu hetholwyr ac ar ran pobl Cymru gyfan.

This Assembly has never been afraid of constructive criticism, and we all wanted a report that concentrates on the areas that we could improve. I hope that no-one will misrepresent our willingness to accept the broad thrust of the panel's recommendations as a confession of past misconduct.

It is clear from the report that the Assembly's Members have acted with a high degree of integrity and provided good value for money compared with democratic bodies elsewhere. The report is about continuing to take the lead in this.

The Labour group accepts the major recommendations for the first steps regarding Members' allowances. We are happy to take the longer-term recommendations on issues such as staffing as a solid basis for detailed discussion. As a backbencher, I must say that some of the suggestions for staffing seem to go too far in centralising resources in group offices that answer to party leaders. I would need to be convinced that this recommendation would be compatible with AMs' scrutiny and representative roles. The discussion is most welcome, however, and I am glad that the panel has opened the debate on that and many other issues. Those details and debates are for another day.

The panel makes it clear that there are some issues that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency to ensure public confidence in the integrity of the Assembly following recent events in Westminster. On those immediate measures, we accept the panel's recommendations.

Here are my questions to you, Presiding Officer, on behalf of my group. Did the panel consider the need to ensure that the implementation of the report should reflect the Assembly's practice across all areas of its work in relation to equality and diversity? My group was particularly concerned that there is no explicit recognition of the needs of older people, disabled people, and those who have family and caring responsibilities. Will you ensure that these aspects are not

Nid yw'r Cynulliad hwn erioed wedi ofni cael beirniadaeth adeiladol, ac yr oedd arnom i gyd eisiau adroddiad sy'n canolbwyntio ar y meysydd y gallem eu gwella. Gobeithio na fydd neb yn camliwio ein parodrwydd i dderbyn pwyslais cyffredinol argymhellion y panel fel cyfaddefiad o gamymddwyn yn y gorffennol.

Mae'n glir o'r adroddiad fod Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi ymddwyn gyda chryn uniondeb ac wedi rhoi gwerth da am yr arian o'u cymharu â chyrff democrataidd mewn manau eraill. Mae'r adroddiad yn ymwneud â pharhau i arwain i'r perwyl hwn.

Mae'r grŵp Llafur yn derbyn y prif argymhellion ar gyfer y camau cyntaf ar lwfansau Aelodau. Yr ydym yn fodlon derbyn yr argymhellion tymor hwy ar faterion megis staffio fel sylfaen gadarn ar gyfer trafodaeth fanwl. Fel aelod o'r meinciau cefn, rhaid imi ddweud bod rhai o'r awgrymiadau ar gyfer staffio yn mynd yn rhy bell i bob golwg o ran canoli adnoddau mewn swyddfeydd grŵp sy'n atebol i arweinwyr pleidiau. Byddai angen imi gael fy narbwyllo y byddai'r argymhelliad hwn yn cyd-fynd â swyddogaethau craffu a chynrychioli ACau. Croesewir y drafodaeth yn fawr iawn, fodd bynnag, ac yr wyf yn falch fod y panel wedi agor y ddadl ar hynny ac ar nifer o faterion eraill. Mae'r manylion a'r dadleuon hynny'n destun trafod ar gyfer rhywbryd eto.

Mae'r panel yn gwneud yn glir fod angen rhoi sylw i rai materion ar frys er mwyn sicrhau hyder y cyhoedd yn uniondeb y Cynulliad yn dilyn digwyddiadau'n ddiweddar yn San Steffan. Yr ydym yn derbyn argymhellion y panel yng nghyswllt y mesurau brys hynny.

Dyma fy nghwestiynau i chi, Lywydd, ar ran fy ngrŵp. A oedd y panel wedi ystyried yr angen i sicrhau y dylai gweithredu'r adroddiad adlewyrchu arferion y Cynulliad ar draws ei holl feysydd gwaith yng nghyswllt cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth? Yr oedd fy ngrŵp yn bryderus iawn na chaiff anghenion pobl hŷn, pobl anabl, na'r rheini sydd â chyfrifoldebau teulu a gofal eu cydnabod yn benodol. A wnewch chi sicrhau na chaiff yr agweddau hyn eu hanwybyddu?

overlooked?

With 108 recommendations, some might claim that there must be a great deal wrong with the Assembly. Is that the view of the panel and the commission?

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Janice Gregory, for your remarks and your indication of support on the part of the larger group. Clearly, without your support, we could not move ahead in this direction.

Taking the last question first, there is no way in which this report can be taken as condemnation of the activity of Assembly Members. Indeed, the contrary is true. The report continually emphasises Assembly Members' hard work and the fact that the quantity and quality of our work has increased substantially over the last two years. These recommendations are about ensuring objectivity insofar as the work that we do is properly rewarded.

If I may say so, there was some rather unintelligent criticism of the brave decision in relation to pay, when you look at the situation in some other legislatures. Let me speak frankly. Take the example of Northern Ireland, where the issue of proper remuneration for the essential work that Northern Ireland Assembly Members do is a serious issue for them, because the amount by which they have fallen behind in relation to the rest of us in the United Kingdom is a problem for them. The Assembly Commission faced that and it took the difficult decision of placing us then at 82 per cent of the Westminster level of pay. That was not questioned at all by the panel in its decision. In fact, the panel broke the link with Westminster and transferred remuneration to a proper basis to work from. When we have the Measure, it will be the independent panel that will finally decide our remuneration, and that will be on a statutory basis. It is quite clear that we are ensuring that we develop, as you said, the quality of the work we do and the public's understanding of it.

On another of your points, I was glad that you emphasised the fact that you accept the

Gyda 108 o argymhellion, gallai rhai honni bod llawer iawn o'i le ar y Cynulliad. Ai dyna yw barn y panel a'r comisiwn?

Y Llywydd: Diolch ichi, Janice Gregory, am eich sylwadau a'r awgrym o gefnogaeth ar ran y grŵp mwy. Yn amlwg, heb eich cefnogaeth ni allem symud ymlaen yn y cyfeiriad hwn.

I ddelio â'r cwestiwn olaf yn gyntaf, nid oes ffordd yn y byd y gellir ystyried yr adroddiad hwn fel condemniad o weithgarwch Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Yn wir, y gwrthwyneb sy'n wir. Mae'r adroddiad yn gyson yn pysleisio gwaith caled Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'r ffaith fod maint ac ansawdd ein gwaith wedi codi'n sylweddol dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Mae'r argymhellion hyn yn ymwneud â sicrhau gwrthrychedd i'r graddau y caiff y gwaith a wnawn ei wobrwyo'n briodol.

Os caf ddweud, yr oedd rhywfaint o feirniadaeth anneallus o'r penderfyniad dewr ynghylch tâl, wrth ichi edrych ar y sefyllfa mewn rhai deddfwrfeydd eraill. Gadewch imi siarad yn ddi-flewyn-ar-dafod. Ystyriwch Ogledd Iwerddon, lle mae cydnabyddiaeth briodol am y gwaith hanfodol a wna Aelodau Cynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon yn fater difrifol iddynt, oherwydd bod y gagendor sydd wedi tyfu rhyngddynt a'r gweddill ohonom yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn broblem iddynt. Yr oedd Comisiwn y Cynulliad wedi wynebu hynny, a gwnaeth y penderfyniad anodd i'n gosod ni bryd hynny ar 82 y cant o lefel tâl San Steffan. Nid oedd penderfyniad y panel yn cwestiynu hynny o gwbl. A dweud y gwir, torrodd y panel y cyswllt â San Steffan a throsglwyddodd dâl cydnabyddiaeth i sail briodol i weithio ohoni. Pan fydd y Mesur gennym, y panel annibynnol fydd yn penderfynu ein cydnabyddiaeth yn y pen draw, a bydd hynny ar sail statudol. Mae'n eithaf clir ein bod yn sicrhau ein bod yn datblygu, fel y dywedaso, ansawdd y gwaith a wnawn a dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd ohono.

Yng nghyswllt un o'ch pwyntiau eraill, yr oeddwn yn falch ichi bwysleisio'r ffaith eich

important recommendations of principle and that you also understand that we are going to develop, on the basis of negotiations with staff and colleagues, the implementation of the rest of the recommendations—the recommendations which are consequential upon the framework of principles.

3.10 p.m.

I emphasise that because that applies to equality and diversity, we will ensure—and the commission has already discussed this—that there will be nothing in the way in which we process this further that will affect our equality and diversity commitment; indeed, it will enhance it. I can assure you that all recommendations in the report were considered by the independent review panel's lawyers, Morgan Cole, and our chief legal adviser and his team. So, we have already received expert advice on the way in which the recommendations comply with equality legislation. We need to continue to do this in the way in which we operate. We are particularly grateful to our panel member, Jackie Nickson, who brought her distinguished human resources expertise to the panel in this particular area. There are references to equality and diversity in recommendation 64 on recruitment policy for Assembly Members support staff, and on the proposed contents of the staff handbook. However, I take the point that we need to integrate our progress much more clearly with our new mentoring scheme, which works across all equality strands. That is our commitment to ensure that we are an even more representative Assembly.

David Lloyd: Mae'n bleser gennyf ymateb ar ran grŵp Plaid Cymru yn y Cynulliad, ac yr ydym yn naturiol yn croesawu datganiad y Llywydd fel cadeirydd y comisiwn. Fel y clywsom yn y datganiad, bu'r panel adolygu annibynnol yn gweithio'n ddiwyd dros y 10 mis diwethaf i ddod i'r casgliadau ger bron, sef y casgliadau y mae'r comisiwn wedi ymateb iddynt yn awr drwy law ei gadeirydd. Fel plaid, yr ydym yn cyd-fynd ag ymateb y comisiwn i dderbyn yr argymhellion yn llawn. Wedi'r cyfan, mae angen adfer ymddiriedaeth y bobl, ac mae'r adroddiad ger

bod yn derbyn egwyddor yr argymhellion pwysig a hefyd yn deall ein bod am ddatblygu, ar sail trafodaethau gyda staff a chyd-Aelodau, roi gweddill yr argymhellion ar waith—yr argymhellion sy'n deillio o'r fframwaith o egwyddorion.

Yr wyf yn pwysleisio, oherwydd bod hynny'n berthnasol i gydraddoldeb ac i amrywiaeth, y byddwn yn sicrhau—ac mae'r comisiwn eisoes wedi trafod hyn—na fydd dim yn y modd y byddwn yn prosesu hyn ymhellach a fydd yn effeithio ar ein hymrwymiad i gydraddoldeb ac i amrywiaeth; yn wir, bydd yn ei wella. Gallaf eich sicrhau bod holl argymhellion yr adroddiad wedi eu hystyried gan gyfreithwyr panel yr adolygiad annibynnol, Morgan Cole, a'n prif gynghorydd cyfreithiol a'i dîm. Felly, yr ydym eisoes wedi cael cyngor arbenigol am y ffordd y mae'r argymhellion hyn yn cydymffurfio â deddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb. Mae angen inni barhau i wneud hyn yn y ffordd yr ydym yn gweithio. Yr ydym yn hynod ddiolchgar i'n haelod panel, Jackie Nickson, a ddaeth â'i harbenigedd nodedig mewn adnoddau gweithlu i'r panel yn y maes penodol hwn. Cyfeirir at gydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn argymhelliad 64 ar bolisi recriwtio staff cymorth Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ac ar gynnwys arfaethedig y llawlyfr staff. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn derbyn y pwynt fod angen inni integreiddio ein cynnydd yn gliriach o lawer yn ein cynllun mentora newydd, sy'n gweithio'n dda ar draws pob haen cydraddoldeb. Dyna yw ein hymrwymiad i sicrhau ein bod yn Gynulliad cytbwys sy'n fwy cynrychioladol.

David Lloyd: It is a pleasure to respond on behalf of the Plaid Cymru group in the Assembly and, naturally, we welcome the Presiding Officer's statement as chair of the commission. As we heard in the statement, the independent review panel has worked diligently over the last 10 months to reach the conclusions that are before us, which are the conclusions that the commission has responded to through its chair. As a party, we agree with the commission's response in accepting the recommendations in full. After all, the trust of the people of Wales needs to

bron yn ymateb clir a chadarn sy'n cyhoeddi nifer o argymhellion a fydd yn taro tant gyda'n hetholwyr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y cyhoedd yn cytuno â'r ffordd ymlaen, ac mae'n gam cyntaf sylweddol i ailadeiladu ein perthynas â'r cyhoedd.

Serch hynny, mae nifer o bwyntiau ynghylch y manylion yn codi ac mae nifer ohonynt wedi cael eu codi eisoes, felly ni wna' eu hailadrodd. Byddwn yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd y staff sy'n ein cefnogi a'n cynorthwyo yn yr holl waith a wnawn dros ein hetholwyr. Maent yn haeddu pob sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi iddynt—a chlywais yr hyn y bu ichi ei ddweud eisoes—am eu dyfodol a'r modd y maent yn trefnu eu gwaith, ac ati. Cafodd hyfforddiant i'r Aelodau ei grybwyll hefyd, i'n galluogi i wneud ein gwaith yn well. A ellid trefnu hyn yn ein hetholaethau yn ystod yr wythnosau hynny pan nad ydym yn y Cynulliad, neu a oes disgwyl i bopeth ddigwydd yng Nghaerdydd? Mae hynny yn dilyn cwestiwn a ofynnodd Janice Gregory ynglŷn â chydreddoldeb.

Yn olaf, a ydych yn ystyried y bydd ymateb y panel adolygu annibynnol yn sail i ymateb cyffelyb mewn lle arall i broblemau digon tebyg, os nad problemau mwy?

Y Llywydd: Ynglŷn â staffio, mae fy swyddfa yn fy etholaeth 160 o filltiroedd a mwy i ffwrdd o'r lle hwn, ac yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at fod yno am 9.30 a.m. bore yfory—yr wyf yn mwynhau bod yn y lle hwn hefyd, wrth gwrs. Ynglŷn â hyfforddiant, mae'n rhaid i hyfforddiant fod ar gael ar gyfer staff lle bynnag y maent. Mae hynny'n golygu cynnal hyfforddiant yma yn y Cynulliad, yn y swyddfeydd etholaeth a'r swyddfeydd rhanbarthol. Mae'n bwysig bod y panel, yn ei argymhellion, wedi cefnogi ein harfer o drin Aelodau Cynulliad, o dan ba ddull bynnag y maent wedi cael eu hethol, pa un ai ydynt yn cynrychioli etholaethau neu ranbarthau, yn gyfartal. Bydd hynny'n parhau ac yn dwysau.

Efallai y dylwn hefyd nodi'n glir y bydd trafodaethau gyda staff yn cael eu cynnal gyda'u cynrychiolwyr a'r undebau sydd yn eu cynrychioli, yn ogystal â'u cyflogwyr,

be regained, and the report before us is a clear and robust response announcing a number of recommendations that will strike a chord with our constituents. I am sure the public will agree with the way forward, and this is a significant first step in rebuilding our relationship with the public.

Nevertheless, a number of points arise with regard to the detail and many of them have already been raised, therefore I will not repeat them. I would emphasise the importance of the staff who support and assist us in all the work that we do on behalf of our constituents. They deserve all the reassurance that you can give—and I heard what you said earlier—about their future and the way in which their work is organised, and so on. Training for Members was also mentioned, to allow us to do our work better. Will it be possible for this to be arranged in our constituencies during the weeks when we are not in the Assembly, or is everything expected to take place in Cardiff? That follows the question asked by Janice Gregory regarding equality.

Finally, do you consider that the response of the independent review panel will be a basis for a similar response in another place to similar, if not greater, problems?

The Presiding Officer: On staffing, my constituency office is over 160 miles away from this place, and I look forward to being there at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow morning—I also enjoy being here, of course. With regard to training, training must be available for staff wherever they may be. That means providing training here in the Assembly, in constituency offices and in regional offices. It is important that the panel, in its recommendations, supported our practice of treating Assembly Members equally, regardless of how they are elected, and whether they represent constituencies or regions. That will continue and intensify.

I should, perhaps, make it clear that discussions with staff will be held with their representatives and with the unions which represent them, as well as their employers,

sydd yn parhau'n gyflogwyr iddynt—sef chithau, Aelodau'r Cynulliad—fel mae adroddiad y panel yn ei bwysleisio. Bydd y trafodaethau hynny'n digwydd er mwyn cryfhau cyfleoedd staff i wneud eu gwaith yn fwy effeithlon. Efallai y dylwn ddweud rhywbeth ychwanegol ynglŷn â tharddiad yr awydd hwn i bwysleisio hyfforddiant, sef uchelgais y panel—yr ydym yn sôn am banelwyr profiadol, sydd wedi bod yn Aelodau'r Cynulliad neu'n gadeiryddion cyrff cyhoeddus—i weld capasiti'r Cynulliad i graffu yn gwell. Dyna oedd y tu ôl i'r argymhellion. Efallai bod peth camddealltwriaeth wedi bod. Nid sôn am symud staff oddi wrth Aelodau yr ydym, ond ceisio pwysleisio'r pwysigrwydd o staff Aelodau'n cael eu defnyddio'n effeithiol yn y gwaith o baratoi deddfwriaeth a galw'r Llywodraeth i gyfrif. Dyna'r consŷm, yn ogystal â cheisio cael cydbwysedd gwell rhwng y rôl yr ydym i gyd yn ei chyflawni o gynrychioli etholwyr ar achosion unigol a'r rôl sydd yr un mor bwysig, os nad yn bwysicach, o ddeddfu a galw'r Llywodraeth i gyfrif. Dyna oedd tu ôl i'r argymhellion. Wrth i ni fynd ymlaen i weithredu'r argymhellion ar gapasiti—os cofiaf yn iawn, nid oes unrhyw argymhelliad serenog yn y bennod honno o argymhellion blaengar a radical—byddwn yn ystyried yn ofalus yr hyn sydd wedi cael ei ddweud yma heddiw. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, mae gwahoddiad agored i bawb i drafod hyn gyda'r prif weithredwr a'r cyfarwyddwyr yn uniongyrchol.

Ynglŷn â'r hyn sydd yn digwydd mewn mannau eraill, nid wyf am ddweud unrhyw beth am yr hyn sydd yn digwydd tu hwnt i orsaf Paddington—rhyngddynt hwy a'u potes yw hynny. Gadawn hynny yn y fan honno. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am ddweud rhywbeth am yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yn yr Alban ac yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, oherwydd mae gan Lefarydd Gogledd Iwerddon, Will Hay, Llywydd yr Alban, Alex Ferguson, a minnau a'n prif weithredwyr a'u timoedd berthynas agos o gydweithrediad. Buom yn trafod y materion hyn yr wythnos diwethaf a phythefnos yng nghynt yn yr Alban ac maent wedi bod yn edrych gyda llygad barcud ar yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yma'r wythnos hon a heddiw. Gobeithiaf ein bod, yn ein hargymhellion, wedi eu helpu ac wedi

who remain their employers—you, as Assembly Members—as emphasised in the panel's report. Those discussions will take place in order to strengthen opportunities for staff to work more efficiently. I should, perhaps, say more about the source of this desire to emphasise training, which is the ambition of the panel—we are talking about experienced panellists, who have been Assembly Members or chairs of public bodies—to see an improvement in the Assembly's capacity for scrutiny. That is what lies behind the recommendations. There may have been some misunderstanding. We are not talking about moving staff away from Members, but trying to stress the importance of using Members' staff effectively in the work of preparing legislation and calling the Government to account. That is where the concern lies, as well as in trying to secure a better balance between the role that we all fulfil in representing constituents on individual cases and the equally important, if not more important, role of legislating and calling the Government to account. That is what lies behind the recommendations. As we move forward to implement the recommendations on capacity—if I remember rightly, there are no starred recommendations in that chapter of innovative and radical recommendations—we will give careful consideration to what has been said here today. As I have said, there is an open invitation for all to discuss this directly with the chief executive and directors.

Regarding what is happening in other places, I will say nothing about what happens beyond Paddington station—that is their business. We will leave that there. However, I will say something about what is happening in Scotland and Northern Ireland because the Northern Ireland Speaker, Will Hay, the Scottish Presiding Officer, Alex Ferguson, and I and our chief executives and their teams have a close collaborative relationship. We discussed these issues last week and two weeks earlier in Scotland, and they have been keeping a close eye on what has been happening here this week and today. I hope that, in our recommendations, we have assisted them and strengthened their determination to give their Members fair recognition, but also to provide clear

cryfhau eu penderfyniad i gydnabod eu Haelodau'n deg ond hefyd i roi gwybodaeth glir i'r cyhoedd ac i gynnal datblygiad datganoli.

Kirsty Williams: I thank the Presiding Officer for his statement this afternoon. On behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group, I also thank Sir Roger Jones and the panel for all their hard work and the report, and for the courtesy that they extended to me and the Welsh Liberal Democrat group's staff, who gave evidence to the panel. I am sure that the member of the panel who had to shadow me got more than he bargained for when he found himself up to his knees in mud in a field in Llanwrtyd, as we investigated a farmer's drainage problem.

In commissioning this report, the National Assembly recognised at an early stage that no institution that wishes to maintain the trust and confidence of the people whom it seeks to serve can rest on its laurels, and that it should constantly test and challenge itself and its practices.

3.20 p.m.

My party agrees wholeheartedly with the panel and the commission that accountability and transparency are the keys to maintaining that crucial public confidence. We also welcome the fact that the panel recognises that it is essential that Assembly Members should have appropriate resources to carry out their roles, whether making legislation, scrutinising the Government or representing their constituents. Those resources should be no more and no less than we need to get the job done properly.

My group particularly welcomes the recommendation that there should be an independent review body to set our pay and other aspects of our financial support. I agree with you, Presiding Officer, that that must be right and that we should not be at all involved in those decisions.

I note your comments in relation to the contribution of other speakers this afternoon on your commitment and that of the commission to protecting the terms and conditions of our hard working support staff.

information to the public and to support the development of devolution.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i'r Llywydd am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma. Ar ran grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, hoffwn innau ddiolch i Syr Roger Jones a'r panel am eu holl waith caled ac am yr adroddiad, ac am y cwrteisi a ddangoswyd i mi a staff grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth i'r panel. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod yr aelod o'r panel a fu'n fy nghysgodi wedi cael mwy na'r disgwyl pan oedd hyd at ei bengliniau mewn mwd mewn cae yn Llanwrtyd, pan oeddem yn ymchwilio i broblemau traenio ar gaeau ffermwr.

Wrth gomisiynu'r adroddiad hwn, yr oedd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn sylweddoli o'r dechrau na all yr un sefydliad sy'n dymuno cadw ymddiriedaeth a hyder y bobl y mae'n ceisio'u gwasanaethu orffwys ar ei rwyfau, ac y dylai fod wrthi'n barhaus yn profi ac yn herio'i hun a'i arferion.

Mae fy mhlaidd yn cytuno'n llwyr â'r panel ac â'r comisiwn fod atebolrwydd ac eglurder yn allweddol i gynnal hyder y bobl, sy'n gwbl hanfodol. Yr ydym hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith fod y panel yn cydnabod y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad gael adnoddau priodol i'w galluogi i ymgymryd â'u rolau, boed hynny'n gwneud deddfwriaeth, yn craffu ar waith y Llywodraeth ynteu'n cynrychioli eu hetholwyr. Ni ddylai'r adnoddau hynny fod yn ddim mwy na dim llai na'r hyn y mae arnom ei angen i wneud y gwaith yn drylwyr.

Mae fy ngrŵp yn croesawu'n arbennig yr argymhelliad y dylid cael corff adolygu annibynnol i bennu ein cyflogau ac agweddau eraill ar ein cymorth ariannol. Cytunaf â chi, Lywydd, fod yn rhaid i hynny fod yn iawn, ac na ddylem ni fod yn ymwneud o gwbl â'r penderfyniadau hynny.

Sylwaf ar eich sylwadau sy'n ymwneud â chyfraniad siaradwyr eraill y prynhawn yma ar eich ymrwymiad chi ac ymrwymiad y comisiwn i amddiffyn telerau ac amodau ein staff cymorth gweithgar. Yn wir, caiff yr

In fact, this report will be used as an opportunity to ensure that all those support staff are treated in a way that is fair and consistent and that they are rewarded for their hard work. The report will be used as a chance to enhance the opportunities afforded to those staff, within this building and in our constituencies.

The public has been outraged by much of what it has seen going on in relation to expenses in Westminster. I and my party are proud that this institution is taking a lead on getting everything in order and restoring public confidence. I am pleased to say that the feedback I have had in the past few days from my constituents shows that they too are proud of the steps that the National Assembly is taking.

As you said in your statement, Presiding Officer, this report gives us an opportunity to be a leader among the Parliaments in the UK. Presiding Officer, do you think that it will contribute to the debate about our devolved powers and the thinking of the All-Wales Convention on the future for this institution?

The Presiding Officer: You tempt me now, and I hope that Members will agree that I have been relatively well behaved for me. I do not get the opportunity to speak very often, and when I do I must ensure that I represent the commission as a body. Therefore, I am not going to be tempted into speaking about the areas involving the convention, except to say that, had we not done this, I believe that there would have been no point in planning a date for a referendum. This gives us the opportunity to look the people of Wales squarely in the face, if and whenever a convention makes the recommendation and a Government in this place votes on that recommendation. While I am sitting down, and not on my feet, I wish to make it clear that it is a misreading of the Government of Wales Act 2006 to think that anyone anywhere else has a veto on that.

To claw myself back from that abyss, I would like to thank you, as Liberal Democrats, for your support. I would have expected that from you because it is in your tradition in other places as well.

adroddiad hwn ei ddefnyddio fel cyfle i sicrhau bod yr holl staff cymorth hynny'n cael eu trin mewn ffordd sy'n deg ac yn gyson a'u bod yn cael eu gwobrwyo am eu gwaith caled. Caiff yr adroddiad ei ddefnyddio fel cyfle i wella'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i'r staff hynny, yn yr adeilad hwn ac yn ein hetholaethau.

Cafodd y cyhoedd eu cythruddo gan lawer o'r hyn a welwyd yn digwydd o ran treuliau yn San Steffan. Yr wyf fi a'm plaid yn falch fod y sefydliad hwn yn arwain wrth gael popeth mewn trefn ac yn adfer hyder y cyhoedd. Yr wyf yn falch dweud bod yr ymateb yr wyf wedi'i gael gan fy etholwyr yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf yn dangos eu bod hwy hefyd yn falch o'r camau y mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn eu cymryd.

Fel y dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad, Lywydd, mae'r adroddiad hwn yn gyfle inni fod yn arweinydd ymhlith Seneddau'r DU. Lywydd, a ydych yn credu y bydd yn cyfrannu at y ddadl ar ein pwerau datganoledig a'r hyn sy'n cael ei ystyried gan Gonfensiwn Cymru Gyfan ar ddyfodol y sefydliad hwn?

Y Llywydd: Yr ydych yn fy nhemtio'n awr, a gobeithio y bydd Aelodau'n cytuno fy mod, i mi, wedi ymddwyn yn gymharol dda. Nid wyf yn cael cyfle i siarad yn aml iawn, a phan fyddaf yn cael cyfle rhaid imi sicrhau fy mod yn cynrychioli'r comisiwn fel corff. Felly, nid wyf am gael fy nhemtio i siarad am y meysydd sy'n ymwneud â'r confensiwn, heblaw dweud, pe na baem wedi gwneud hyn, fy mod yn credu na fuasai diben trefnu dyddiad ar gyfer refferendwm. Mae hyn yn gyfle inni edrych i fyw llygaid pobl Cymru, os a pha bryd bynnag y bydd confensiwn yn gwneud yr argymhelliad a Llywodraeth yn y lle hwn yn pleidleisio ar yr argymhelliad hwnnw. Tra fy mod ar fy eistedd, nid ar fy nhraed, dymunaf wneud yn glir fod meddwl bod gan unrhyw un rywle arall feto ar hynny yn camddechongli Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006.

I lusgo fy hun yn ôl o ymyl y dibyn, hoffwn ddiolch ichi, fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, am eich cefnogaeth. Byddwn wedi disgwyl hynny gennych gan ei fod yn rhan o'ch traddodiad mewn mannau eraill hefyd.

The fact that we have had unity across the Assembly among the parties today reflects our discussion in the commission. Our commission papers are made available within three weeks of our meetings, and you will be able to see quite clearly how we came to our decisions. We had a report from our chief executive that proofed each of the recommendations in the panel's report against our legal powers and against the possibilities of implementation and the transitional period required. On these matters on staff in particular, I want to endorse what you have said so clearly: this report is not about reorganising our staff, but about providing our staff with the opportunity to perform even more effectively and to be even better rewarded for the work that they do for us.

It is important for the public to realise that Assembly Members' allowances, as they are called, are not for Assembly Members but for the betterment of Welsh democracy. They are to enable Assembly Members do their job of scrutiny, legislating, calling the Government to account and acting on behalf of constituents. We should seize the opportunity of the negative publicity in the storms elsewhere and turn that into an argument for the effectiveness of our democratic system here. This is a good day for the National Assembly, and I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

Diolch yn fawr ichi.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you, Presiding Officer. That brings us to the end of the statement.

Mae'r ffaith inni fod yn unol ar draws y Cynulliad ymhlith y pleidiau heddiw yn adlewyrchiad o'n trafodaeth yn y comisiwn. Bydd papurau'r comisiwn ar gael ymhen tair wythnos ar ôl ein cyfarfodydd, a gallwch weld yn eglur ddigon sut y gwnaethom ein penderfyniadau. Cawsom adroddiad gan ein prif weithredwr a oedd yn profi pob un o'r argymhellion yn adroddiad y panel yn erbyn y posibilïadau o weithredu a'r cyfnod pontio y bydd ei angen. O ran y materion hyn yn ymwneud â staff yn fwyaf arbennig, hoffwn ategu'r hyn a ddywedasoch mor groyw: nid oes a wnelo'r adroddiad hwn ddim oll ag addrefnu'n staff: mae'n ymwneud yn hytrach â rhoi cyfle i'n staff berfformio'n fwy effeithiol fyth ac i gael eu gwobrwyo'n well fyth am y gwaith a wnânt inni.

Mae'n bwysig i'r cyhoedd sylweddoli nad yw lwfansau Aelodau Cynulliad, fel y'u gelwir, yn cael eu talu er mwyn Aelodau Cynulliad ond er mwyn gwella democratiaeth yng Nghymru. Maent ar gael i alluogi Aelodau Cynulliad i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau o graffu, deddfu, dwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif a gweithredu ar ran etholwyr. Dylem fanteisio ar y cyfle sy'n codi yn sgil cyhoeddusrwydd anffafriol y stormydd mewn manau eraill a throi hynny'n ddadl dros effeithiolrwydd ein system ddemocrataidd ni yma. Mae hwn yn ddiwrnod da i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a diolchaf o waelod calon i bob un ohonoch.

Thank you all.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Diolch, Lywydd. Daw hyn â ni at ddiwedd y datganiad.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 3.25 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.25 p.m.*

Diwygio'r Rheolau Sefydlog Revision of Standing Orders

**Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ
(Carwyn Jones):** Cynigïaf fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol
Sefydlog Rhif 35.2:*

**The Counsel General and Leader of the
House (Carwyn Jones):** I move that

*the National Assembly, in accordance with
Standing Order No. 35.2:*

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Gorffennaf; ac

1. considers the report of the Business Committee laid in the Table Office on 1 July; and

2. yn cymeradwyo'r diwygiadau i Reolau Sefydlog a nodir yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes. (NDM4261)

2. approves the amendments to Standing Orders set out in the report of the Business Committee. (NDM4261)

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar y cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad, felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, yr wyf yn datgan bod y cynnig wedi'i dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see there is none, therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, I declare that the motion is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Dadl Cyfnod 3 Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23.57 ar y Mesur Arfaethedig Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru)
Stage 3 Standing Order No. 23.57 Debate on the Proposed Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure

Y Llywydd: Croesawaf Jenny Randerson yn gynnes iawn fel yr Aelod unigol cyntaf i ddod â Mesur gerbron.

The Presiding Officer: I warmly welcome Jenny Randerson as the first individual Member to bring a Measure before us.

Byddwn yn trafod y gwelliannau yn unol â'r drefn yn y rhestr o welliannau wedi'u grwpio ond yn pleidleisio ar y gwelliannau yn unol â'r drefn yn y rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn.

We will discuss the amendments in the order in which they appear on the groupings list, but vote on the amendments in the order in which they appear on the marshalled list.

Yr wyf wedi dethol y cyfan o'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd ac, at ddibenion y ddadl, yr wyf wedi grwpio'r gwelliannau fel y maent yn ymddangos yn y rhestr o welliannau wedi'u grwpio.

I have selected all of the amendments tabled and, for the purposes of debate, I have grouped the amendments as shown on the groupings list.

Hybu Disgyblion mewn Ysgolion a Gynhelir i Fwyta ac Yfed yn Iach (Gwelliant 1)
Promoting Healthy Eating and Drinking by Pupils in Maintained Schools (Amendment 1)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r grŵp cyntaf o welliannau'n ymwneud â hybu bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion a gynhelir. Yr unig welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 1, ac mae i'w weld ar dudalen 1 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 1.

The Presiding Officer: The first group of amendments relates to healthy eating and drinking in maintained schools. The only amendment in this group is amendment 1, on page 1 of the marshalled list. I call on Jenny Randerson to move amendment 1.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 1 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

I am delighted to have got to the point where I am able to introduce the detailed amendments to this proposed Measure. I thank the Minister for being prepared to work so closely with me. Obviously, there have been compromises, and this afternoon there will be votes, but the principle of the proposed Measure, I believe, is intact. I also take this opportunity to thank the staff of the Assembly Parliamentary Service, who have given me unstinting help and tremendous expertise throughout the last two years, because it has been two years since this proposed Measure was introduced.

Yesterday, we had a debate that marked 10 years of devolution; therefore, I think that it is fitting that, today, we have yet another first in the history of the Assembly. I hope that, by the end of this debate, we will see the first ever Member Proposed Measure pass through the Assembly, ready for Royal Assent in October.

The key issue that this proposed Measure addresses—healthy eating in schools—has, obviously, a vital impact on the health of future generations. It is based on the principle that the Welsh Assembly Government has extremely good policies on healthy eating in schools in ‘Appetite for Life’, but policies can change and, under financial pressure, policies can be trimmed. Therefore, this proposed Measure seeks to enshrine them in law. Compromise is therefore much more difficult. Before I deal with the detail of this particular amendment, I thank my colleagues for their cross-party support, as well as the wider support of key health and educational organisations.

I wrote the original proposed Measure in a way that I hoped would attract the Minister’s support. The stage 1 committee, when it reported, wanted to tighten up a number of key issues. I have sought to pursue those key issues at stage 2. This is the theme that will come out in these amendments. Those key issues that were not accepted in committee will be those that are emerging here today.

Amendment 1 places a duty on local

Yr wyf wrth fy modd fy mod wedi cyrraedd y pwynt pan allaf gyflwyno’r gwelliannau manwl i’r Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Diolch i’r Gweinidog am fod yn barod i gydweithio mor agos â mi. Yn amlwg, bu’n rhaid cyfaddawdu, a’r prynhawn yma byddwn yn pleidleisio, ond mae egwyddor y Mesur arfaethedig, mi gredaf, yn gyflawn. Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn hefyd i ddiolch i staff Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad, sydd wedi rhoi cymorth diwyro ac arbenigedd diguro imi drwy gydol y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, gan fod dwy flynedd wedi mynd heibio ers cyflwyno’r Mesur arfaethedig hwn.

Ddoe, cawsom ddadl a oedd yn nodi 10 mlynedd o ddatganoli; felly, credaf ei bod yn addas ein bod, heddiw, yn gweld digwyddiad cyntaf arall yn hanes y Cynulliad. Erbyn diwedd y ddadl hon, gobeithio y gwelwn y Mesur Arfaethedig cyntaf erioed gan Aelod yn pasio drwy’r Cynulliad, yn barod am y Cydsyniad Brenhinol ym mis Hydref.

Bydd y brif ystyriaeth sy’n cael sylw yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn—bwyta’n iach mewn ysgolion—yn amlwg yn cael effaith bwysig ar iechyd cenedlaethau’r dyfodol. Mae’n seiliedig ar yr egwyddor fod gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru bolisiâu da dros ben ar fwyta’n iach mewn ysgolion yn ‘Blas am Oes’, ond gall polisiâu newid, a than bwysau ariannol gellir tynhau polisiâu. Felly, mae’r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn ymdrech i’w hymgorffori mewn cyfraith. Mae felly’n llawer anos i gyfaddawdu. Cyn imi ymdrin â manylion y gwelliant arbennig hwn, hoffwn ddiolch i’r cyd-Aelodau am eu cefnogaeth ar draws y pleidiau, yn ogystal â chefnogaeth ehangach y prif sefydliadau iechyd ac addysg.

Ysgrifennais y Mesur arfaethedig gwreiddiol mewn ffordd y gobeithiwn a fyddai’n denu cefnogaeth y Gweinidog. Yr oedd y pwyllgor cam 1, pan gyflwynodd ei adroddiad, am dynhau nifer o bwyntiau allweddol. Yr wyf wedi ceisio rhoi sylw i’r ystyriaethau allweddol hynny yng nghanam 2. Dyma’r thema a ddaw’n amlwg yn y gwelliannau hyn. Yr ystyriaethau allweddol hynny na dderbyniwyd yn y pwyllgor fydd y rhai sy’n dod i’r amlwg yma heddiw.

Mae gwelliant 1 yn gosod dyletswydd ar

authorities and governing bodies to consult school councils in relation to their duties under section 1 of the proposed Measure

awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu i ymgynghori â chynghorau ysgol o ran eu dyletswyddau dan adran 1 yn y Mesur arfaethedig.

3.30 p.m.

I always intended that there would be extensive consultation with pupils and parents, recognising that a partnership approach is the most effective way of introducing changes successfully. In the consultation draft of the proposed Measure, there was a clear message that the requirement to consult should be included on the face of the proposed Measure, and amendment 1 provides for that.

Yr oedd bob amser yn fwriad gennyf y byddid yn ymgynghori'n helaeth â disgyblion a rhieni, gan gydnabod mai dull partneriaeth yw'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i gyflwyno newidiadau'n llwyddiannus. Yn nrafft ymgynghori'r Mesur arfaethedig, yr oedd neges glir y dylai'r angen i ymgynghori gael ei gynnwys ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig, ac mae gwelliant 1 yn darparu ar gyfer hynny.

Amendment 1 also includes a requirement for the Welsh Ministers to issue guidance to local authorities and governing bodies on the action that they intend to take to promote healthy eating and drinking. The consistent approach to ensure that Government policies are applied evenly across Wales, and that they are applied in good years and bad is what underlines all this. However good Government policies are, without a legislative foundation, improvement in healthy eating in schools will, perhaps inevitably, be uneven. My early research showed me excellent examples of good practice, but, in other schools, progress was far slower. When I originally proposed my Measure, I wanted to go further than the 'Appetite for Life' policy. I believed that we needed a holistic approach that involved education, the promotion of healthy eating, and the reporting back and monitoring of standards. I wanted to place a duty on key stakeholders to ensure that the momentum and pace of improvement was maintained by all schools. Amendment 1 is part of that theme.

Mae gwelliant 1 hefyd yn cynnwys gofyniad i Weinidogion Cymru gyhoeddi canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu ar y camau y bwriadant eu cymryd i hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach. Yr hyn sy'n tanlinellu hyn oll yw'r dull cyson i sicrhau bod polisiau'r Llywodraeth yn cael eu rhoi ar waith yn gyfartal ledled Cymru, ac yn cael eu defnyddio mewn blynyddoedd da a blynyddoedd gwael. Waeth pa mor dda yw polisiau'r Llywodraeth, heb sylfaen ddeddfwriaethol bydd gwelliant o ran bwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion, yn anochel efallai, yn anwastad. Dangosodd fy ymchwil gynnar enghreifftiau rhagorol imi o arferion da, ond mewn ysgolion eraill yr oedd cynnydd lawer yn arafach. Pan gynigiais fy Mesur i ddechrau, yr oedd arnaf eisiau mynd ymhellach na pholisi 'Blas am Oes'. Yr oeddwn yn credu bod arnom angen dull cyfannol o weithio a oedd yn cynnwys addysg, hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach, ac adrodd yn ôl ar safonau a'u monitro. Yr oedd arnaf eisiau gosod dyletswydd ar randdeiliaid allweddol i sicrhau bod momentwm a chyflymder y gwaith gwella'n cael ei gynnal gan bob ysgol. Mae gwelliant 1 yn rhan o'r thema honno.

At Stage 2, the Minister argued that the Welsh Ministers already have the powers, should they wish to use them, to issue guidance, under the Government of Wales Act 2006 and under education legislation. I accept that. However, amendment 1 places a duty on Welsh Ministers to issue guidance both now and in the future. On the issue of

Yng Nghyfnod 2, dadleuodd y Gweinidog fod gan Weinidogion Cymru eisoes y pwerau, os mynnant eu defnyddio, i gyhoeddi canllawiau, dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 a than ddeddfwriaeth addysg. Yr wyf yn derbyn hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae gwelliant 1 yn gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gyhoeddi canllawiau yn awr ac yn y

consultation, the Minister argued that my amendment 1 was in some way defective, because not all schools have a schools council. Obviously, nursery and infant schools do not have a schools council. As I said in committee, the amendment is worded to take that into account and refers specifically only to schools that have a school council. Both those issues came out clearly in the consultation responses that were received, and in the report of the Stage 1 committee. The issue of consultation is fundamental to ensuring the success of healthy eating policies, and to making a real change to children's lives.

Finally, as I have said before, I have absolute faith in the Minister's commitment to consultation. I know that that is entirely her style. However, the purpose of the legislation is to see us through a change of government, and to ensure that a Government that has different priorities, different commitments and that is under financial pressure will still have a duty to consult on this issue and to ensure consistency across all schools through the guidance issued.

Paul Davies: I congratulate Jenny on her success in progressing the proposed Measure through to this stage. I am pleased to take part in this debate and to support amendment 1, tabled in the name of Jenny Randerson.

Amendment 1 is important as it aims to ensure that schools are consulted on the promotion of healthy eating and drinking. It ensures that an extensive range of opinions are recorded, by making provisions to consult schools councils, where applicable, about the promotion of healthy eating and drinking in their schools. As Jenny highlighted at Stage 2, when amendments were discussed in committee, the lessons from England and Scotland are that healthy eating measures work better when they are done in partnership and with extensive consultation. I share that sentiment and would add that it is vital to have feedback from school councils to measure the successes, shortfalls and challenges facing individual schools as they work to promote healthy eating and drinking. I would go further to say that the commonsense approach of engaging schools

dyfodol. Ar fater ymgynghori, dadleuodd y Gweinidog fod fy ngwelliant 1 yn ddiffygiol mewn rhyw fodd, gan nad oes gan bob ysgol gyngor ysgol. Yn amlwg, nid oes gan ysgolion meithrin a babanod gyngor ysgol. Fel y dywedais yn y pwyllgor, mae'r gwelliant wedi'i eirio er mwyn ystyried hynny, ac y mae'n cyfeirio'n benodol ac yn unig at ysgolion sydd â chyngor ysgol. Daeth y ddau fater hynny'n amlwg yn yr ymatebion a gafwyd i'r ymgynghoriad, ac yn adroddiad y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1. Mae mater ymgynghori yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau llwyddiant polisiau bwyta'n iach, ac i wneud newid gwirioneddol i fywydau plant.

Yn olaf, fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen, mae gennyf ffydd llwyr yn ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i ymgynghori. Gwn mai dyna'i harddull hi i'r dim. Fodd bynnag, diben y ddeddfwriaeth yw mynd â ni drwy gyfnod o newid llywodraeth, a sicrhau y bydd ar Lywodraeth sydd â gwahanol flaenoriaethau, gwahanol ymrwymadau ac sydd dan bwysau ariannol ddyletswydd o hyd i ymgynghori ar y mater hwn ac i sicrhau cysondeb ar draws yr holl ysgolion drwy gyfrwng y canllawiau a gyhoeddir.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn llongyfarch Jenny ar lwyddo i dywys y Mesur arfaethedig ymlaen i'r cyfnod hwn. Mae'n bleser gennyf gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon a chefnogi gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jenny Randerson.

Mae gwelliant 1 yn bwysig gan ei fod yn anelu at sicrhau ymgynghori ag ysgolion ynghylch hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach. Mae'n sicrhau bod amrywiaeth helaeth o safbwyntiau'n cael eu cofnodi, drwy wneud darpariaethau i ymgynghori â chynghorau ysgol, lle mae hynny'n berthnasol, ynghylch hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach yn eu hysgolion. Fel y pwysleisiodd Jenny yng Nghyfnod 2, pan gafodd gwelliannau eu trafod yn y pwyllgor, y gwersi o Loegr a'r Alban yw bod mesurau bwyta'n iach yn gweithio'n well pan fyddant yn digwydd mewn partneriaeth a thrwy ymgynghori helaeth. Yr wyf fi hefyd o'r farn honno, a byddwn yn ychwanegu ei bod yn hanfodol cael ymateb gan gynghorau ysgol i fesur y llwyddiannau, y diffygion a'r heriau sy'n wynebu ysgolion unigol wrth iddynt weithio i hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach. Awn i

will undoubtedly see more success than if we do not consult such bodies as schools councils.

By engaging with schools through consultation, we will be ensuring that we can shape the promotion of healthy eating and drinking in an effective manner. The Welsh Assembly Government is keen to consult and work in partnership with other areas of the education sector and I cannot therefore see why this should be any different. I believe that it is imperative that governing bodies talk to children and young people about promoting healthy eating and drinking. Surely, making young people a part of the decision-making process is the only way to ensure their support for promoting healthy eating and drinking in schools.

Empowering pupils will certainly encourage them to take ownership of promoting healthy eating and drinking in their own schools. Encouraging pupils to be a part of the process will have wider benefits for the future. It will ensure that they take part in other decision-making processes and make them feel a part of the democratic process as a whole. Indeed, surely this will prepare them to become good citizens in the future.

In Scotland, a whole-schools approach has been adopted as the most successful method of tackling unhealthy eating. Everyone—parents, pupils and school staff—has to be on board. It has been proven, for example, that pupil and parental involvement and consultation on menus appeared to produce more popular choices. As well as introducing measures to address perceived barriers, a range of projects has been initiated with the more general aim of promoting school meals as a positive experience. In certain places, the image of school dinners has been changed by renaming and redesigning the dining halls and menus. However, those changes have taken place through consultation with pupils as well as parents. It is essential that pupils are consulted and engaged through schools councils wherever possible. Therefore, I urge Members to support amendment 1 this afternoon.

ymhellach a dweud y bydd y dull synnwyr cyffredin o ymwneud ag ysgolion yn ddi-os yn fwy llwyddiannus na phe baem yn methu ymgynghori â chyrff megis cynghorau ysgol.

Drwy ymwneud ag ysgolion drwy gyfrwng ymgynghori, byddwn yn sicrhau y gallwn lunio gwaith hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn modd effeithiol. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn awyddus i ymgynghori a gweithio mewn partneriaeth â rhannau eraill o'r sector addysg. Ni allaf weld, felly, pam y dylai hyn fod yn wahanol o gwbl. Credaf ei bod yn angenrheidiol i gyrff llywodraethu siarad â phlant a phobl ifanc ynghylch hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach. Heb os nac oni bai, gwneud pobl ifanc yn rhan o'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau yw'r unig ffordd i sicrhau eu cefnogaeth i hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion.

Bydd grymuso disgyblion yn sicr yn eu hannog i gymryd perchenogaeth o waith hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach yn eu hysgolion eu hunain. Bydd annog disgyblion i fod yn rhan o'r broses yn esgor ar fanteision ehangach ar gyfer y dyfodol. Bydd yn sicrhau eu bod yn cymryd rhan mewn prosesau eraill i wneud penderfyniadau ac yn gwneud iddynt deimlo'n rhan o'r broses ddemocrataidd drwyddi draw. Yn wir, bydd hyn yn ddi-os yn eu paratoi i fod yn ddinasyddion da yn y dyfodol.

Yn yr Alban, mabwysiadwyd dull o gynnwys ysgolion cyfan fel y ffordd fwyaf llwyddiannus ifynd i'r afael â bwyta afiach. Rhaid i bawb—rhieni, disgyblion a staff ysgolion—gymryd rhan. Profwyd, er enghraifft, fod cynnwys ac ymgynghori â disgyblion a rhieni ynghylch bwydlenni yn ymddangos fel petai'n creu dewisiadau mwy poblogaidd. Yn ogystal â chyflwyno mesurau i ymdrin â rhwystrau canfyddedig, lansiwyd amrywiaeth o brosiectau gyda'r nod mwy cyffredinol o hyrwyddo prydau ysgol fel profiad cadarnhaol. Mewn rhai mannau, newidiwyd delwedd ciniawau ysgol drwy ailenwi ac ailgynllunio'r neuaddau bwyta a'r bwydlenni. Fodd bynnag, mae'r newidiadau hynny wedi digwydd drwy ymgynghori â disgyblion yn ogystal â rhieni. Mae'n hanfodol ymgynghori ac ymwneud â disgyblion drwy gyfrwng cynghorau ysgol lle bynnag y bo modd. Felly, anogaf yr Aelodau

i gefnogi gwelliant 1 y prynhawn yma.

David Lloyd: Mae'n bleser gennyf gyfrannu at y ddadl hwn a gwneud ychydig o sylwadau cyffredinol am y Mesur arfaethedig, sy'n allweddol bwysig i hybu iechyd yn ein hysgolion a'n cymunedau. Hoffwn longyfarch Jenny Randerson ar ei llwyddiant hyd yn hyn a chredaf y bydd hefyd yn llwyddo yn y pen draw gan ei bod yn amlwg bod cytundeb a chroeso amlbleidiol yn y Cynulliad am egwyddor y Mesur arfaethedig, sef yr angen i hybu bwyta'n iach yn ein hysgolion.

David Lloyd: I am pleased to contribute to this debate and to make some general comments about the proposed Measure, which is vital to health promotion in our schools and communities. I would like to congratulate Jenny Randerson on her success so far and I believe that she will ultimately succeed because it is clear that all parties in the Assembly are in agreement and welcome the principle of the proposed Measure, namely the need to promote healthy eating in our schools.

Bu cryn drin a thrafod dros y misoedd diwethaf. Cofiaf y Mesur arfaethedig yn dod gerbron y Pwyllgor Is-ddeddfwriaeth a'r Pwyllgor ar y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion blaenorol hefyd. Pwysigrwydd y pwnc yw ei gyfraniad at yr agenda o wella iechyd y cyhoedd, a hynny ar raddfa eang. Gwyddom, gan inni ymdrin â'r pwnc sawl gwaith yn y Cynulliad, am raddfa'r gordewdra sydd yn ein cymdeithas: mae mwy na hanner oedolion ein cymdeithas a hyd at draean o'n pobl ifanc yn rhy dew. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae clefyd siwgr math 2 wedi ymddangos ymysg ein pobl ifanc am y tro cyntaf erioed. Mae clefyd siwgr math 2 fel rheol yn cael ei enwi yn *maturity-onset diabetes* gan ei fod dim ond yn ymddangos mewn pobl dros eu 60 oed. Fodd bynnag, yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld pobl ifanc yn eu harddegau ag ef am y tro cyntaf. Felly, mae'r agenda hon yn allweddol bwysig.

There has been much discussion over recent months. I remember the proposed Measure coming before the Subordinate Legislation Committee and the former committee on the Proposed Healthy Eating in Schools Measure. It is an important subject because it contributes to the agenda of improving public health, on a wide scale. Since we have dealt with this issue on several occasions in the Assembly, we know about the scale of obesity in our society: more than half of the adults in our society and up to a half of our young people are overweight. Over recent years, type 2 diabetes has been found in our young people for the first time. Type 2 diabetes is usually called maturity-onset diabetes because it is only found in people over 60. However, in recent years, it has been found in teenagers for the first time. Therefore, this agenda is vitally important.

Cawsom drafodaeth debyg am yr agenda iechyd ehangach yr wythnos diwethaf ar fy Mesur arfaethedig Aelod ar feysydd chwarae. Rhan arall o'r mater o fwyta'n iach yw gwneud yn siŵr ein bod hefyd yn cyflawni digon o ymarfer corff. I'r perwyl hwnnw, mae angen diogelu ein meysydd chwarae hefyd. Felly, mae nifer o ffactorau eraill sydd y tu allan i goridorau'r gwasanaeth iechyd sydd yn naturiol yn gallu dylanwadu ar iechyd y cyhoedd, ac mae hybu bwyta'n iach yn ein hysgolion yn allweddol bwysig.

We had a similar discussion about the wider health agenda last week in relation to my Member proposed Measure on playing fields. Another aspect of healthy eating is ensuring that we also undertake enough exercise. To that end, we also need to protect our playing fields. Therefore, there are many other factors which are outside of the health service's corridors that can naturally influence public health, and it is vital that we promote healthy eating in our schools.

3.40 p.m.

3.40 p.m.

Bydd cryn drin a thrafod am fanylion y gwelliannau i gyd y prynhawn yma, ond yr

The detail of all the amendments will be widely discussed this afternoon, but I am

wyf yn hollol ffyddiog y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn llwyddo. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffordd hon ymlaen ac yr wyf yn llongyfarch Jenny Randerson ar ei llwyddiant.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I also congratulate Jenny Randerson on bringing this proposed Measure forward. When I was my party's education spokesman, I was able to consider it at Stage 1 and, as the father of four children who are going through school and as a school governor, I have a perspective from all angles on this. We need to improve children's eating habits, especially while they are at school, and we need to improve schools' canteen services, because many children do not currently enjoy a normal school lunch, as we might call it, and take sandwiches in with them.

Amendment 1 would allow the consultation process to include schools councils, which are made up of representatives of various year groups in the school, allowing the views of pupils to be heard so that they can buy into the process. That is critical if the process is to be successful. It is no good lecturing down to young people; they must be a part of the process. I hear what Jenny is saying about the Minister saying in committee that the powers already exist, but it is critical that this amendment be included on the face of the proposed Measure. While I do not doubt this Minister's sentiments about engaging in consultation and supporting the consultation process, Governments, individuals and circumstances change. Therefore, it is critical that that be put on the face of the proposed Measure so that we can have confidence that this will happen.

As a member of the Assembly's Petitions Committee, I see organisations coming here time and again, saying that any consultation with them is but a charade, and feeling aggrieved about that. I hope that the Government will support this amendment to include schools councils and young people in consultation. That would realise the sentiments of this proposed Measure so that, whatever the circumstances, the school environment could develop a strategy so that

confident that the proposed Measure will succeed. I welcome this way forward and congratulate Jenny Randerson on her success.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf fi hefyd yn llongyfarch Jenny Randerson ar gyflwyno'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Pan oeddwn yn llefarydd addysg fy mhlaidd, cefais gyfle i'w ystyried yng Nghyfnod 1 ac fel tad i bedwar o blant sy'n mynd drwy'r ysgol ac fel llywodraethwr ysgo, mae gennyf safbwynt o bob ongl ar hyn. Mae angen inni wella arferion bwyta plant, yn enwedig pan fyddant yn yr ysgol. Ac mae angen inni wella gwasanaethau ffreutur ysgolion, oherwydd ar hyn o bryd nid yw llawer o blant yn mwynhau cinio ysgol arferol, fel y byddem yn ei alw, efallai, a byddant yn mynd â brechdanau i mewn gyda hwy.

Byddai gwelliant 1 yn caniatáu i'r broses ymgynghori gynnwys cynghorau ysgol, sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o amrywiol grwpiau blwyddyn yn yr ysgol, gan ganiatáu i safbwyntiau disgyblion gael eu clywed fel y gallant gyfrannu at y broses. Mae hynny'n hollbwysig os yw'r broses am fod yn llwyddiant. Nid oes diben traethu wrth bobl ifanc; rhaid iddynt fod yn rhan o'r broses. Yr wyf yn clywed yr hyn a ddywed Jenny fod y Gweinidog wedi dweud yn y pwyllgor fod y pwerau ar gael eisoes, ond mae'n hollbwysig i'r gwelliant hwn gael ei gynnwys ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Er nad wyf yn amau barn y Gweinidog hwn ar ymwneud ag ymgynghori a chefnogi'r broses ymgynghori, mae Llywodraethau, unigolion ac amgylchiadau'n newid. Felly, mae'n hollbwysig i hynny gael ei roi ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig fel y gallwn fod yn hyderus y bydd hyn yn digwydd.

Fel aelod o Bwyllgor Deisebau'r Cynulliad, gwelaf gyrff yn dod yma dro ar ôl tro, gan ddweud mai ffug yw unrhyw ymgynghori â hwy, a themlo'n ddig am hynny. Gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn i gynnwys cynghorau ysgol a phobl ifanc mewn gwaith ymgynghori. Byddai hynny'n gwireddu dyheadau'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn er mwyn sicrhau, beth bynnag yw'r amgylchiadau, y gallai'r amgylchedd ysgol ddatblygu strategaeth fel

we do not fall foul of the good intentions that Jenny had. If there is a lack of consultation, people will feel that they are not a part of the process and will opt out of what we intend to achieve.

The Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Hutt): I thank Jenny Randerson for bringing forward this proposed Measure, which I welcome. It supports, with legislation, an approach that we are already taking in the ‘Appetite for Life’ initiative. Its overall objectives are entirely in line with those of the Welsh Assembly Government in this important area of children’s health and wellbeing.

I thank Jenny Randerson for working in a collaborative way on the first Member proposed Measure. This is another milestone for the Assembly in our tenth anniversary year. I am glad, Jenny, that you believe that the principle is intact as a result of our collaboration, and that there was effective scrutiny of the proposed Measure. I am hopeful that that approach will result in a Measure that progresses the agenda and that takes our whole educational community forward, including schools, local authorities, and most importantly—and all colleagues have focused on this point—our children and young people. This will have wide, beneficial impacts, as Dai said, on the health, wellbeing and educational achievement of our young people.

Section 1 of the proposed Measure includes important material on the promotion of healthy eating by school pupils. My ministerial colleagues and I are already engaged in that through initiatives such as ‘Appetite for Life’ and the Welsh network of healthy schools. There is no doubt that school provides an ideal environment in which to convey positive messages on healthy eating and to support pupils to develop appropriate behaviours. Yesterday, Christine Chapman and I were at Craig-yr-Hesg Primary School’s sunshine breakfast club, which has won an award for running our free breakfast scheme. There were pre-school and school-aged children sitting down with their families and eating a healthy breakfast of brown toast and cereal without sugar. It just showed what an impact the intervention of that

na fyddwn yn mynd yn groes i’r bwriadau da a oedd gan Jenny. Os bydd diffyg ymgynghori, bydd pobl yn teimlo nad ydynt yn rhan o’r broses, a byddant yn eithrio’u hunain o’r hyn y bwriadwn ei gyflawni.

Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Hutt): Hoffwn ddiolch i Jenny Randerson am gyflwyno’r Mesur arfaethedig hwn, sy’n Fesur yr wyf yn ei groesawu. Mae’n cefnogi, gyda deddfwriaeth, ddull o weithio yr ydym eisoes yn ei ddilyn yn y fenter ‘Blas am Oes’. Mae ei amcanion cyffredinol yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr ag amcanion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y maes pwysig hwn o iechyd a lles plant.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Jenny Randerson am weithio mewn modd cydweithredol ar y Mesur arfaethedig Aelod cyntaf. Mae hon yn garreg filltir arall i’r Cynulliad ym mlwyddyn ein dengmlwyddiant. Yr wyf yn falch, Jenny, eich bod yn credu bod yr egwyddor yn sefyll yn sgil ein cydweithredu, ac y bu craffu effeithiol ar y Mesur arfaethedig. Gobeithio y bydd y dull hwnnw o weithio yn arwain at Fesur a fydd yn datblygu’r agenda ac yn tywys ein holl gymuned addysgol ymlaen, gan gynnwys ysgolion, awdurdodau lleol, ac yn bwysicaf oll—ac mae’r cyd-Aelodau i gyd wedi canolbwyntio ar y pwynt hwn—ein plant a’n pobl ifanc. Bydd hyn yn esgor ar effeithiau eang, llesol, fel y dywedodd Dai, ar iechyd, lles a chyflawniad addysgol ein pobl ifanc.

Mae adran 1 yn y Mesur arfaethedig yn cynnwys deunydd pwysig ar hyrwyddo bwyta’n iach ymhlith disgyblion ysgol. Mae fy nghydweithwyr gweinidogol a minnau eisoes yn ymwneud â hynny drwy gyfrwng mentrau megis ‘Blas am Oes’ a rhwydwaith Cymru o ysgolion iach. Yn ddi-os, mae ysgolion yn amgylchedd delfrydol i gyfleu negeseuon cadarnhaol am fwyta’n iach ac i gefnogi disgyblion i ddatblygu ymddygiadau addas. Ddoe, yr oedd Christine Chapman a minnau yng nghlwb brechwast heulwen Ysgol Gynradd Craig-yr-Hesg, sydd wedi ennill gwobr am redeg ein cynllun brechwast am ddim. Yr oedd plant cyn ysgol a phlant oed ysgol yn eistedd i lawr gyda’u teuluoedd ac yn bwyta brechwast iach o dost brown a grawnfwyd heb siwgr. Yr oedd yn dangos gymaint o effaith y gall ymyriad y polisi

Government policy can have.

Many schools already consider food and fitness activities to be a part of their healthy school work. Building on this work and reflecting on the final report that will emerge from our two-year 'Appetite for Life' action research project, which is due in the summer of 2010, I intend to issue guidance under section 1 of the proposed Measure. Therefore, I believe that it is unnecessary to impose a duty on Welsh Ministers to issue guidance. The 'Appetite for Life' action plan already provides guidance on healthy eating and action to promote it.

On the issue regarding consulting children and young people in Jenny's amendment 1, I think that the requirement to consult with school councils could be seen as restrictive. I know that we discussed this in Stage 2. The consultation process overall could be restricted by that mention of schools councils. During Stage 2, I gave the example that nursery and infant schools are not required to have school councils—

Andrew R.T. Davies: I accept the sentiment of what you are saying, but I wish to offer an example of a young child in a primary school where the teacher and those in the adult environment thought that what they were supporting was healthy eating, but that it was actually deterring that child from having the balanced diet that the child believed was healthy. The school council would be a good way of projecting the child's view into the adult environment, at governing body and LEA level, so that the view of the children could be taken on board.

Jane Hutt: I am very supportive of school councils being engaged and, indeed, they are fully engaged. If you talk to school councils and ask them what they do, you will hear that many of them put issues around the canteen and healthy eating at the forefront of the agenda. My concern is not to restrict it to school councils on the face of the proposed Measure. To respond to your point, Andrew, guidance has been issued on developing a whole-school food and fitness policy. The guidance was issued by my colleague, the

Llywodraeth hwnnw ei chael.

Mae nifer o ysgolion eisoes yn ystyried bod gweithgareddau bwyd a ffirwydd yn rhan o'u gwaith ysgol iach. Gan adeiladu ar sail y gwaith hwn a myfyrio ar yr adroddiad terfynol a fydd yn deillio o'n prosiect dwy flynedd o ymchwil weithredu 'Blas am Oes', y disgwylir ei gyhoeddi yn ystod yr haf 2010, bwriadaf gyhoeddi canllawiau dan adran 1 yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Felly, credaf nad oes angen gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gyflwyno arweiniad. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu 'Blas am Oes' eisoes yn darparu arweiniad ar fwyta'n iach ac ar weithredu i'w hyrwyddo.

Ar y mater o safbwynt ymgynghori â phlant a phobl ifanc yng ngwelliant 1 gan Jenny, credaf y gallai'r gofyniad i ymgynghori â chynghorau ysgol gael ei ystyried yn un cyfyngol. Gwn ein bod wedi trafod hyn yng Nghyfnod 2. Gallai'r broses ymgynghori drwyddi draw gael ei chyfyngu gan y sôn hwnnw am gynghorau ysgol. Yn ystod Cyfnod 2, rhoddais yr enghraifft nad yw'n ofynnol i ysgolion meithrin nac ysgolion babanod gael cynghorau ysgol—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn derbyn teimlad yr hyn a ddywedwch, ond hoffwn gynig enghraifft o blentyn ifanc mewn ysgol gynradd lle'r oedd yr athro a'r rheini yn yr amgylchedd oedolion yn credu mai'r hyn yr oeddent yn ei gefnogi oedd bwyta'n iach. Ond yr oedd mewn gwirionedd yn rhwystro'r plentyn hwnnw rhag cael deiet cytbwys y credai'r plentyn ei fod yn iach. Byddai'r cyngor ysgol yn ffordd dda i gyflwyno barn y plentyn i'r oedolion, ar lefel y corff llywodraethu a'r AALI, fel y gellid ystyried barn y plant.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i gysylltu â chynghorau ysgol, ac yn wir ymgysylltir yn llwyr â hwy. Os siaradwch â chynghorau ysgolion a gofyn iddynt beth y maent yn ei wneud, byddwch yn clywed bod nifer ohonynt yn rhoi materion yn ymwneud â'r ffreutur a bwyta'n iach ar flaen yr agenda. Fy mhryder yw peidio â'i gyfyngu i gynghorau ysgol yn wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. I ymateb i'ch pwynt, Andrew, mae arweiniad ar lunio polisi bwyd a ffirwydd i ysgolion cyfan wedi cael ei

Minister for Health and Social Services, in 2007. That guidance answers your point. It mentions:

‘Engagement with pupils in service design, menu planning, delivery and marketing through vehicles such as School Councils and SNAGs’.

SNAGs are school nutrition action groups. My point is that the guidance is already there and we do not want to restrict it to school councils. We want to make sure that we get this right in terms of the proposed Measure. I believe that we do not need amendment 1, because we could be restricting the opportunities for pupil participation. We already have that guidance on the whole-school food and fitness policy, which does mention school councils, and we have a whole range of examples where schools, local authorities and their catering services have engaged young people. This relates to Paul’s point and the example of Pembrokeshire, which introduced healthy vending machines. That was done as a result of very close consultation with children and young people in those schools. In that case, I propose that amendment 1 is unnecessary.

The Presiding Officer: I call Jenny Randerson to respond to the debate on group 1.

Jenny Randerson: I have listened with great interest to the range of contributions. I want to emphasise, as Paul suggested earlier, that experiences elsewhere—I have looked in detail at the experience in England—show absolutely clearly that healthy eating in schools works much better where pupils are fully involved. I visited a school in Monmouthshire where very young pupils were involved in helping to choose their menu. It was explained to me that, since the pupils had been involved in that process, the uptake of school lunches has considerably increased. They had not liked healthy food when it was thrust upon them, but when they had chosen it and helped to develop the menus, they thought that it was lovely. In one

gyflwyno. Cyflwynwyd yr arweiniad gan gyd-Aelod imi, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn 2007. Mae’r arweiniad hwnnw yn ateb eich pwynt. Mae’n crybwyll:

Cysylltu â disgyblion i ddylunio gwasanaethau, cynllunio bwydlenni, darparu a marchnata drwy gyfryngau megis Cynghorau Ysgol a SNAGs.

Grwpiau Gweithredu ar Faeth yn yr Ysgol yw’r SNAGs. Fy mhwynt yw bod yr arweiniad yno eisoes ac nad oes arnom eisiau ei gyfyngu i gynghorau ysgol. Mae arnom eisiau sicrhau ein bod yn cael hyn yn iawn o safbwynt y Mesur arfaethedig. Credaf nad oes arnom angen gwelliant 1, oherwydd gallem fod yn cyfyngu’r cyfleoedd i ddisgyblion gyfranogi. Mae’r arweiniad hwnnw gennym eisoes ar y polisi bwyd a ffitrwydd i ysgol gyfan, nad yw’n crybwyll cynghorau ysgol, ac mae gennym ystod eang o enghreifftiau lle mae ysgolion, awdurdodau lleol a’u gwasanaethau arlwygo wedi ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â phwynt Paul ac enghraifft sir Benfro, sydd wedi cyflwyno peiriannau gwerthu iach. Gwnaethpwyd hynny o ganlyniad i ymgynghori’n agos iawn â phlant a phobl ifanc yn yr ysgolion hynny. O’r herwydd, cynigïaf fod gwelliant 1 yn ddiangen.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf Jenny Randerson i ymateb i’r ddadl ar grŵp 1.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf wedi gwrando gyda chryn ddiddordeb ar yr amrywiol gyfraniadau. Mae arnaf eisiau pwysleisio, fel yr awgrymodd Paul yn gynharach, fod profiadau mewn manau eraill—yr wyf wedi edrych yn fanwl ar y profiad yn Lloegr—yn dangos yn gwbl glir fod bwyta’n iach mewn ysgolion yn gweithio lawer yn well os yw’r disgyblion yn ymwneud yn llwyr â’r broses. Ymwelais ag ysgol yn Sir Fynwy lle oedd disgyblion ifanc iawn yn ymwneud â helpu dewis eu bwydlen. Esboniwyd wrthyf, ers i’r disgyblion fod yn rhan o’r broses honno, fod y nifer a oedd yn bwyta cinio ysgol wedi cynyddu’n sylweddol. Nid oeddent wedi hoffi bwyd iach pan gafodd ei wthio arnynt, ond pan oeddent hwy wedi ei ddewis ac wedi

school that I visited, I met the school council. I have to press this point. It is really important to consider the issue of school councils; after all, why do we have them, if we are not going to consult them on key issues like this one?

3.50 p.m.

At the school council, what struck me was that the views of the 12 and 13-year-olds were very different to the views of the 16 and 17-year-olds. Actually, the 12 and 13-year-olds knew a lot more about what constituted healthy eating, thanks I think to some recent improvements in the curriculum. The 16 and 17-year-olds were quite happy with the lunch arrangements, because they had the wonderful privilege of going to the front of the queue. The 12 and 13-year-olds did not want school lunch because they had to queue for ages, ending up in a rush and unable to finish their food in time. That is why you have to consult widely across the age groups and the school council is the ideal vehicle for doing so. This amendment and the proposed Measure would not prevent any other form of consultation taking place, where there is no school council, nor would it stop consultation taking place outside the school council in those schools that have one.

It is local authorities and school governors that have to undertake this consultation. The Minister simply issues the guidance. I welcome that the Minister intends to issue that guidance. Good practice will, of course, dictate that the consultation process is done well in many schools, but there are, after all, 22 local authorities and thousands of schools, and some governing bodies will not be up to the mark. Some schools and some local authorities will be more enthusiastic about this consultation process than others. There are bound to be weak links. Placing this in legislation will ensure that the possibility of weak links is reduced to the absolute minimum. If a local authority ignores the Minister's guidance on this and the consultation process, the Minister can then take action. I hope that my colleagues will

helpu datblygu'r bwydlenni, yr oeddent yn credu ei fod yn fendigedig. Mewn un ysgol yr ymwelais â hi, cyfarfûm â'r cyngor ysgol. Rhaid imi bwysleisio'r pwynt hwn. Mae'n wirioneddol bwysig ystyried cynghorau ysgol: wedi'r cyfan, pam y maent yn bodoli os nad ydym am ymgynghori â hwy ar faterion allweddol fel hyn?

Yn y cyngor ysgol, yr hyn a'm trawodd oedd bod safbwyntiau'r disgyblion 12 a 13 oed yn wahanol iawn i safbwyntiau'r disgyblion 16 a 17 oed. A dweud y gwir, yr oedd y disgyblion 12 a 13 oed yn gwybod llawer mwy am yr hyn yr oedd bwyta'n iach yn ei olygu, diolch, mi gredaf, i rai gwelliannau diweddar yn y cwricwlwm. Yr oedd y disgyblion 16 a 17 oed yn ddigon hapus gyda'r trefniadau cinio, oherwydd caent y fraint fawr o fynd i flaen y ciw. Nid oedd ar y disgyblion 12 a 13 oed eisiau cinio ysgol oherwydd ei bod yn gorfod ciwio am oesoedd, ac yn gorfod brysio yn y diwedd a methu gorffen eu bwyd mewn pryd. Dyna paham y mae'n rhaid ichi ymgynghori'n eang ar draws y grwpiau oed, a'r cyngor ysgol yw'r cyfrwng delfrydol i wneud hynny. Ni fyddai'r gwelliant hwn na'r Mesur arfaethedig yn rhwystro ymgynghori o unrhyw fath arall rhag digwydd lle and oes cyngor ysgol, ac ni fyddai ychwaith yn atal ymgynghori y tu allan i'r cyngor ysgol yn yr ysgolion hynny lle mae cyngor.

Awdurdodau lleol a llywodraethwyr ysgolion sy'n gorfod gwneud yr ymgynghori hwn. Y cyfan a wna'r Gweinidog yw cyflwyno'r arweiniad. Croesawaf y ffaith fod y Gweinidog yn bwriadu cyflwyno'r arweiniad hwnnw. Bydd arferion da, wrth gwrs, yn mynnu bod y broses ymgynghori'n digwydd yn dda mewn llawer ysgol, ond wedi'r cyfan mae yna 22 o awdurdodau lleol a miloedd o ysgolion, a bydd rhai cyrff llywodraethu yn methu cyrraedd y marc. Bydd rhai ysgolion a rhai awdurdodau lleol yn fwy brwdfrydig nag eraill am y broses ymgynghori hon. Yr ydym yn sicr o gael rhai cadwynau gwan. Bydd gosod hyn mewn deddfwriaeth yn sicrhau lleihau i'r eithaf y posibilrwydd o gael cadwynau gwan. Os bydd awdurdod lleol yn anwybyddu arweiniad y Gweinidog ar hyn a'r broses ymgynghori, gall y Gweinidog

support this amendment.

wedyn weithredu. Gobeithio y bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn.

The Presiding Officer: I understand that you wish to move to a vote on amendment 1.

Y Llywydd: Deallaf eich bod am symud i bleidlais ar welliant 1.

Jenny Randerson: Yes.

Jenny Randerson: Ydwyf.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 1. A oes gwrthwynebiad?

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 1 be agreed. Are there any objections?

Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 12, Ymatal 2, Yn erbyn 28.

Amendment 1: For 12, Abstain 2, Against 28.

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Burns, Angela
Ramsay, Nick

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 1.
Amendment 1 not agreed.*

Adroddiadau Llywodraethwyr (Gwelliant 3) Governors' Reports (Amendment 3)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r ail grŵp o welliannau'n ymwneud ag adroddiadau llywodraethwyr. Yr unig welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 3, ac mae i'w weld ar dudalen 2 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 3.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 3 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

This amendment is essentially about the evaluation of the success, or otherwise, of this proposed Measure. A fundamental principle of this proposed Measure was that policies should be subject to evaluation. I fundamentally believe that you can waste an awful lot of public money if you introduce well-meaning policies but never bother to evaluate them—you can pour good money after bad if you do not work out what works well, what does not work so well and what does not work at all.

The Stage 1 committee report said,

'We recognise the importance of monitoring and evaluating progress made in taking forward the healthy eating agenda and accept the assertion of Jenny Randerson AM and others that it will help ensure sufficient priority is afforded to this issue on an ongoing basis'.

Evaluation is essential to the success of this proposed Measure. I consider it necessary for the proposed Measure to state that progress should be identified in governors' reports. Without evaluating the success of actions taken in different schools or by different local authorities, there will be no grounds for deciding what is working and what is not working.

There was some concern at the Stage 2 committee that it would not be possible to measure success, but I have already seen it happen in schools, however. I have already mentioned the youngsters who are involved in choosing their menu. That school managed to measure its success in terms of the uptake of school lunches. It was able to differentiate between the success of one menu and another from day to day—it was simply a matter of

The Presiding Officer: The second group of amendments relates to governors' reports. The only amendment in this group is amendment 3, on page 2 of the marshalled list. I call on Jenny Randerson to move amendment 3.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigïaf welliant 3 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Mae'r gwelliant hwn, yn ei hanfod, yn ymwneud â gwerthuso llwyddiant, neu fethiant, y Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Un egwyddor sylfaenol yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn oedd y dylai'r polisïau gael eu gwerthuso. Credaf, yn y bôn, y gallwch wastraffu llawer iawn o arian cyhoeddus os cyflwynwch bolisïau sy'n llawn bwriadau da ond na fyddwch byth yn trafferthu eu gwerthuso—gallwch daflu arian da ar ôl arian drwg os na ddarganfyddwch beth sy'n gweithio'n dda, beth nad yw'n gweithio'n dda a beth nad yw'n gweithio o gwbl.

Dywedai adroddiad pwyllgor Cyfnod 1,

Yr ydym yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd monitro a gwerthuso'r cynnydd a wneir i roi'r agenda bwyta'n iach ar waith, a derbyniwn haerïad Jenny Randerson AC ac eraill y bydd yn helpu sicrhau rhoi blaenoriaeth ddigonol i'r mater hwn yn barhaus.

Mae gwerthuso'n hanfodol i lwyddiant y Mesur arfaethedig. Credaf ei bod yn angenrheidiol i'r Mesur arfaethedig ddweud y dylid nodi'r cynnydd mewn adroddiadau llywodraethwyr. Heb werthuso llwyddiant gweithredoedd a gyflawnir mewn gwahanol ysgolion neu gan wahanol awdurdodau lleol, ni fydd dim sail dros benderfynu beth sy'n gweithio a beth nad yw'n gweithio.

Yr oedd cryn bryder ym mhwyllgor Cyfnod 2 na fyddai modd mesur llwyddiant, ac yr wyf wedi'i weld yn digwydd eisoes mewn ysgolion, er hynny. Yr wyf eisoes wedi crybwyll y bobl ifanc sy'n gysylltiedig â dewis eu bwydlen. Llwyddodd yr ysgol honno i fesur ei llwyddiant o safbwynt y nifer a oedd yn bwyta cinio ysgol. Yr oedd yn gallu gwahaniaethu rhwng llwyddiant y naill fwydlen a'r llall o ddydd i ddydd—mater o

counting.

Schools nowadays, including the one where I am a governor, produce reports to governors about the uptake of healthy tuck shops and the fruit that is on offer in them. How do you measure that? You measure the amount that you sell and you decide that you will switch from apples to bananas, or from apples to melons or whatever it may be, based entirely on how much you have sold. That is how you measure success. You measure success by talking to pupils about their eating habits.

This amendment does not prescribe how you measure success; it simply says that it should be dealt with through guidance by the Minister. I urge you to support the amendment.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to support amendment 3 tabled in the name of Jenny Randerson.

This amendment covers another important aspect of consultation with schools, and aims to measure the success of action taken to promote healthy eating and drinking in schools. It is vital that we have detailed feedback from schools about schemes' success so that we can continue to develop the ways and means of promoting healthy eating and drinking. What is the point of passing Measures and creating laws if we cannot measure their effectiveness? We must be able to determine the progress made in promoting healthy eating and drinking in schools.

The purpose of this amendment is, therefore, clear. It will require a governing body to report on how effective its school has been in promoting healthy eating and drinking. Surely, parents and pupils are entitled to this information. It will enable parents, pupils and the wider community to determine whether schemes and initiatives in a particular school are successful in encouraging healthy eating and drinking. Obviously, if schemes are unsuccessful, it will be evident from the governors' report, and the school can then take action to put them right.

gyfrif yn unig ydoedd.

Mae ysgolion y dyddiau hyn, gan gynnwys yr ysgol lle'r wyf yn llywodraethwr, yn cynhyrchu adroddiadau i lywodraethwyr am y nifer sy'n prynu o'r siopau ysgol iach a'r nifer sy'n prynu'r ffrwythau a gynigir ynddynt. Sut y mae mesur hynny? Yr ydych yn mesur faint yr ydych yn ei werthu ac yn penderfynu y byddwch yn newid o afalau i fananas, neu o afalau i felonau, neu beth bynnag, yn seiliedig yn gyfan gwbl ar faint yr ydych wedi'i werthu. Dyna sut yr ydych yn mesur llwyddiant. Yr ydych yn mesur llwyddiant drwy siarad â disgyblion am eu harferion bwyta.

Nid yw'r gwelliant hwn yn rhagnodi sut yr ydych yn mesur llwyddiant; y cyfan y mae'n ei ddweud yw y dylid delio â hynny drwy arweiniad gan y Gweinidog. Anogaf chi i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Paul Davies: Mae'n bleser gennyf gefnogi gwelliant 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jenny Randerson.

Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn delio ag agwedd bwysig arall ar ymgynghori ag ysgolion, a'i nod yw mesur llwyddiant camau a gymerir i hybu yfed a bwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion. Mae'n hanfodol inni gael ymateb manwl gan ysgolion am lwyddiant cynlluniau fel y gallwn barhau i ddatblygu ffyrdd a dulliau i hybu yfed a bwyta'n iach. Beth yw pwynt pasio Mesurau a chreu deddfau os na allwn fesur eu heffeithiolrwydd? Rhaid inni allu benderfynu pa gynnydd a wneir i hybu yfed a bwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion.

Mae diben y gwelliant hwn, felly, yn glir. Bydd yn gofyn i gorff llywodraethu adrodd pa mor effeithiol y mae ei ysgol wedi bod yn hybu yfed a bwyta'n iach. Does bosibl nad oes gan rieni a disgyblion hawl i gael y wybodaeth hon. Bydd yn galluogi rhieni, disgyblion a'r gymuned ehangach i weld a yw cynlluniau a mentrau mewn ysgol benodol yn llwyddo i annog yfed a bwyta'n iach. Yn amlwg, os yw cynlluniau'n aflwyddiannus, bydd yn amlwg yn adroddiad y llywodraethwyr, a gall yr ysgol wedyn weithredu i unioni hynny.

As with the previous amendment, this amendment provides a common-sense approach, and it highlights the significance of evaluating the response to schemes that are introduced in schools. It will also be a valuable tool in guiding us in what we can define as good practice. Schools may then share this good practice with neighbouring schools and further afield. Effective evaluation will provide us with a view of how such schemes are received by different schools, be they in rural, urban or socially deprived areas, or be they small schools, to give but a few examples. I am sure that we all agree that a one-size-fits-all approach may not prove to be the best way forward, but through evaluation, we can measure which practices work well for different categories of pupils, such as those in the examples that I mentioned.

This is an important strand to this proposed Measure, and I urge Members to support the amendment.

Jane Hutt: The role of governing bodies is significant, and it is already recognised as such in section 4 of the proposed Measure. Under Jenny's proposed Measure, governing bodies will be required to identify the actions that they have taken. That is important. They will have to report on their actions to promote healthy eating and drinking in their annual report. This report will, of course, be available to parents, carers and pupils. Additionally, this information will be used by Estyn—as identified in section 5—either in its cycle of inspection reports or, as is more likely, in an occasional thematic review. They will, nonetheless, have to report, and that is the key thing. I support placing that duty on governing bodies.

It is not reasonable, however, to expect governing bodies to assess themselves on the success of their actions, as proposed in the amendment. As you say, Jenny, they may be able to identify difference in the sales of certain items at the fruit tuck shop, but that does not necessarily equate with success in the form of pupils eating healthily.

Fel gyda'r gwelliant blaenorol, mae'r gwelliant hwn yn defnyddio dull sy'n seiliedig ar synnwyr cyffredin, ac mae'n tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd gwerthuso'r ymateb i'r cynlluniau a gyflwynir mewn ysgolion. Bydd hefyd yn gyfrwng gwerthfawr i'n harwain yn yr hyn y gallwn ei ddiffinio fel arferion da. Gall ysgolion wedyn rannu'r arferion da hyn gydag ysgolion cyfagos a thu hwnt. Bydd gwerthuso effeithiol yn rhoi inni olwg ar y ffordd y caiff cynlluniau o'r fath eu derbyn gan wahanol ysgolion, boed mewn ardaloedd gwledig, trefol neu gymdeithasol ddifreintiedig, neu boed yn ysgolion bach, i roi rhai enghreifftiau'n unig. Yr wyf yn sicr ein bod i gyd yn cytuno efallai nad dull unmath-i-bawb fydd y ffordd orau ymlaen, ond drwy werthuso gallwn fesur pa arferion sy'n gweithio'n dda i wahanol gategorïau o ddisgyblion, megis y rheini yn yr enghreifftiau a grybwyllais.

Mae hon yn elfen bwysig yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn, ac anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Jane Hutt: Mae rôl cyrff llywodraethu yn bwysig, a chafodd ei chydabod felly eisoes yn adran 4 o'r Mesur arfaethedig. Dan Fesur arfaethedig Jenny, bydd gofyn i gyrff llywodraethu ddynodi'r camau y maent wedi'u cymryd. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Bydd yn rhaid iddynt adrodd yn eu hadroddiad blynyddol am eu gweithredoedd i hybu yfed a bwya'n iach. Bydd yr adroddiad hwn, wrth gwrs, ar gael i rieni, gofawyr a disgyblion. Yn ychwanegol, bydd Estyn yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon—fel y dynodir yn adran 5—naill ai yn ei gylchred o adroddiadau arolygu neu, fel sy'n fwy tebygol, mewn adolygiad thematig achlysurol. Bydd yn rhaid iddynt adrodd, er hynny, a dyna'r peth allweddol. Yr wyf yn cefnogi gwneud hyn yn ddyletswydd ar gyrff llywodraethu.

Er hynny, nid yw'n rhesymol disgwyl i gyrff llywodraethu eu hasesu'u hunain ar lwyddiant eu gweithredoedd, fel y cynigir yn y gwelliant. Fel y dywedwch, Jenny, mae'n bosibl y gallant weld gwahaniaeth yng ngwerthiant eitemau penodol mewn siop ffrwythau ysgol, ond nid yw hynny o anghenraid yn gyfystyr â llwyddiant o ran bod disgyblion yn bwya'n iach.

4.00 p.m.

It is the expectation that a school governing body could effectively measure the success of its actions, but how would they go about it? Would it require surveys of the eating habits of individual pupils, which could be costly in getting the appropriate evidence base? On the effectiveness of the evaluation, I would argue that it must be something that we should address nationally though 'Appetite for Life'.

Alun Cairns: Are you not presenting a simplistic approach when you say that governors cannot conduct these surveys? Would such simple information on how many children have school lunches, how many go elsewhere for school lunches and how many bring in packed lunches and the nature of such lunches not be extremely helpful? That type of information is pretty basic and any governing body should easily be able to conduct that task to provide an evaluation.

Jane Hutt: That is why I fully support the introduction of the requirement for governing bodies to identify in their report what actions they have taken to promote healthy eating and drinking, which is appropriate to be included on the face of the proposed Measure.

Jenny Randerson: I am disappointed in the Minister's response, and I predict that I will stand here in future years asking her, or her successor, for statistics and information on the success of healthy eating policies and their outcomes, and her answer will be 'We do not have those statistics'. People will start to query if you cannot show that you have been successful. I remind everyone that the whole approach of Estyn and its inspection regime is now based on self-assessment or peer assessment in schools. Schools evaluate their own success and shortcomings the whole time; prior to any inspection, schools go through that process. They do it on an annual basis in all sorts of internal ways. This is no big deal for a school—it is something that they take for granted. We are not asking for large amounts of money to be spent on it because we are asking schools to do it as part

Y disgwyl yw y bydd corff llywodraethu ysgol, i bob pwrpas, yn gallu mesur llwyddiant yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud, ond sut y byddai'n gwneud hynny? A fyddai'n gofyn am arolygon o arferion bwyta disgyblion unigol, a allai fod yn gostus, er mwyn cael y dystiolaeth sylfaenol briodol? O ran effeithiolrwydd y gwerthuso, byddwn i'n dadlau ei bod yn rhaid iddo fod yn rhywbeth y dylem roi sylw iddo'n genedlaethol drwy 'Blas am Oes'.

Alun Cairns: Onid ydych yn cyflwyno dull rhy syml wrth ddweud na all llywodraethwyr ymgymryd â'r arolygon hyn? Oni fyddai gwybodaeth syml o'r fath am faint o blant sy'n cael cinio ysgol, faint sy'n mynd rywle arall i gael cinio ysgol, a faint sy'n dod â pheycyn bwyd gyda hwy a beth sydd mewn pecynnau bwyd o'r fath yn ddefnyddiol iawn? Mae'r math hwnnw o wybodaeth yn elfennol iawn, a dylai fod yn rhwydd i unrhyw gorff llywodraethu gyflawni'r dasg honno er mwyn darparu gwerthusiad.

Jane Hutt: Dyna pam yr wyf yn llwyr gefnogi cyflwyno'r gofyniad i gyrff llywodraethu nodi yn eu hadroddiad pa gamau y maent wedi eu cymryd i hybu arferion bwyta ac yfed iach, sy'n briodol i'w gynnwys ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn siomedig ag ymateb y Gweinidog, a rhagwelaf y byddaf yn sefyll yma yn y dyfodol yn gofyn iddi hi, neu ei holnydd, am ystadegau a gwybodaeth am llwyddiant polisiâu bwyta'n iach a'u canlyniadau, ac y bydd hi'n dweud 'Nid yw'r ystadegau hynny gennym'. Bydd pobl yn dechrau gofyn cwestiynau oni allwch ddangos eich bod wedi llwyddo. Hoffwn atgoffa pawb fod holl ddull Estyn a'i drefniadau arolygu yn seiliedig erbyn hyn ar hunanasesiad neu asesiad gan gymheiriaid mewn ysgolion. Bydd ysgolion yn gwerthuso'u llwyddiant a'u diffygion eu hunain drwy'r adeg; bydd ysgolion yn mynd drwy'r broses honno cyn unrhyw arolygiad. Byddant yn ei wneud bob blwyddyn mewn pob math o ffyrdd mewnol. Nid yw hyn yn fater mawr i ysgol—mae'n rhywbeth y mae'n ei gymryd yn ganiataol. Nid ydym yn gofyn

of a regular internal exercise. Hence, it would feed its way up the tree. The large amounts of money would come in if the Government, for some reason in future years, decided that it wanted to do a survey to find out how successful its policies had been. It would mean that people would then be employed specifically to investigate and collect statistics. I urge Members to support the amendment.

The Presiding Officer: Do you wish to move to a vote on amendment 3?

Jenny Randerson: Yes.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 3. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Felly symudwn i bleidlais.

am wario symiau mawr ar hyn, oherwydd yr ydym yn gofyn i ysgolion ei wneud fel rhan o ymarfer mewnol rheolaidd. Byddai felly'n bwydo'i ffordd i fyny'r goeden. Byddai'r symiau mawr yn dod i mewn pe bai'r Llywodraeth, am ryw reswm yn y dyfodol, yn penderfynu bod arni eisiau gwneud arolwg er mwyn gweld pa mor llwyddiannus y bu ei pholisïau. Byddai'n golygu y byddai pobl yn cael eu cyflogi'n benodol bryd hynny i ymchwilio a chasglu ystadegau. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 3?

Jenny Randerson: Ydwyf.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 3 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 3: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 3.
Amendment 3 not agreed.*

Adroddiadau gan Weinidogion Cymru (Gwelliannau 7, 8 a 4)
Reports by the Welsh Ministers (Amendments 7, 8 and 4)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r trydydd grŵp o welliannau yn ymwneud ag adroddiadau gan Weinidogion Cymru. Gwelliant 7 yw'r prif welliant yn y grŵp hwn, ac mae i'w weld ar dudalen 2 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 7 a siarad am y gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 7 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

The substantive amendment in this group is amendment 4, which seeks to reinsert section 6 of the proposed Measure as it was introduced. This section was removed by the Government at Stage 2. Amendments 7 and 8 are technical and are necessary if amendment 4 is agreed. They bring the reference to the Education Act 2005 into line with the style of the rest of the proposed Measure. At Stage 2, the Government removed this section. The Minister considered that the duty under section 4 for governing bodies to report, and the provision under section 5 for Estyn to report, was sufficient, and that there was no need for further reporting by Welsh Ministers. In other words, it would be done by governors, it would be fed up the tree by Estyn, but it stopped there, and Ministers would have no obligation to report. I remind Members that the requirements to report in sections 4, 5 and 6 of the proposed Measure were supported by the Stage 1 committee. The committee was clear in supporting those provisions. I accept the Minister's view, which was given at Stage 2, that the proposed Measure gives powers to those who have the responsibility to deliver, but this provision ensures that a wider view is taken by Welsh Ministers. I remind you that the healthy eating agenda is only a part of a much larger healthy living agenda. It is key that healthy eating and health among the general population, and healthy eating in schools in particular, are seen as part of a jig-saw. Therefore, it is important that Ministers can bring together all the information and take a holistic view of the improvements that have taken place and the need for further

The Presiding Officer: The third group of amendments relates to reports by Welsh Ministers. Amendment 7 is the lead amendment in this group, on page 2 of the marshalled list. I call on Jenny Randerson to move amendment 7 and to speak to the other amendments in the group.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 7 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Y prif welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 4, sy'n ceisio ailgynnwys adran 6 o'r Mesur arfaethedig fel y cyflwynwyd ef. Tynnwyd yr adran hon allan gan y Llywodraeth yng Nghyfnod 2. Gwelliannau technegol yw rhai 7 ac 8 a bydd eu hangen os derbynir gwelliant 4. Maent yn gwneud y cyfeiriad at Ddeddf Addysg 2005 yn gydnaws ag arddull gweddill y Mesur arfaethedig. Tynnodd y Llywodraeth yr adran hon o'r Mesur arfaethedig yng Nghyfnod 2. Teimlai'r Gweinidog fod y ddyletswydd dan adran 4 i gyrff llywodraethu gyflwyno adroddiad, a'r ddarpariaeth dan adran 5 i Estyn gyflwyno adroddiad, yn ddigonol ac nad oedd angen rhagor o adroddiadau gan Weinidogion Cymru. Mewn geiriau eraill, byddai'n cael ei wneud gan lywodraethwyr, byddai'n cael ei fwydo i fyny'r goeden gan Estyn, ond deuai i ben yno, ac ni fyddai'n ofynnol i Weinidogion gyflwyno adroddiad. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau bod y gofynion i gyflwyno adroddiad yn adrannau 4, 5 a 6 o'r Mesur arfaethedig wedi cael eu cefnogi gan y pwyllgor yng Nghyfnod 1. Nododd y pwyllgor yn glir ei fod yn cefnogi'r darpariaethau hynny. Derbyniaf farn y Gweinidog, a fynegwyd yng Nghyfnod 2, fod y Mesur arfaethedig yn rhoi pwerau i'r rheini sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb i gyflawni, ond mae'r ddarpariaeth hon yn sicrhau bod Gweinidogion Cymru'n edrych yn ehangach ar bethau. Hoffwn eich atgoffa mai rhan yn unig yw'r agenda bwyta'n iach o agenda lawer mwy ar gyfer bywyd iach. Mae'n bwysig iawn fod bwyta'n iach ac iechyd y boblogaeth yn gyffredinol, yn enwedig bwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion, yn cael eu

improvements where appropriate. I remind you that ministerial reports can have considerable kudos and that the scrutiny of those reports shines a light on an issue, and on successes and failures. A ministerial report would serve to keep this policy at the forefront of the public mind. I urge Members to support the amendment.

Paul Davies: I am also pleased to support amendments 4, 7 and 8, tabled in the name of Jenny Randerson. As Jenny has said, amendments 7 and 8 are technical, and in my contribution I will concentrate on amendment 4. It is a particularly important amendment, as it places a duty on Welsh Ministers to lay a report evaluating the various aspects of the promotion of healthy eating and drinking before the Assembly on at least an annual basis. As I previously stated in my response to the group 2 amendments, evaluation will provide us with a view of how such schemes are received by different schools, and how successful the Government and local authorities are in meeting their obligations to promote and implement healthy eating and drinking in schools. It is vitally important that the results are measured and reported back here, so that they can be effectively scrutinised. As I have also previously highlighted, evaluation is an excellent tool for developing good practice and sharing that good practice.

Laying a report before the Assembly will mean that we can be proactive in developing and enhancing policies on healthy eating and drinking in schools. Without this annual report, it will be difficult to ascertain whether the policies on promoting healthy eating and drinking in schools are successful. If no report is forthcoming, how on earth can we measure the success of this new law? It is only by reporting that we can ensure that our aims and objectives of promoting healthy eating and drinking in schools are being met. It is therefore essential that Members support this amendment this afternoon.

gweld fel rhan o jig-so. Felly, mae'n bwysig i Weinidogion allu dod â'r holl wybodaeth ynghyd ac edrych mewn modd cyfannol ar y gwelliannau sydd wedi eu gwneud a'r angen am ragor o welliannau lle mae hynny'n briodol. Hoffwn eich atgoffa y gall adroddiadau gweinidogion gael llawer iawn o glod a bod craffu ar yr adroddiadau hynny'n rhoi goleuni ar fater, ac ar lwyddiannau a methiannau. Byddai adroddiad gan weinidog yn cadw'r polisi hwn ym meddyliau'r cyhoedd. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf fi hefyd yn falch cefnogi gwelliannau 4, 7 ac 8 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jenny Randerson. Fel y mae Jenny wedi'i ddweud, gwelliannau technegol yw rhai 7 ac 8, a byddaf yn canolbwyntio yn fy nghyfraniad ar welliant 4. Mae'n welliant arbennig o bwysig, gan ei fod yn gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i roi adroddiad yn gwerthuso amrywiol agweddau ar hybu bwyta ac yfed yn iach gerbron y Cynulliad o leiaf bob blwyddyn. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen yn fy ymateb i'r gwelliannau yn grŵp 2, bydd gwerthuso'n dangos inni sut y mae cynlluniau o'r fath yn cael eu derbyn gan wahanol ysgolion, ac a yw'r Llywodraeth ac awdurdodau lleol yn llwyddo i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau i hybu a gweithredu bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion. Mae'n hollbwysig i'r canlyniadau gael eu mesur a'n bod yn cael adroddiad arnynt yma, er mwyn inni allu craffu'n effeithiol arnynt. Fel yr wyf hefyd wedi ei ddweud o'r blaen, mae gwerthuso'n ffordd arbennig o dda i ddatblygu arferion da a rhannu'r arferion da hynny.

Bydd rhoi adroddiad gerbron y Cynulliad yn golygu y gallwn fod yn rhagweithiol wrth ddatblygu a gwella polisiau ar fwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion. Heb yr adroddiad blynyddol hwn, bydd yn anodd dweud a yw'r polisiau hybu bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion yn llwyddiannus. Oni chyflwynir adroddiad, sut ar wyneb y ddaear y gallwn fesur llwyddiant y ddeddf newydd hon? Drwy adrodd yn unig y gallwn sicrhau bod ein nodau a'n hamcanion o hybu bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion yn cael eu cyflawni. Mae'n hanfodol felly i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn y prynhawn yma.

Michael German: One of the issues that Members must consider when looking at amendment 4 is the degree of interest in this issue among the general public. A few years ago, I started to work on a project to help Monmouthshire County Council to change the way that it looked at its school meals and to increase healthy school eating. At my first meeting with those who were concerned with the process and the issue, 27 different parts of Government, schools or the education process were represented around the table. I was staggered because you do not realise how many people are affected by this major problem that faces our young people today. The levels of obesity and of health are largely tied to an understanding of what healthy eating is. There is no question about that link.

Michael German: Un o'r materion y mae'n rhaid i'r Aelodau eu hystyried wrth edrych ar welliant 4 yw faint o ddiddordeb sydd gan y cyhoedd yn y mater hwn. Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, dechreuais weithio ar brosiect i helpu Cyngor Sir Fynwy i newid y ffordd yr oedd yn edrych ar ei brydau ysgol ac i sicrhau mwy o fwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion. Yn fy nghyfarfod cyntaf gyda'r rheini a oedd yn ymwneud â'r broses a'r mater, yr oedd 27 gwahanol ran o Lywodraeth, ysgolion neu'r broses addysg yn cael eu cynrychioli o amgylch y bwrdd. Yr oeddwn yn synnu, oherwydd nid yw rhywun yn sylweddoli bod y broblem fawr hon sy'n wynebu ein pobl ifanc heddiw yn effeithio ar gynifer o bobl. Mae gordewdra ac iechyd yn gysylltiedig i raddau helaeth â dealltwriaeth o fwyta'n iach. Nid oes amheuaeth o gwbl ynglŷn â'r cyswllt hwnnw.

4.10 p.m.

If we believe that there is a public perception that this is a major issue, and if we believe that we are taking a step today to change the culture within those 27 steps of the organisation to make real differences, surely to goodness the people of Wales should expect that, on an annual basis, out in the open, there should be some way of testing the impact of the legislation we are now debating and wanting to pass. All that this amendment is asking is that an annual report be laid before the National Assembly. It does not even say that there shall be a debate. It states that there shall be a laid report. Clearly, if there is enough detail of concern within it to drive Members to seek a debate on the report, the procedure for that will be approved.

Os credwn fod y cyhoedd yn teimlo bod hwn yn fater pwysig, ac os credwn ein bod yn cymryd cam heddiw i newid diwylliant yn y 27 rhan hynny o'r sefydliad er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol, oni ddylai pobl Cymru ddisgwyl ffordd gwbl agored, flynyddol o brofi effaith y ddeddfwriaeth sy'n cael ei thrafod yn awr a ninnau'n dymuno ei phasio. Y cyfan y gofynnir amdano yn y gwelliant hwn yw rhoi adroddiad blynyddol gerbron y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Nid yw hyd yn oed yn dweud y dylid cael dadl. Mae'n dweud y dylid rhoi adroddiad gerbron y Cynulliad. Mae'n amlwg, os oes ynddo ddigon o fanylion sy'n achosi pryder ac sy'n peri i Aelodau ofyn am ddadl ar yr adroddiad, bydd y weithdrefn ar gyfer hynny'n cael ei chymeradwyo.

Laying a report on whether this legislation is having an impact in order that there is a spotlight on what is a major issue for the public is what this amendment is about. I understand that, if people want to, they can look at Estyn reports and so forth, but where does the buck stop? The buck stops here; it stops in this Chamber, and that is what scrutiny is about. If we make legislation, we need to see the impact of that legislation. If this is a legislature, we need to see the impact of our legislation. That is all that is being asked for in this amendment. I encourage

Rhoi adroddiad gerbron y Cynulliad yn nodi a yw'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn cael effaith, er mwyn tynnu sylw at fater pwysig iawn i'r cyhoedd, yw'r hyn y gofynnir amdano yn y gwelliant hwn. Deallaf y gall pobl edrych ar adroddiadau Estyn, ac ati, os dymunant wneud hynny, ond pwy sy'n gyfrifol yn y pen draw? Ni sy'n gyfrifol; ni yn y Siambr hon sy'n gyfrifol, a dyna yw pwrpas craffu. Os ydym yn gwneud deddfwriaeth, mae angen inni weld effaith y ddeddfwriaeth honno. Os yw hon yn ddeddfwrfa, mae angen inni weld effaith ein deddfwriaeth. Dyna'r cyfan y

Members to think very carefully indeed about why it was that the Stage 1 committee of Assembly Members here, having scrutinised this matter, came to that conclusion. I would suggest that it was because it recognised the role of a legislature, the need for scrutiny and the need for the public to be able to see the impact of the legislation we hope you will pass today.

If you believe in a proud legislature, and if you believe that this is an issue on which there is a need for the people of Wales to see what we are doing, I would encourage you to support this amendment, which will make that happen.

Jane Hutt: The proposed Measure as it stands refers to the Education Act 2005 by its full title in section 5, as Jenny says. As this is the only reference in the proposed Measure, I do not believe that it is necessary to define it in the interpretation section—section 15. Therefore, I do not believe that these two technical amendments—amendments 7 and 8—are necessary. On amendment 4, I want to go back to my opening remarks about ‘Appetite for Life’. Jenny is fully supportive of the policy direction of ‘Appetite for Life’. It is a two-year action research project, involving four local authorities. It is going to develop and test the guidelines for implementing food and nutritional standards proposed in ‘Appetite for Life’. We will not have the report until 2010. Paul made the point about evaluation, as we did in relation to the previous proposed amendments. The requirements for making information available to the public are met satisfactorily by other sections of the proposed Measure. Section 4 is on the governors’ reports, as we have just discussed, and section 5 is on Estyn’s report—a chief inspector’s national report. So, I do not believe that there should be a requirement on Welsh Ministers to report.

The evaluation of ‘Appetite for Life’ will be profound in taking this forward, and this legislation will underpin the outcomes of our action on ‘Appetite for Life’. The evaluation will serve the whole of Wales for every school. The final report, which is being

gofynnir amdano yn y gwelliant hwn. Anogaf yr Aelodau i ystyried yn ofalus iawn pam y daeth y pwyllgor o Aelodau Cynulliad yng Nghyfnod 1 i’r casgliad hwnnw ar ôl craffu ar y mater hwn. Byddwn yn awgrymu mai’r rheswm am hynny oedd ei fod yn cydnabod rôl deddfwrfa, fod angen craffu a bod angen i’r cyhoedd allu gweld effaith y ddeddfwriaeth y gobeithiwn y byddwch yn ei phasio heddiw.

Os ydych yn credu mewn deddfwrfa falch, ac os ydych yn credu bod hwn yn fater y mae angen i bobl Cymru weld beth yr ydym yn ei wneud yn ei gylch, byddwn yn eich annog i gefnogi’r gwelliant hwn, a fydd yn gwneud i hynny ddigwydd.

Jane Hutt: Mae’r Mesur arfaethedig fel y saif yn cyfeirio at Ddeddf Addysg 2005 wrth ei theitl llawn yn adran 5, fel y dywed Jenny. Gan mai dyma’r unig gyfeiriad yn y Mesur arfaethedig, ni chredaf fod angen ei ddiffinio yn yr adran ddehongli—adran 15. Felly, ni chredaf fod angen y ddau welliant technegol hyn—gwelliannau 7 ac 8. O ran gwelliant 4, hoffwn fynd yn ôl at fy sylwadau agoriadol ynglŷn â ‘Blas am Oes’. Mae Jenny yn gwbl gefnogol i gyfeiriad polisi ‘Blas am Oes’. Mae’n brosiect dwy flynedd o ymchwil gweithredu sy’n cynnwys pedwar awdurdod lleol. Mae’n mynd i ddatblygu a phrofi’r canllawiau ar gyfer gweithredu safonau bwyd a maethiad a awgrymir yn ‘Bwyd am Oes’. Ni fydd yr adroddiad ar gael tan y flwyddyn 2010. Cododd Paul y pwynt ynglŷn â gwerthuso, fel y gwnaethom ninnau mewn cysylltiad â’r gwelliannau arfaethedig blaenorol. Caiff y gofynion sy’n ymwneud â sicrhau bod gwybodaeth ar gael i’r cyhoedd eu bodloni’n foddhaol gan adrannau eraill o’r Mesur arfaethedig. Mae adran 4 yn ymwneud ag adroddiadau llywodraethwyr, fel yr ydym newydd fod yn ei drafod, ac mae adran 5 yn ymwneud ag adroddiad Estyn—adroddiad cenedlaethol gan brif arolygydd. Felly, ni chredaf y dylai fod yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru gyflwyno adroddiad.

Bydd y gwerthusiad o ‘Blas am Oes’ yn bwysig iawn er mwyn cyflawni hyn, a bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ategu canlyniadau’r camau y byddwn yn eu cymryd mewn cysylltiad â ‘Blas am Oes’. Bydd y gwerthusiad yn gwasanaethu Cymru gyfan a

undertaken by the Centre for Action Research in Professional Practice at the University of Bath, will be expected in the summer in 2010. It will assist us in taking forward the objectives of 'Appetite for Life', and the proposed Measure is vital to underpin those outcomes.

In exercising any of the functions set out in the proposed Measure, it will be obvious by way of consultation, publicity and Estyn's report that Welsh Ministers are issuing guidance or making regulations appropriately. Therefore, I do not believe that a requirement for Welsh Ministers to lay an annual report is necessary.

Jenny Randerson: I thank Members for their comments. This part is based on the approach taken in Scotland in legislation; it is not, therefore, an unusual approach. I hear what the Minister says about the Estyn report, but I suggest that, for example, a ministerial report would give the Minister the opportunity to analyse the results by local authority area, which is not an approach that Estyn usually takes. However, it would allow a comparison by local authority areas, therefore we would see which local education authorities were really succeeding at this and which were finding it much more challenging. That would enable the Government to do some analysis of what the issues were for those local education authorities that found it more challenging. It could well be an issue of whether they are rural or urban, or it could be an issue of the level of deprivation in those communities. This is aimed at analysing the effectiveness of policy.

I remind Members that 'Appetite for Life', as the Minister's policy, will cost a considerable amount of money. The Government has pledged a considerable amount of money for that policy. This proposed Measure will add marginally, but not significantly, to the cost. However, how public money is spent, and the effectiveness of how it is spent, needs to be

phob ysgol. Disgwylir y bydd yr adroddiad terfynol, sy'n cael ei lunio gan y Ganolfan Ymchwil Weithredu mewn Arferion Proffesiynol ym Mhrifysgol Caerfaddon, yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn haf 2010. Bydd yn ein cynorthwyo i gyflawni amcanion 'Blas am Oes', ac mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn hanfodol er mwyn ategu'r canlyniadau hynny.

Wrth ymarfer unrhyw rai o'r swyddogaethau sy'n cael eu nodi yn y Mesur arfaethedig, bydd yn amlwg drwy ymgynghoriad, cyhoeddusrwydd ac adroddiad Estyn fod Gweinidogion Cymru'n cyhoeddi canllawiau neu'n gwneud rheoliadau'n briodol. Felly, ni chredaf fod angen ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru roi adroddiad blynyddol gerbron y Cynulliad.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu sylwadau. Mae'r rhan hon yn seiliedig ar y dull a gymerwyd yn yr Alban mewn deddfwriaeth; nid yw, felly, yn ddull anarferol. Clywaf yr hyn a ddywed y Gweinidog am adroddiad Estyn, ond awgrymaf y byddai adroddiad gweinidogol, er enghraifft, yn rhoi cyfle i'r Gweinidog ddadansoddi'r canlyniadau yn ôl ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol, ac nid yw hwnnw'n ddull y mae Estyn yn ei ddefnyddio fel rheol. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n caniatáu cymharu yn ôl ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol, ac felly byddem yn gweld pa awdurdodau addysg lleol a oedd yn llwyddo'n wirioneddol yn hyn a pha rai a oedd yn ei gael yn fwy o her o lawer. Byddai hynny'n galluogi'r Llywodraeth i wneud rhywfaint o ddadansoddi ynglŷn â pha faterion a oedd o bwys i'r awdurdodau addysg lleol hynny a'i câi yn fwy o her. Gallai'n hawdd iawn fod yn fater o fod yn rhai gwledig neu drefol, neu gallai fod yn fater o lefel yr amddifadedd yn y cymunedau hynny. Y nod yw dadansoddi effeithiolrwydd y polisi.

Atgoffaf yr Aelodau y bydd 'Blas am Oes', fel polisi'r Gweinidog, yn costio swm sylweddol o arian. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi addunedu swm sylweddol o arian ar gyfer y polisi hwnnw. Bydd y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn ryw fymryn, ond nid yn sylweddol, at y gost. Fodd bynnag, mae angen rhoi cyfrif yn briodol am y ffordd y caiff arian cyhoeddus

properly accounted for. We appoint Ministers here to be accountable, and an annual report will be a way of ensuring that.

The Presiding Officer: I note that you wish to move to a vote on amendment 7.

Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 7. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

ei wario, ac effeithiolrwydd y ffordd y caiff ei wario. Yr ydym yn penodi Gweinidogion yma i fod yn atebol, a bydd adroddiad blynyddol yn ffordd i sicrhau hynny.

Y Llywydd: Sylwaf eich bod yn dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 7.

The question is that amendment 7 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 7: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 7.
Amendment 7 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Gan fod gwelliant 7 wedi'i wrthod, y mae gwelliant 8 yn methu.

The Presiding Officer: As amendment 7 has not been agreed, amendment 8 falls.

Rheoliadau sy'n Rhagnodi Gofynion Ynglŷn â Bwyd a Diod (Gwelliant 37) Regulations Prescribing Requirements for Food and Drink (Amendment 37)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r pedwerydd grŵp o welliannau yn ymwneud â rheoliadau sy'n pennu gofynion ar gyfer bwyd a diod. Yr unig welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant

The Presiding Officer: The fourth group of amendments relates to regulations prescribing requirements for food and drink. The only amendment in the group is amendment 37, on

37, sydd i'w weld ar dudalen 2 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Paul Davies i gynnig gwelliant 37.

Paul Davies: I move amendment 37 in my name and with the name of Jenny Randerson in support.

The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that Welsh Ministers are legally required to issue guidance regarding the requirements for food and drink provided on school premises. The amendment seeks to strengthen the proposed Measure and increase the weight of obligation on Welsh Ministers in a way that is desirable for the objectives of this proposed Measure. I am sure that this Minister would provide guidance on such issues, as she has done so in the past. From what I can see, the Minister has been keen to issue guidance on a range of areas within her portfolio, and quite rightly so. However, we cannot be sure that future Ministers and Governments would be so obliging in this respect, and this amendment seeks to enshrine in law an obligation on future Governments to ensure that appropriate guidance is given to schools on the type of food and drink provided by the local authority or governing bodies on school premises.

It is vital that we ensure that guidance is provided by Government in order to ensure that the practices employed in our schools, with regard to the requirements for food and drink, follow good practice. I will find it astonishing if the Assembly Government decides not to support this amendment and that it should not be obligatory to issue guidance on the type of food and drink provided by local authorities and governing bodies. Surely, that is fundamental to the proposed Measure itself. If the Government chooses not to issue guidance on regulations prescribing requirements for food and drink on school premises, surely it has failed in its duty to ensure the promotion of healthy eating and drinking. Adopting that sort of relaxed attitude towards having to, or not having to, issue regulations could have a detrimental effect on the future health of our

page 2 of the marshalled list. I call on Paul Davies to move amendment 37.

Paul Davies: Cynigiau welliant 37 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Jenny Randerson yn ei gefnogi.

Pwrpas y gwelliant hwn yw sicrhau ei bod yn ofynnol yn ôl y gyfraith i Weinidogion Cymru gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd ynghylch y gofynion ar gyfer y bwyd a'r diod a ddarperir mewn ysgolion. Mae'r gwelliant yn ceisio cryfhau'r Mesur arfaethedig a chynyddu pwysau'r rhwymedigaeth ar Weinidogion Cymru mewn ffordd sy'n ddymunol i amcanion y Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog hwn yn rhoi cyfarwyddyd ar faterion o'r fath, fel y mae wedi'i wneud yn y gorffennol. O'r hyn a welaf, mae'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn awyddus i gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd ar amrediad o feysydd yn ei phortffolio, a hynny'n gwbl briodol. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn fod yn sicr y byddai Gweinidogion a Llywodraethau yn y dyfodol mor gymwynasgar yn hyn o beth, ac mae'r gwelliant hwn yn ceisio ymgorffori mewn cyfraith rwymedigaeth ar Lywodraethau yn y dyfodol i sicrhau bod cyfarwyddyd priodol yn cael ei roi i ysgolion ynglŷn â'r math o fwyd a diod a ddarperir mewn ysgolion gan yr awdurdod lleol neu gan gyrff llywodraethu.

Mae'n hanfodol inni sicrhau bod cyfarwyddyd yn cael ei ddarparu gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arferion sydd ar waith yn ein hysgolion, o ran gofynion bwyd a diod, yn dilyn arferion da. Byddaf yn rhyfeddu os bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn penderfynu peidio â chefnogi'r gwelliant hwn, ac na ddylai fod yn ofynnol cyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd ar y math o fwyd a diod a ddarperir gan awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu. Yn sicr ddigon, mae hynny'n sylfaenol i'r Mesur arfaethedig ei hun. Os bydd y Llywodraeth yn dewis peidio â chyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd ar reoliadau'n rhagnodi gofynion ynglŷn a bwyd a diod mewn ysgolion, yn sicr ddigon bydd wedi methu yn ei dyletswydd i sicrhau ei bod yn hybu bwyta ac yfed iach. Gallai arfer y math hwnnw o agwedd o beidio â phoeni rhyw lawer ynghylch gorfod cyhoeddi

children.

cyfarwyddyd, neu beidio â gorfod cyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd, gael effaith niweidiol ar iechyd ein plant yn y dyfodol.

4.20 p.m.

4.20 p.m.

Surely it makes sense that Ministers should be obliged to issue regulations in connection with food and drink provided by governing bodies and local authorities on school premises, otherwise local authorities and governing bodies could ignore nutritional standards and the nutritional requirements of children. If there are no regulations to follow, how can the aim of promoting healthy eating and drinking be achieved? What is the point of passing the proposed Measure if Ministers are not required to set standards with regard to the type of food and drink provided on school premises by local authorities and governing bodies? I understand that in some devolved nations of the UK, that is indeed a requirement. Scotland, for instance,

Yn sicr ddigon, mae'n synhwyrol iddi fod yn ofynnol i Weinidogion gyhoeddi rheoliadau ynghylch bwyd a diod a ddarperir mewn ysgolion gan gyrff llywodraethu ac awdurdodau lleol, neu fel arall gallai awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu anwybyddu safonau maeth a gofynion plant o ran maeth. Os nad oes rheoliadau i'w dilyn, sut y gellir cyflawni'r nod o hybu bwyta ac yfed iach? Beth yw diben pasio'r Mesur arfaethedig os nad yw'n ofynnol i Weinidogion osod safonau o ran y math o fwyd a diod a ddarperir mewn ysgolion gan awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu? Deallaf fod hynny, yn wir, yn ofyniad yn rhai o genhedloedd datganoledig y DU. Mae'r Alban, er enghraifft,

'places duties on education authorities...to ensure that all food and drink provided in school complies with the nutritional requirements specified by Scottish Ministers in regulations.'

yn gosod cyfrifoldebau ar awdurdodau addysg...i sicrhau bod yr holl fwyd a'r diod a ddarperir mewn ysgolion yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion maeth a bennir gan Weinidogion yr Alban mewn rheoliadau.

We should learn from that. To absolve Welsh Ministers of this important obligation will be to betray the fundamental principle of the proposed Measure. How can we promote healthy eating and drinking in our schools if the setting of nutritional standards is optional? I therefore urge Assembly Members to support amendment 37.

Dylem ddysgu o hynny. Bydd rhyddhau Gweinidogion Cymru o'r rhwymedigaeth bwysig hon yn bradychu egwyddor sylfaenol y Mesur arfaethedig. Sut y gallwn hybu bwyta ac yfed yn iach yn ein hysgolion os yw gosod safonau maeth yn fater o ddewis? Yr wyf felly'n annog Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi gwelliant 37.

Darren Millar: I am grateful for the opportunity to speak to this particularly important amendment. It is absolutely necessary that we get the proposed Measure right for the children and young people of Wales. Things have certainly progressed since my own experience of healthy eating at school: probably the only contribution to my five portions of fruit and vegetables a day was the tomato ketchup that I put on the pie and chips that I got from the canteen. Things have moved on, thankfully, and I hope that we make up ground significantly today with this proposed Measure. I am grateful to Jenny for bringing this forward.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad ar y gwelliant hwn sy'n arbennig o bwysig. Mae'n gwbl angenrheidiol inni gael y Mesur arfaethedig yn iawn i blant a phobl ifanc Cymru. Gwelwyd cynnydd, yn sicr, ers fy mhrofiad i o fwyta'n iach yn yr ysgol: mae'n debyg mai'r unig gyfraniad i'm pum dogn o ffrwythau a llysiau y dydd oedd y saws tomato a roddwn ar y bastai a'r sglodion a gawn o'r ffreutur. Mae pethau wedi symud ymlaen, diolch byth, a gobeithio y byddwn yn ennill tir yn sylweddol heddiw gyda'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jenny am gyflwyno hyn.

Amendment 37, tabled in the name of my colleague Paul Davies, is important. In its current form, the proposed Measure fails to provide a consistent definition of healthy food. Our amendment deals with that by trying to force Welsh Ministers to make a prescription available to local authorities that they must follow in order to ensure that there is consistency in the type of healthy food and drink available to our young people. If the proposed Measure were to go forward without our amendment, the danger is that we could end up with 22 definitions of what constitutes healthy food: one per local authority. The associated confusion and lack of uniformity could seriously undermine the noteworthy aims of the proposed Measure. Imagine what it could be like for children who move to a new school in a different local authority area where the healthy eating criteria are different, or for a family in which some of the children go to school in one county and others to a school in a different county, which would mean that they are served different kinds of food.

Alun Cairns: Would you not accept that this legislation will be almost worthless unless amendment 37 is agreed, whereby standard regulations would be issued to all schools in Wales, so that there is a standardised, practical and pragmatic approach? This is a Government that likes to standardise everything, but when it needs to do so, for some reason, it refuses.

Darren Millar: I certainly would. There is a desperate need for a consistent message across Wales as a whole. It is important that the Minister determines at a national level what can be regarded as healthy food or drink. That can be done in a way that would still allow for each local authority and school to have some flexibility with regard to delivery. We are not saying that there ought to be a Kim Il-sung approach to the menu choices that are available in our schools; that would be beyond the pale. However, there are some benefits to the approach that we propose in amendment 37, including probable cost savings at a local level. The potential at the moment is for local authorities to be lumbered with extra work and extra costs associated with developing their own

Mae gwelliant 37, a gyflwynwyd yn enw fy nghyd-Aelod, Paul Davies, yn bwysig. Yn ei ffurf bresennol nid yw'r Mesur arfaethedig yn rhoi diffiniad cyson o fwyd iach. Mae ein gwelliant yn delio â hynny drwy geisio gorfodi Gweinidogion Cymru i ofalu bod rhagnodiad ar gael i awdurdodau lleol y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei ddilyn er mwyn sicrhau bod cysondeb yn y math o fwyd iach a diod sydd ar gael i'n pobl ifanc. Petai'r Mesur arfaethedig yn mynd rhagddo heb ein gwelliant, y perygl yw y gallem gael yn y pen draw 22 diffiniad o'r hyn yw bwyd iach: un ar gyfer pob awdurdod lleol. Gallai'r dryswch cysylltiedig a'r diffyg unfurfaeth danseilio'n ddifrifol nodau haeddiannol y Mesur arfaethedig. Dychmygwch beth fyddai'r profiad posibl i blant sy'n symud i ysgol newydd mewn ardal awdurdod lleol gwahanol lle mae meini prawf gwahanol ar gyfer bwyta'n iach, neu brofiad teulu sydd â rhai plant yn mynd i ysgol mewn un sir a phlant eraill i ysgol mewn sir wahanol, a hynny'n golygu bod gwahanol fathau o fwyd yn cael ei weini iddynt.

Alun Cairns: Oni fyddech yn derbyn y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ddiwerth bron os na chytunir gwelliant 37, lle byddai rheoliadau safonol yn cael eu dosbarthu i bob ysgol yng Nghymru, er mwyn i ddull safonedig, ymarferol a phragmataidd gael ei roi ar waith? Mae hon yn Llywodraeth sy'n hoffi safoni popeth, ond pan fydd angen iddi wneud hynny, am ryw reswm mae'n gwrthod.

Darren Millar: Byddwn, yn sicr. Mae dirfawr angen neges gyson ar hyd a lled Cymru gyfan. Mae'n bwysig i'r Gweinidog bennu ar lefel genedlaethol yr hyn y gellir ei ystyried yn fwyd neu'n ddiodyd iach. Gellir gwneud hynny mewn ffordd a fyddai'n dal i ganiatáu i bob awdurdod lleol ac ysgol gael rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd o ran darparu. Nid ydym yn dweud y dylid cael dull Kim Il-sung tuag ar gyfer dewisiadau'r fwydlen sydd ar gael yn ein hysgolion; byddai hynny'n annerbyniol. Fodd bynnag, mae yna rai manteision yn y dull a gynigiwn yng ngwelliant 37, gan gynnwys arbedion cost tebygol ar lefel leol. Yr hyn a all ddigwydd ar hyn o bryd yw bod awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu beichio â'r gwaith ychwanegol a'r costau ychwanegol sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygu eu

definitions. If they knew exactly what they were working with, and if that aspect of the work were completed by a Welsh Minister, it would be cheaper in the long run.

Ann Jones: Do you agree that part of healthy eating in schools is the healthy school breakfast provided for free by us on this side of the Chamber?

Darren Millar: Parents should be responsible for giving their children breakfast, not teachers or governors in schools. Teachers and governors are there to educate our children, not to give them their breakfast.

In defining 'healthy food and drink', the Minister would also have the opportunity to support locally sourced fresh produce as a preferred source of food through the procurement process, helping to provide a needed boost to the Welsh food industry. Therefore, I urge Members to support this very sensible and much-needed amendment.

The Presiding Officer: I think that we should cool down for the Minister's contribution.

Jane Hutt: Let me just clarify what this amendment is all about. Section 7 of this proposed Measure gives Welsh Ministers an enabling power to make regulations about the food and drink provided to pupils at maintained schools and by governing bodies and local authorities. The purpose of Paul's amendment would be to change that enabling power so that Welsh Ministers would be under a duty to make such regulations once the proposed Measure is commenced. I would hope that you accept, Paul and Darren, that 'Appetite for Life' is a good project; it is an action research project. I will not repeat what I have said about the fact that it is a two-year project, but four local authorities—Ceredigion, Torfaen, Merthyr Tydfil and Wrexham; one from each region of Wales—started work last September. They will develop and test the guidelines for implementing the food and nutritional standards proposed in 'Appetite for Life'.

diffiniadau eu hunain. Petaent yn gwybod beth yn union yr oeddent yn gweithio ag ef, a phetai un o Weinidogion Cymru yn cwblhau'r agwedd honno ar y gwaith, byddai'n rhatach yn y pen draw.

Ann Jones: A gytunwch mai rhan o fwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion yw'r brecwast iach a ddarperir am ddim gennym ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr?

Darren Millar: Rhieni a ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am roi brecwast i'w plant, nid athrawon na llywodraethwyr mewn ysgolion. Mae athrawon a llywodraethwyr yno i addysgu ein plant, nid i roi eu brecwast iddynt.

Wrth ddiffinio 'bwyd a diod iach', byddai'r Gweinidog yn cael cyfle hefyd i gefnogi cynnyrch ffres lleol fel ffynhonnell fwyd sy'n cael ei ffafrio drwy'r broses caffael, gan helpu rhoi hwb y mae ei angen ar ddiwydiant bwyd Cymru. Felly, yr wyf yn annog Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant synhwyrol hwn y mae taer angen amdano.

Y Llywydd: Credaf y dylem ymbwyllo ar gyfer cyfraniad y Gweinidog.

Jane Hutt: Gadewch imi egluro beth yw swm a sylwedd y gwelliant hwn. Mae adran 7 yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn rhoi i Weinidogion Cymru bŵer galluogi i wneud rheoliadau ynglŷn â'r bwyd a'r diod a ddarperir i ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion a gynhelir a chan gyrff llywodraethu ac awdurdodau lleol. Pwrpas gwelliant Paul fyddai newid y pŵer galluogi hwnnw fel y byddai'n ddyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i wneud y cyfryw reoliadau pan fydd y Mesur arfaethedig wedi'i ddechrau. Byddwn yn gobeithio eich bod yn derbyn, Paul a Darren, fod 'Blas am Oes' yn brosiect da; prosiect ymchwil gweithredu ydyw. Nid wyf am ailadrodd yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud am y ffaith ei fod yn brosiect dwy flynedd, ond mae pedwar awdurdod lleol—Ceredigion, Tor-faen, Merthyr Tudful a Wrecsam, un o bob rhanbarth yng Nghymru—wedi dechrau ar y gwaith fis Medi diwethaf. Byddant yn datblygu ac yn profi'r canllawiau ar gyfer gweithredu'r safonau bwyd a maeth a gynigir yn 'Blas am

Oes'.

Once we have gone through the action research, have that final report, and the University of Bath has undertaken the evaluation of the action research project, then the enabling power of the Minister can be used. Section 7(3) is already an enabling power and the approach proposed by this amendment is premature because that research work is ongoing. We cannot commence this as soon as this proposed Measure is passed because we must await the results of these projects. We must retain flexibility by keeping section 7(1) as an enabling power. I assure Members that, until regulations are made under section 7, the Education (Nutritional Standards for School Lunches) (Wales) Regulations 2001 will remain in force.

Jenny Randerson: I have listened with interest to this and am very much in support of the line that Paul has taken. What I find puzzling about the Minister's opposition to this is that the 'Appetite for Life' action plan specifically recognises the importance of specifying the right levels of fat, salt and sugar. I cannot understand how it can be said to be premature when England and Scotland have done this and it has been done across the world. Why is it that we always have to do things last?

I am really concerned that the pressure behind this is not doubt about the importance of specifying levels of fat, salt and sugar; I believe that the Government is concerned about the cost and that it believes that there will be financial implications to that specification. The amendment is still permissive as to the levels that are specified. It does not specify the levels; it simply says that you have to do it. You could well specify high levels. In fact, the whole ethos of this proposed Measure is that you take an incremental approach and gradually introduce measures and educate so that people eat much more healthily.

I would like to make one further point, which is on what Darren said about the use of locally sourced food. I agree wholeheartedly that that is an important issue. There is a

Ar ôl cwblhau'r ymchwil gweithredu a chael yr adroddiad terfynol hwnnw, a phan fydd Prifysgol Caerfaddon wedi ymgymryd â gwerthuso'r prosiect ymchwil gweithredu, gellir defnyddio pŵer galluogi'r Gweinidog. Mae adran 7(3) eisoes yn bŵer galluogi ac mae'r dull a gynigir gan y gwelliant hwn yn gynamserol gan mai gwaith ar y gweill yw'r ymchwil gweithredu honno. Ni allwn ddechrau hyn cyn gynted ag y caiff y Mesur arfaethedig hwn ei basio oherwydd rhaid inni ddisgwyl am ganlyniadau'r prosiectau hyn. Rhaid inni gadw hyblygrwydd drwy gadw adran 7(1) fel pŵer galluogi. Yr wyf yn sicrhau Aelodau, nes gwneir rheoliadau dan adran 7, y bydd Rheoliadau Addysg (Safonau Maeth Cinio Ysgol) 2001 yn dal mewn grym.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf wedi gwrandio gyda diddordeb ar hyn, ac yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i'r trywydd a gymerodd Paul. Yr hyn sy'n fy nrysu ynghylch gwrthwynebiad y Gweinidog i hyn yw fod cynllun gweithredu 'Blas am Oes' yn cydnabod yn benodol bwysigrwydd rhoi manylion am y lefelau cywir o fraster, halen a siwgr. Ni allaf ddeall sut y gellir dweud ei fod yn gynamserol a Lloegr a'r Alban wedi gwneud hyn, a hyn wedi'i wneud ar hyd a lled y byd. Pam y mae'n rhaid i ni bob amser wneud pethau'n olaf?

Yr wyf yn wir bryderus nad amheuaeth am bwysigrwydd nodi lefelau braster, halen a siwgr yw'r pwysau y tu ôl i hyn; credaf fod y Llywodraeth yn pryderu am y gost a'i bod yn credu y bydd goblygiadau ariannol yn y fanyleb honno. Mae'r gwelliant yn ganiataol o hyd ynghylch y lefelau a bennir. Nid yw'n rhoi manylion am y lefelau; mae'n dweud yn unig ei bod rhaid i chi ei wneud. Gallech yn hawdd bennu lefelau uchel. Mewn gwirionedd, holl ethos y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yw eich bod yn cymryd dull cynyddrannol ac yn cyflwyno mesurau'n raddol ac yn addysgu er mwyn i bobl fwyta'n llawer iachach.

Hoffwn wneud un pwynt pellach, ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedodd Darren am ddefnyddio bwyd lleol. Cytunaf â'm holl galon fod hwnnw'n fater pwysig. Mae cyfeiriad yn y

reference in the proposed Measure to the importance of sustainability, which is as close as we could legally get to the issue of locally sourced food. However, that is what, I hope, it will mean in practice.

4.30 p.m.

I urge Members to support the Conservatives' amendment 37, because it is at the core of encouraging young people. This is what it is about, you know: reducing their salt, fat and sugar intake and thereby reducing the unhealthiness of the food that they eat. If we do not get that approach right, we will not see the improvements from this proposed Measure that we all hope to see.

Paul Davies: I thank Members for their contributions on amendment 37. Darren Millar is right in saying that, if it is not agreed to, it could lead to 22 local authorities having different approaches to nutritional standards.

I am disappointed that the Minister thinks that this amendment is not appropriate. As Jenny said, 'Appetite for Life' recognises the nutritional standards, so I find it bizarre that the Minister and the Assembly Government will not support the amendment. As I said in my opening remarks, it is vital that we ensure that guidance is provided by Government to ensure that good practice is employed in our schools with regard to the requirements for food and drink.

Darren Millar: Paul, do you agree that it is bizarre that the Assembly Government seems to want to issue all sorts of guidance to local authorities on all sorts of different matters, but it is not prepared to give guidance on this by ensuring that a duty is placed on the Welsh Ministers to ensure some consistency?

Paul Davies: I find it extremely bizarre, and I am suspicious of the motives behind its decision on this.

To achieve the objectives of promoting healthy eating and drinking, we must have regulations from the Government for local authorities and school governing bodies to

Mesur arfaethedig at bwysigrwydd cynaliadwyedd, ac mae hynny mor agos ag y gallem ddod yn gyfreithiol at fater bwyd lleol. Fodd bynnag, dyna a fydd yn ei olygu'n ymarferol, gobeithio.

Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi gwelliant 37 gan y Ceidwadwyr, gan ei fod wrth graidd rhoi anogaeth i bobl ifanc. Dyma yw gwreiddyn y mater, wyddoch chi: lleihau faint o halen, braster a siwgr y maent yn eu bwyta, a thrwy hynny sicrhau nad yw'r bwyd y maent yn ei fwyta mor afiach. Oni chawn y dull hwnnw'n iawn, ni welwn y gwelliannau yn deillio o'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yr ydym i gyd yn gobeithio'u gweld.

Paul Davies: Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau ar welliant 37. Mae Darren Millar yn iawn wrth ddweud, oni fydd cytundeb ar hyn, y gallai olygu bod 22 o awdurdodau lleol yn cymryd gwahanol agweddau at safonau maeth.

Yr wyf yn siomedig fod y Gweinidog yn tybio nad yw'r gwelliant hwn yn briodol. Fel y dywedodd Jenny, y mae 'Blas am Oes' yn cydnabod y safonau maeth, felly y mae'n rhyfedd iawn i mi na fydd y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r gwelliant. Fel y dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, mae'n hanfodol inni sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn darparu cyfarwyddyd er mwyn sicrhau arferion da yn ein hysgolion o ran y gofynion ar gyfer bwyd a diod.

Darren Millar: Paul, a ydych yn cytuno ei fod yn rhyfedd fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fel petai am gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd o bob math i awdurdodau lleol ar amryfal bynciau, ond nad yw'n barod i roi cyfarwyddyd ar y pwnc hwn drwy sicrhau gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i sicrhau rhyw fath o gysondeb?

Paul Davies: Fe'i caf yn rhyfedd dros ben, ac yr wyf yn amheus o'r cymhellion y tu ôl i'w phenderfyniad ar hyn.

I gyrraedd yr amcanion o hybu bwyta ac yfed iach, rhaid inni gael rheoliadau gan y Llywodraeth i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion i'w dilyn. Rhaid i

follow. That must come from the Government and the Welsh Ministers. As such, amendment 37 is vital and is in keeping with the spirit of the proposed Measure, as it supports its fundamental principle. I urge Assembly Members to support the amendment, and I urge the Minister and the Assembly Government to reconsider their position.

Y Llywydd: Gwelaf felly dy fod am gael pleidlais ar welliant 37. Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 37. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod, ac felly galwaf am bleidlais.

hynny ddod oddi wrth y Llywodraeth a Gweinidogion Cymru. O'r herwydd, mae gwelliant 37 yn hanfodol ac yn unol ag ysbryd y Mesur arfaethedig, gan ei fod yn cefnogi ei egwyddor sylfaenol. Anogaf Aelodau Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliant, ac anogaf y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ailystyried eu safbwynt.

The Presiding Officer: I see that you wish to move to a vote on amendment 37. The question is that amendment 37 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 37: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 37: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 37.
Amendment 37 not agreed.*

Technegol ac Ieithyddol Amrywiol (Gwelliannau 19, 20, 21, 9, 22, 17, 23, 24, 15, 25, 26, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 10, 31, 32, 33, 11, 18, 12, 34, 35, 13, 14 a 36)
Miscellaneous Technical and Linguistic (Amendments 19, 20, 21, 9, 22, 17, 23, 24, 15, 25, 26, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 10, 31, 32, 33, 11, 18, 12, 34, 35, 13, 14 and 36)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r pumed grŵp o **The Presiding Officer:** The fifth group of

welliannau yn sylweddol ac yn ymwneud â gwelliannau technegol ac ieithyddol amrywiol. Gwelliant 19 yw'r prif welliant yn y grŵp hwn, sydd i'w weld ar dudalen 3 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 19 ac i siarad am y gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 19 in my name.

As you have said, Llywydd, group 5 consists of technical amendments to the Welsh text of the proposed Measure, and I support them all save for amendments 10 and 11. The terminology used in legislation made by the National Assembly should be consistent, and Stage 3 provides the last opportunity to ensure that the proposed Measure is consistent with other legislation. The amendments that I propose and support will ensure that the Welsh text is consistent with other legislation made here.

Save for amendments 10 and 11, the amendments in this group should be supported for the following reasons. Amendments were made at Stage 2 to ensure that the terminology used in the English text was consistent with that used in other legislation, and we wish to treat the English and Welsh texts with equal importance. If the terminology used is not the same as that used in existing National Assembly legislation, the courts could regard that as an indication that something different is intended. The risk of that can be alleviated by amending the proposed Measure so that it uses the same terminology as that in existing legislation.

I have been advised by the legal translators dealing with the Welsh text that amendments 20 and 26 are required to ensure consistency in the Welsh text of the proposed Measure. As such, amendment 10 should be resisted as it would contradict the approach taken in achieving consistency. Indeed, amendment 11 deals with the same issue as amendment 31. Amendment 31 should be supported because it will ensure that the proposed Measure is grammatically correct and

amendments is lengthy and relates to miscellaneous technical and linguistic amendments. Amendment 19 is the lead amendment in the group and is on page 3 of the marshalled list. I call on the Minister to move amendment 19 and to speak to the other amendments in the group.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 19 yn fy enw i.

Fel yr ydych wedi'i ddweud, Lywydd, gwelliannau technegol yw grŵp 5 i destun Cymraeg y Mesur arfaethedig, a chefnogaf hwy i gyd ac eithrio gwelliannau 10 ac 11. Dylai'r derminoleg a ddefnyddir mewn deddfwriaeth a wneir gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fod yn gyson, a Cham 3 yw'r cyfle olaf i sicrhau y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn gyson â deddfwriaeth arall. Bydd y gwelliannau yr wyf yn eu cynnig a'u cefnogi yn sicrhau y bydd y testun Cymraeg yn gyson â deddfwriaeth arall a wneir yma.

Ac eithrio gwelliannau 10 ac 11, dylid cefnogi'r gwelliannau yn y grŵp hwn am y rhesymau a ganlyn. Gwnaethpwyd gwelliannau yng Ngham 2 er mwyn sicrhau bod y derminoleg a ddefnyddiwyd yn y testun Saesneg yn gyson â'r hyn a ddefnyddiwyd mewn deddfwriaeth arall, a dymunwn roi'r un pwys i'r testunau Saesneg a'r testunau Cymraeg. Oni fydd y derminoleg a ddefnyddir yr un fath ag a ddefnyddir yn neddfwriaeth bresennol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gallai'r llysoedd ystyried hynny fel arwydd y bwriedir rhywbeth gwahanol. Mae modd lleihau'r perygl hwnnw drwy ddiwygio'r Mesur arfaethedig fel y bydd yn defnyddio'r un derminoleg ag sydd mewn deddfwriaeth sy'n bodoli eisoes.

Fe'm cynghorwyd gan y cyfieithwyr cyfreithiol sydd yn ymdrin â'r testun Cymraeg fod angen gwelliannau 20 a 26 er mwyn sicrhau cysondeb yn nhestun Cymraeg y Mesur arfaethedig. O'r herwydd, dylid gwrthwynebu gwelliant 10 gan y byddai'n gwrth-ddweud y dull a ddefnyddir i sicrhau cysondeb. Yn wir, y mae gwelliant 11 yn ymdrin â'r un pwnc â gwelliant 31. Dylid cefnogi gwelliant 31 am y bydd yn sicrhau y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn ramadegol

consistent with existing legislation. Amendment 11 should also be resisted.

Jenny Randerson: My amendments in this group are also linguistic in nature, bringing the Welsh text more into line with the English text. Just so that people can understand why some amendments are tabled in my name and some in the name of the Minister, all of which are described to you as being technical, I will explain that these amendments followed discussions between my advisers and those of the Minister, and the amendments that I tabled in my name are those that my advisers believed were technically necessary. Those tabled in the Minister's name are those that we, as a team, considered did not have a legal effect but a stylistic effect.

Clearly, we are coming at this from slightly different approaches. The Minister referred to the importance of consistency for legal reasons. I took the view that this was Member proposed legislation, and it is normal for Member proposed legislation to be written rather simply and in rather different terms from Government legislation. Actually, I am rather proud of our stylistic approach and, therefore, although I will not be opposing the Government's amendments in many cases, I simply do not wish them to be tabled in my name. There is one amendment that I will be opposing, but I will not be opposing the rest.

Jane Hutt: I just want to say again that I appreciate the point that Jenny has made. This is her proposed Measure, and I recognise that this is Member proposed legislation. I also recognise that we are in uncharted waters here, but we have to make sure that we have consistency in the law made in this land.

Y Llywydd: Fel y gwyddoch, mae hwn o ddiddordeb mawr i mi, felly cymerwn hwn yn araf deg.

A ydych yn dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 19, Weinidog?

Jane Hutt: Yes.

gywir ac yn gyson â deddfwriaeth bresennol. Dylid gwrthwynebu Gwelliant 11 hefyd.

Jenny Randerson: Mae fy ngwelliannau yn y grŵp hwn hefyd yn ieithyddol eu natur, gan wneud y testun Cymraeg yn fwy unol â'r testun Saesneg. Fel y gall pobl ddeall pam y cyflwynir rhai gwelliannau yn fy enw i a rhai yn enw'r Gweinidog, a'r cyfan yn cael eu disgrifio ichi fel rhai technegol, esboniaf fod y gwelliannau hyn wedi dod yn sgil trafodaethau rhwng fy ymgynghorwyr i a rhai'r Gweinidog, ac mai'r gwelliannau a gyflwynais yn fy enw i yw'r rhai y tybiai fy nghynghorwyr oedd yn dechnegol angenrheidiol. Y rheini a gyflwynwyd yn enw'r Gweinidog yw'r rheini nad oedd iddynt effaith gyfreithiol, yn ein barn ni fel tîm, ond yn hytrach effaith o ran arddull.

Yn amlwg, yr ydym yn dod at hyn o agweddau fymryn yn wahanol. Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at bwysigrwydd cysondeb am resymau cyfreithiol. Yr oeddwn i o'r farn fod hon yn ddeddfwriaeth a gynigir gan Aelod, a'i bod yn arferol i ddeddfwriaeth a gynigir gan Aelod gael ei hysgrifennu braidd yn syml ac mewn termau pur wahanol i ddeddfwriaeth Llywodraeth. Mewn gwirionedd, yr wyf yn eithaf balch o'n hagwedd arddulliadol, ac o'r herwydd, er na fyddaf yn gwrthwynebu gwelliannau'r Llywodraeth mewn llawer achos, nid wyf am iddynt gael eu cyflwyno yn fy enw i, dyna'r cyfan. Mae un gwelliant y byddaf yn ei wrthwynebu, ond ni fyddaf yn gwrthwynebu'r gweddill.

Jane Hutt: Carwn ddweud unwaith eto fy mod yn gwerthfawrogi'r pwynt a wnaeth Jenny. Ei Mesur arfaethedig hi yw hwn, ac yr wyf yn cydnabod mai deddfwriaeth a gynigir gan Aelod yw hon. Yr wyf hefyd yn cydnabod ein bod mewn tir newydd yma, ond rhaid inni sicrhau bod gennym gysondeb yn y gyfraith a wneir yn y wlad hon.

The Presiding Officer: As you know, this is of great interest to me, so we will take it slowly.

Minister, do you wish to move to a vote on amendment 19?

Jane Hutt: Ydwyf.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 19. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 19 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 19.
Amendment 19 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 20. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 20.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 20 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 20. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 20 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 20.
Amendment 20 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 21. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 20.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 21 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 21. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 21 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 21.
Amendment 21 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 9. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 9.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 9 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 9. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 9 ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 19 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 19 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 20. I invite the Minister to move amendment 20.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 20 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 20 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 20 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 21. I invite the Minister to move amendment 21.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 21 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 21 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 21 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 9. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 9.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 9 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 9 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 9 is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 9.
Amendment 9 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 22. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 22.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 22 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 22. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 9 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 22.
Amendment 22 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 17. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 17.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 17 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 17. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 17 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 17.
Amendment 17 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 23. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 23.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 23 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 23. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 23 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 23.
Amendment 23 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 24. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 24.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 22. I invite the Minister to move amendment 22.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 22 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 22 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 22 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 17. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 17.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 17 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 17 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 17 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 23. I invite the Minister to move amendment 23.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 23 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 23 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 23 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 24. I invite the Minister to move amendment 24.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 24 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 24. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 24 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 24.
Amendment 24 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 15. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 15.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 15 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 15. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 15 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 15.
Amendment 15 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 25. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 25.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 25 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 25. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 25 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 25.
Amendment 25 agreed.*

4.40 p.m.

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 26. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 26 in my name.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 24 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 24 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 24 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 15. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 15.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 15 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 15 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 15 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 25. I invite the Minister to move amendment 25.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 25 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 25 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 25 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 26. I invite the Minister to move the amendment.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 26 yn fy enw i.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 26. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 26 wedi'i dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 26.
Amendment 26 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 16. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig y gwelliant.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 16 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 16. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 16 wedi'i dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 16.
Amendment 16 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 27. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 27 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 27. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 27 wedi'i dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 27.
Amendment 27 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 28. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 28 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 28. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 28 wedi'i dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 26 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 26 is agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 16. I invite the Minister to move amendment 16.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 16 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 16 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 16 is agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 27. I invite the Minister to move the amendment.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 27 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 27 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 27 is agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 28. I invite the Minister to move the amendment.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiaf welliant 28 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 28 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 28 is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 28.
Amendment 28 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 29. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 29. I invite the Minister to move the amendment.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 29 in my name.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 29 yn fy enw i.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 29. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 29 wedi'i dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 29 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 29 is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 29.
Amendment 29 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 30. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 30. I invite the Minister to move the amendment.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 30 in my name.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 30 yn fy enw i.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 30. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 30 wedi'i dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 30 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 30 is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 30.
Amendment 30 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 10. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig y gwelliant.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 10. I invite Jenny Randerson to move the amendment.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 10 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant X yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 10. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 10 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.
Amendment 10: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 25.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad

Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Evans, Nerys
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 10.
 Amendment 10 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 31. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 31.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 31 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 31. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 31. I invite Jane Hutt to move amendment 31.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 31 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 31 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 31: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 5.
 Amendment 31: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 5.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Evans, Nerys
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene

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

Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 German, Michael
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 31.

Amendment 31 agreed.

Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 32. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 32. I invite the Minister to move amendment 32.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 32 in my name.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 32 yn fy enw i.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 32. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 32 wedi'i dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 32 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 32 is agreed.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 32.

Amendment 32 agreed.

Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 33. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig y gwelliant.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 33. I invite Jane Hutt to move amendment 33.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 33 in my name.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 33 yn fy enw i.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 33. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 33 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

Gwelliant 33: O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 5.

Amendment 33: For 33, Abstain 0, Against 5.

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane

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

Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 German, Michael
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

Davies, Andrew
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 33.
Amendment 33 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Gan fod gwelliant 33 wedi'i dderbyn, mae gwelliant 11 wedi methu.

The Presiding Officer: As amendment 33 has been agreed, amendment 11 falls.

*Methodd gwelliant 11.
Amendment 11 fell.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn yn awr i waredu gwelliant 18. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig y gwelliant.

The Presiding Officer: We now come to dispose of amendment 18. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 18.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 18 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 18 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 18. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae gwelliant 18 wedi'i dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 18 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, therefore, amendment 18 is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 18.
Amendment 18 agreed.*

Dŵr Yfed mewn Ysgolion (Gwelliannau 38 a 39) Drinking Water in Schools (Amendments 38 and 39)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r chweched grŵp o welliannau yn ymwneud â dŵr yfed mewn ysgolion. Gwelliant 38 yw'r prif welliant yn y grŵp hwn, ac mae i'w weld ar dudalen 6 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar

The Presiding Officer: The sixth group of amendments relates to drinking water in schools. Amendment 38 is the lead amendment in this group, on page 6 of the marshalled list. I call on Paul Davies to move

Paul Davies i gynnig gwelliant 38 a siarad am y gwelliant arall yn y grŵp.

Paul Davies: I move amendment 38 in my name and with the name of Jenny Randerson in support.

Amendments 38 and 39 in this group relate to the obligations on schools in respect of the supply of drinking water. It is vital that drinking water be available on school premises at all times free of charge. Indeed, many of the evidence providers who contributed to the Stage 1 report highlighted the importance of hydration, as it is a key factor in children's learning.

Amendment 38 seeks to clarify the issue of drinking water availability in schools, stating that the exact location of the water should not be left to vagaries, but that it should be easily accessible to pupils and, where possible, water should be sourced from the mains supply. It is fundamental that we ensure that drinking water is easy accessible and sourced from the mains supply, where possible, and this amendment strengthens the proposed Measure in its current form.

While I acknowledge that the proposed Measure places an obligation on local authorities to ensure that drinking water is available free of charge on school premises, it does not ensure ease of access. It is important that pupils do not feel discouraged from trying to obtain water because it is poorly located. This amendment would ensure that all pupils would be able to get water with as little inconvenience as possible.

Amendment 39 adds an obligation on local authorities to duly consider where the supply of drinking water can be located. The amendment draws particular attention to ensuring, where possible, the desirability of not locating the supply of drinking water in a toilet area. This part of the amendment has particular significance, and is in line with the Stage 1 committee's recommendation relating to the physical separation of the water sources from school toilets. I feel that this is an important caveat, as it addresses hygiene issues. It will raise pupils' awareness of what is good, basic hygiene in accessing water supplies. Not only will we be

amendment 38 and to speak to the other amendment in the group.

Paul Davies: Cynigiau welliant 38 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Jenny Randerson yn ei gefnogi.

Mae a wnelo Gwelliannau 38 a 39 yn y grŵp hwn â'r rhwymedigaethau ar ysgolion parthed cyflenwi dŵr yfed. Mae'n hanfodol i ddŵr yfed fod ar gael mewn ysgolion bob amser, a hynny am ddim. Yn wir, tynnwyd sylw gan nifer o'r darparwyr tystiolaeth a gyfrannodd at adroddiad Cam 1 at bwysigrwydd hydradiad, gan ei fod yn ffactor allweddol ym mhroses ddyysgu plant.

Mae gwelliant 38 yn ceisio cael eglurder ynglŷn â darparu dŵr yfed mewn ysgolion, gan ddweud na ddylid bod yn amwys ynglŷn ag union leoliad y dŵr, ond y dylai fod ar gael yn hwylus i ddisgyblion, ac os oes modd y dylai'r dŵr ddod o'r prif gyflenwad. Mae'n hanfodol inni sicrhau bod dŵr yfed ar gael yn hwylus a'i fod yn dod o'r prif gyflenwad, lle mae'n bosibl, ac mae'r gwelliant hwn yn cryfhau'r Mesur arfaethedig yn ei ffurf bresennol.

Er fy mod yn sylweddoli bod y Mesur arfaethedig yn gosod dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod dŵr yfed ar gael am ddim ar safle'r ysgol, nid yw'n sicrhau ei fod ar gael yn hwylus. Mae'n bwysig na fydd disgyblion yn teimlo'n gyndyn o geisio cael dŵr oherwydd nad yw mewn lle hwylus. Byddai'r gwelliant hwn yn sicrhau y gallai pob disgybl gael dŵr gyda chyn lleied â phosibl o anhwylustod.

Mae gwelliant 39 yn ychwanegu dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ystyried yn briodol ymhle y gellir lleoli'r cyflenwad dŵr yfed. Mae'r gwelliant yn tynnu sylw penodol at sicrhau, lle bo modd, ei bod yn ddymunol peidio â lleoli'r cyflenwad dŵr yfed yn ardal y toiledau. Mae'r rhan hon o'r gwelliant yn arbennig o bwysig, ac y mae'n unol ag argymhelliad y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1 sy'n ymwneud â gwahanu'r ffynonellau dŵr oddi wrth doiledau'r ysgol. Teimlaf fod hwn yn amod pwysig, oherwydd mae'n mynd i'r afael â phroblemau glanweithdra. Bydd yn gwneud disgyblion yn fwy ymwybodol o'r hyn yw glanweithdra da, sylfaenol wrth gael

promoting healthy drinking, but we will also be ensuring that children and young people are taught how to improve hygiene standards.

At times, it might be unavoidable to locate the water supply near a toilet area, but in many cases, particularly where water-cooling machines are in use, it is far more desirable, from a hygiene perspective, to locate the drinking water away from the toilet area.

In addition, as also acknowledged in the Stage 1 report, evidence collected suggests that pupils are reluctant to drink during the school day in order to avoid using poor toilet facilities. The report also states that,

‘Aspects of toilets are unsatisfactory in half of secondary schools and in a quarter of primary schools surveyed for Estyn’s report’.

We must address this issue if we are to ensure that more pupils drink enough water. This amendment seeks just that.

Some might argue that there would be financial implications to introducing both of these amendments, as, in some instances, water from the mains supply would have to be introduced into some schools, and the water supply would have to be moved from a toilet area at other schools, all at a cost. However, if all of us in the Chamber share the objective of promoting healthy eating and drinking in our schools, then these amendments are crucial. We must ensure that pupils are given the opportunity to access drinking water from the mains as hygienically as possible and away from the toilets. We cannot pretend to be promoting healthy drinking in our schools if we do not give our children the opportunity to access drinking water in a proper environment.

I am sure that most of us here, when at home, do not go into our bathrooms to access drinking water. Instead, we go into our kitchens, away from the toilet area, because

cyflenwadau dŵr. Byddwn nid yn unig yn hybu yfed iach, ond byddwn hefyd yn sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu dysgu sut i wella safonau glanweithdra.

Weithiau na fydd modd osgoi lleoli'r cyflenwad dŵr wrth ymyl toiledau, ond mewn llawer achos, yn enwedig lle defnyddir peiriannau oeri dŵr, o safbwynt glanweithdra mae'n well o lawer lleoli'r dŵr yfed ar wahân i ardal y toiledau.

Yn ogystal â hynny, fel y cydnabyddir hefyd yn adroddiad Cyfnod 1, mae'r dystiolaeth a gasglwyd yn awgrymu bod disgyblion yn gyndyn i yfed yn ystod y diwrnod ysgol er mwyn osgoi defnyddio cyfleusterau toiled gwael. Dywed yr adroddiad hefyd fod,

'Agweddau ar y toiledau yn anfodddhaol yn hanner yr ysgolion uwchradd ac yn chwarter yr ysgolion cynradd y cynhaliwyd arolwg ohonynt ar gyfer adroddiad Estyn'.

Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon os ydym i sicrhau bod disgyblion yn yfed digon o ddŵr. Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn ceisio gwneud hynny'n union.

Gallai rhai ddadlau y byddai goblygiadau ariannol o gyflwyno'r ddau welliant hyn, oherwydd mewn ambell sefyllfa y byddai'n rhaid dod â dŵr o'r prif gyflenwad i rai ysgolion, ac y byddai'n rhaid symud y cyflenwad dŵr o ardal y toiledau mewn ysgolion eraill, a hynny i gyd yn costio. Serch hynny, os ydym i gyd yn y Siambr yn cytuno â'r un amcan o hybu bwyta ac yfed iach yn ein hysgolion, yna mae'r gwelliannau hyn yn hanfodol. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod disgyblion yn cael y cyfle i gael dŵr yfed o'r prif gyflenwad mewn ffordd mor lân ag y bo modd mewn man nad yw wrth ymyl y toiledau. Ni allwn esgus hyrwyddo yfed iach yn ein hysgolion oni roddwn y cyfle i'n plant allu cael dŵr yfed mewn amgylchedd priodol.

Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yma, pan fyddwn gartref, yn mynd i'n hystafelloedd ymolchi i nôl dŵr yfed. Yn hytrach, byddwn yn mynd i'n ceginau, sydd

that is seen as being more hygienic. That is why we should be promoting this principle in our schools. What is good for us in our homes should be good for children in our schools. I therefore urge Members to support both of my amendments, as they have great significance in respect of the proposed Measure's objectives.

Mohammad Asghar: I speak to the amendments grouped as No. 6. All schools should have a ready supply of drinking water. I am not talking about children having to waste money on bottled water; I am talking about a proper supply of water, which is especially important when we have weather as we have been lucky enough to have had recently.

I have read the responses to the consultation exercise. The importance of drinking water in schools is mentioned in a number of responses, along with the sensible suggestion that caterers should provide water with meals. Drinking water is recognised as being necessary in helping to restrict access to unhealthy sweet or fizzy drinks on school premises. At the same time, toilet facilities must be adequate, as we would not want children to become dehydrated as a result of not drinking enough water because of their reluctance to use the toilets.

4.50 p.m.

I support the response of the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills when she said that schools are already required to provide a supply of drinking water, and that 'Appetite for Life' proposes that water should be provided free of charge at a number of sites throughout the school and throughout the school day. I also support the principle of the amendments. As I have said, drinking water should be easily accessible and should be located away from the toilet area. However, these objectives have already been covered or will be covered in guidance that is to be issued on the question of accessible drinking water. Therefore, there is no need for these amendments.

Eleanor Burnham: I am quite surprised at that, because common sense, as well as all

ar wahân i'r toiledau, oherwydd ystyrir bod hynny'n lanach. Dyna pam y dylem fod yn hyrwyddo'r egwyddor hon yn ein hysgolion. Dylai'r hyn sy'n dda i ni yn ein cartrefi fod yn dda i'n plant yn ein hysgolion. Felly, anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi fy nau welliant, oherwydd maent yn bwysig iawn o ran amcanion y Mesur arfaethedig.

Mohammad Asghar: Siaradaf am y gwelliannau sydd wedi'u grwpio dan Rif 6. Dylai fod gan bob ysgol gyflenwad parod o ddŵr yfed eisoes. Nid wyf yn sôn am blant yn gorfod gwastraffu arian ar ddŵr potel. Yr wyf yn sôn am gyflenwad dŵr go iawn, sy'n arbennig o bwysig pan gawn y math o dywydd yr ydym wedi bod yn ddigon ffodus i'w gael yn ddiweddar.

Yr wyf wedi darllen yr ymatebion i'r ymarfer ymgynghori. Caiff pwysigrwydd dŵr yfed mewn ysgolion ei grybwyll mewn nifer o ymatebion, ynghyd â'r awgrym synhwyrol y dylai arlwywyr ddarparu dŵr gyda phrydau bwyd. Cydnabyddir bod dŵr yfed yn angenrheidiol i helpu cyfyngu yfed diodydd melys neu fyrlymog afiach ar dir yr ysgol. Ar yr un pryd, rhaid i'r cyfleusterau toiled fod yn ddigonol, gan na fyddem am i blant golli dŵr o'u cyrff am nad ydynt yn yfed digon o ddŵr oherwydd eu bod yn gyndyn i ddefnyddio'r toiledau.

Yr wyf yn cefnogi ymateb y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau pan ddywedodd fod gofyn eisoes i ysgolion ddarparu cyflenwad o ddŵr yfed, a bod 'Blas am Oes' yn cynnig y dylid darparu dŵr am ddim mewn nifer o fannau drwy'r ysgol a thrwy gydol y diwrnod ysgol. Yr wyf hefyd yn cefnogi egwyddor y gwelliannau. Fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud, dylai dŵr yfed fod ar gael yn hwylus a dylid ei leoli ar wahân i ardal y toiledau. Serch hynny, mae'r amcanion hyn eisoes wedi cael sylw neu byddant yn cael sylw yn yr arweiniad a gyhoeddir ar ddarparu dŵr yfed yn hwylus. Felly, nid oes angen y gwelliannau hyn.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf yn synnu braidd at hynny, oherwydd mae synnwyr cyffredin,

the evidence, tells you that poor hydration has a significant impact on the concentration and achievement of pupils. I do not want to bore you all to death, but the underachieving kids whom I used to deal with would come into the classroom mid-morning having drunk about three or four cans of fizzy drinks. I am not medically qualified, but I know that fizzy drinks raise blood sugar and adrenaline levels, so these children could not concentrate. Recently, a lot of evidence has shown that drinking caffeine-laden drinks can put people in hospital with palpitations and all types of other things; I am sure that Dr Dai Lloyd—should he be here—would concur.

So, in all sincerity, we must consider that this amendment is extremely sensible and quite vital. Having free and accessible water in all education premises is absolutely vital, because young people definitely deserve it, and they certainly need it. We have all got into a situation where we buy oodles of drinks that are detrimental to our health. We have talked before about obesity with regard to food, but surely all these drinks do not help either. One realises that there are costs involved, but, for goodness' sake, can we not bring back drinking fountains? It does not take much creative thinking to see that we need them. I also remind you that the Children's Commissioner for Wales has commented unfavourably in every report that he has brought to us on the state of school lavatories. So, for goodness' sake, let us get on with it, let us improve matters, let us give all pupils access to free drinking water, and let us support these amendments by Paul Davies.

Angela Burns: Thank you for allowing me to speak in this debate, because I believe that the Proposed Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure has the potential to bring great benefits to the children of Wales. However, I am slightly concerned by Oscar's contribution, when he said that guidance will be issued. Amendments 38 and 39 basically seek to ensure that drinking water must be

yn ogystal â'r holl dystiolaeth, yn dweud wrthyfch fod peidio ag yfed digon o ddŵr yn effeithio'n sylweddol ar allu disgyblion i ganolbwyntio a chyflawni. Nid wyf am eich diflasu i gyd i farwolaeth, ond byddai'r plant a oedd yn tangyflawni yr arferwn ymwneud â hwy yn dod i'r dosbarth ganol y bore ar ôl yfed oddeutu tri neu bedwar can o ddiodydd fyrlymog. Nid oes gennyf gymwysterau meddygol, ond gwn fod diodydd byrlymog yn codi lefel y siwgr yn y gwaed a lefelau'r adrenalin, felly, nid oedd y plant hyn yn gallu canolbwyntio. Yn ddiweddar, mae llawer o dystiolaeth wedi dangos bod yfed diodydd llawn caffeine yn gallu golygu bod pobl yn gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty oherwydd chrychguriadau a phob math o bethau arall; yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Dr Dai Lloyd—petai yma—yn cytuno.

Felly, yr wyf yn gwbl ddiffuant wrth ddweud ei bod yn rhaid inni ystyried bod y gwelliant hwn yn hynod o synhwyrol ac yn dra hanfodol. Mae darparu dŵr am ddim mewn man hwylus ym mhob lleoliad addysgol yn gwbl hanfodol, gan fod pobl ifanc yn sicr yn ei haeddu, ac yn bendant mae ei angen arnynt. Yr ydym i gyd wedi arfer prynu pob mathau o ddiodydd sy'n niweidiol i'n hiechyd. Yr ydym wedi trafod gordewdra yng nghyd-destun bwyd o'r blaen, ond mae'n sicr nad yw'r holl ddiodydd hyn o gymorth ychwaith. Sylweddolaf fod costau ynghlwm wrth hyn, ond er mwyn popeth, oni allwn ddod â ffynhonnau dŵr yn ôl? Nid oes rhaid bod yn greadigol iawn i weld bod eu hangen arnom. Fe'ch atgoffaf hefyd fod Comisiynydd Plant Cymru wedi gwneud sylwadau anffafriol ym mhob adroddiad a gawsom ganddo am gyflwr toiledau mewn ysgolion. Felly, er mwyn popeth gadewch inni fwrw ati, gadewch inni wella pethau, gadewch inni roi dŵr yfed am ddim i'n holl ddisgyblion, a gadewch inni gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn gan Paul Davies.

Angela Burns: Diolch am adael imi siarad yn y ddadl hon, oherwydd credaf y gallai'r Mesur Arfaethedig Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru) ddod â manteision mawr i blant Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfraniad Oscar yn fy mhoeni braidd, pan ddywedodd y cyhoeddir arweiniad. Mae gwelliannau 38 a 39 yn eu hanfod yn ceisio sicrhau ei bod yn rhaid i ddŵr yfed fod ar gael yn hwylus i

easily accessible to pupils, and amendment 39 seeks to ensure that free drinking water is not located in the school toilets.

I support these amendments wholeheartedly. We need only look at evidence that we have taken in the Children and Young People Committee, which the Minister also heard, and at campaigns such as 'Bog Standard' and the children's commissioner's 'Lifting the lid on the nation's school toilets'. We need only listen to the medical profession, which has told us for years that children do not drink enough during the day, and that we need to make water more accessible and more appealing. Why? Because so much of us is made up of water, and it is necessary for children's continued good health. Water helps to protect their health and boosts their vitality and it ensures that they do not suffer from bladder and bowel problems, which is no laughing matter, because many schoolchildren suffer from such problems. This is all tied up with children's fears and dislike of using school loos.

As Eleanor said, water is a great substitute for fizzy drinks. It has no dehydrating effects, such as tiredness and irritability, and children can concentrate better as a result. Research shows that 275 primary schools took part last year in a Welsh Assembly Government scheme to promote healthy schools for which mains-fed drinking water dispensers were supplied. Subsequent research carried out by the Welsh Assembly Government's Health Promotion Division found that, as a result, teachers believed that children's concentration was improved and that they were less tired in class. Of those 275 schools, over 80 per cent believed in this research so much that, after the end of the scheme, they carried on paying for those water dispensers out of their own very tight budgets. This kind of research, the children's commissioner's research, the 'Bog Standard' research and the evidence that we regularly hear in the Children and Young People Committee about the need to have drinking water in accessible locations in schools, should sway everyone's opinions, because the children are the ones who count. However, I do not believe that it

ddisgyblion, ac mae gwelliant 39 yn ceisio sicrhau nad oes dŵr yfed am ddim yn cael ei ddarparu yn nhoiledau'r ysgolion.

Cefnogaf y gwelliannau hyn yn llwyr. Nid oes angen gwneud mwy nag edrych ar y dystiolaeth a ddaeth i law'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, sef tystiolaeth a glywodd y Gweinidog hefyd, ac ymgyrchoedd fel 'Bog Standard' a 'Codi'r clawr ar doiledau ysgol y genedl' gan y comisiynydd plant. Nid oes angen gwneud mwy na gwrando ar y proffesiwn meddygol, sydd wedi dweud wrthym ers blynyddoedd nad yw plant yn yfed digon yn ystod y dydd, a bod angen inni sicrhau bod dŵr ar gael yn fwy hwylus a hynny mewn ffordd fwy atyniadol. Pam hyn? Oherwydd mae cymaint o'n cyrff yn ddŵr, ac mae'n angenrheidiol er mwyn i blant fod yn iach. Mae dŵr yn gymorth i amddiffyn eu hiechyd ac yn rhoi hwb i'w hegri, ac mae'n sicrhau nad ydynt yn dioddef gan broblemau gyda'r bledren a'r coluddion. Ni ddylid chwervthin am ben hynny, oherwydd mae nifer o blant ysgol yn dioddef gan broblemau o'r fath. Mae'r cyfan yn gysylltiedig ag ofn plant a'u cyndynrwydd i ddefnyddio toiledau ysgolion.

Fel y dywedodd Eleanor, mae dŵr yn wych yn lle diodydd byrlymog. Nid yw'n achosi i ddŵr gael ei gollu o'r corff, gan arwain at flinder ac anniddigrwydd, a gall plant ganolbwyntio'n well o'r herwydd. Mae ymchwil yn dangos i 275 o ysgolion cynradd gymryd rhan mewn cynllun gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y llynedd i hyrwyddo ysgolion iach, lle darparwyd peiriannau dŵr yfed a oedd wedi'u cysylltu â'r prif gyflenwad. Darganfu ymchwil ddiweddarach gan Is-adran Hybu Iechyd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fod athrawon yn credu bod y plant yn canolbwyntio'n well o ganlyniad, a'u bod yn llai blinedig yn y dosbarth. Ar ôl i'r cynllun ddod i ben, yr oedd dros 80 y cant o'r 275 ysgol yn cytuno â'r ymchwil hon i'r fath raddau nes y bu iddynt barhau i dalu am y peiriannau dŵr eu hunain o'u cyllidebau tyn iawn. Dylai ymchwil o'r fath, ymchwil y comisiynydd plant, yr ymchwil 'Bog Standard' a'r dystiolaeth a glywn yn rheolaidd yn y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc sy'n galw am ddŵr yfed mewn manau hwylus mewn ysgolion ddarbwylllo pawb, oherwydd y plant sy'n cyfrif. Fodd bynnag,

is okay to provide this water via the school loos, which are often poor and greatly disliked. I know that the Minister is working on this; I have absolutely no doubt that an upgrading programme is under way, but we need to act now to ensure that water is provided in an accessible way.

On a personal note, as the mother of two young children, I know how tricky it is to get children to drink water. Everything that you can do in a school environment to encourage them to drink it is more than helpful. I do not want to see these amendments fail either because Members do not consider that water for children is that important or because they do not want children with legs crossed up to their ears having drunk so much water during the day because they do not want to use the school loos. We could use this as a driver to help us to improve our school loos in general. I ask you to support these amendments, because this is vital for children. They need to drink far more water than we do, so we must ensure that they have access to it, during what is often a long day for little people.

Alun Cairns: There is little that is as basic as the need for water, not only for good health, as we have already heard, but also for concentration and general wellbeing as well as many other reasons. The standard recommendation is that six to eight glasses, or up to 2 litres, of water should be drunk every day; that is between three and four glasses while pupils are at school. Furthermore, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies in Washington D.C. says that 14-year-old boys should be considered as a separate category, as they need up to 11 large glasses of water a day—a much higher than average intake. That is as a result of the sporting activities undertaken by young boys, but I am sure that that could equally apply, in many cases, to girls, which underlines the need to drink water on a regular basis. Given that pupils spend at least half of their waking hours in school, that is where they should drink at least half their daily requirement, spread out regularly throughout the day. Dehydration is usually caused by a loss of up to 2 per cent of body fluid. For a 10-year-old child, that is equivalent to one or two large

nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn iawn darparu'r dŵr hwn yn nhoiledau'r ysgol, gan eu bod yn aml mewn cyflwr gwael ac yn gas gan y disgyblion. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn gweithio ar hyn; nid oes gennyf amheuaeth nad oes rhaglen wella ar y gweill, ond mae angen gweithredu'n awr er mwyn sicrhau bod dŵr ar gael yn hwylus.

Ar nodyn personol, a minnau'n fam i ddau o blant ifanc, gwn mor anodd yw cael plant i yfed dŵr. Mae unrhyw beth y gallwch ei wneud yn yr ysgol i'w hannog i'w yfed yn fwy na defnyddiol. Nid wyf am weld y gwelliannau hyn yn methu naill ai am nad yw'r Aelodau'n credu bod rhoi dŵr i blant yn bwysig iawn, neu am nad ydynt am i blant orfod croesi'u coesau'n ddi-baid yn ystod y dydd oherwydd yfed cymaint o ddŵr ond eu bod yn amharod i ddefnyddio'r toiledau. Gallem ddefnyddio hyn yn sbardun i wella toiledau ysgolion yn gyffredinol. Gofynnaf ichi gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn, oherwydd mae'n hanfodol i blant. Mae angen iddynt yfed llawer mwy o ddŵr na ni, felly, rhaid inni sicrhau eu bod yn gallu ei gael, gan fod y diwrnod yn aml yn ddiwrnod hir i bobl fach.

Alun Cairns: Prin fod dim byd mor sylfaenol â'r angen am ddŵr, nid yn unig er mwyn ein hiechyd, fel y clywsom eisoes, ond hefyd er mwyn canolbwyntio, er mwyn ein lles cyffredinol ac am nifer o resymau eraill. Yr argymhelliad safonol yw y dylid yfed rhwng chwech ac wyth gwydraid, neu hyd at 2 litr, o ddŵr bob dydd; mae hynny'n golygu rhwng tri a phedwar gwydraid tra bydd disgyblion yn yr ysgol. At hynny, mae'r Institute of Medicine of the National Academies yn Washington D.C. yn dweud y dylid ystyried bechgyn 14 oed mewn categori ar wahân, gan fod angen hyd at 11 gwydraid mawr o ddŵr arnynt bob dydd—llawer mwy na'r hyn a yfir ar gyfartaledd. Mae hynny o ganlyniad i'r gweithgareddau chwaraeon y bydd bechgyn ifanc yn ei wneud. Ond yr wyf yn sicr y gallai hynny fod yn berthnasol hefyd, mewn nifer o achosion, i ferched, sy'n pwysleisio pam mae angen yfed dŵr yn rheolaidd. O ystyried bod disgyblion yn treulio o leiaf hanner eu horiau effro yn yr ysgol, dylent yfed o leiaf hanner eu dŵr dyddiol yno, ar adegau rheolaidd yn ystod y dydd. Bydd cyrff pobl fel rheol yn disychu ar

glasses of water a day.

All this evidence, confirmed by clinicians—I am sure that it is incontrovertible—proves the need for water for wellbeing and concentration, as for so many other aspects of life. Therefore, it is incumbent on us to meet that challenge and to meet the needs of young people and children by providing water. I remember that, when I was at school, water was always available in dirty toilets. There was no water fountain; water could only be consumed by putting your mouth to the end of a grubby tap, as tens of other pupils had done before you. I conducted research in preparation for today's debate. Having left school more than 20 years ago, I had assumed that that situation would have changed, but, unbelievably, the situation remains the same in many schools today. Many schools have water fountains, but it is not the case in every school. I cannot believe that, in 2009, we are allowing children to have to put their mouths to the end of a grubby tap to consume water.

I underlined earlier the increased need for water among 14-year-old boys, largely because of their increased activity, particularly sporting activity.

5.00 p.m.

We should ask ourselves how many schools have a ready supply of water on the school playing fields. More water needs to be consumed there, if we are to accept the points made by clinicians that I have outlined. Therefore, this amendment is extremely important in meeting those needs and ensuring that water is available, not at the end of a grubby tap that so many people will share, but at drinking fountains, and not only in toilet areas or cloakrooms sited next to toilets, but on the playing fields, so that children can have an adequate supply when they need it.

We are all delighted that the England and Wales cricket team are playing at Sophia Gardens today—and I should say how well they are doing. I have absolutely no doubt that they have ready access to water

ôl colli hyd at 2 y cant o hylif y corff. I blentyn 10 oed, mae hynny'n cyfateb i un neu ddau wydraid mawr o ddŵr y dydd.

Mae'r holl dystiolaeth hon, sydd wedi'i chadarnhau gan glinigwyr—ac yr wyf yn sicr nad oes modd ei gwadu—yn profi bod angen dŵr er eich lles ac er mwyn canolbwyntio, ac ar gyfer nifer o agweddau eraill ar fywyd hefyd. Felly, mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i ymateb i'r her honno ac ymateb i anghenion pobl ifanc a phlant drwy ddarparu dŵr. Pan oeddwn yn yr ysgol, cofiaf fod y dŵr bob amser ar gael mewn toiledau budr. Nid oedd yno ffynnon ddŵr; dim ond drwy roi eich ceg o dan dap brwnt y gellid yfed dŵr, fel yr oedd degau o ddisgyblion eraill wedi'i wneud o'ch blaen. Bûm yn ymchwilio wrth baratoi ar gyfer y ddadl heddiw. Ar ôl gadael yr ysgol dros 20 mlynedd yn ôl, yr oeddwn yn tybio y byddai'r sefyllfa wedi newid, ond, yn anhygoel, yr un yw'r sefyllfa mewn nifer o ysgolion heddiw. Mae gan nifer o ysgolion ffynhonnau dŵr, ond nid pob ysgol. Ni allaf gredu, yn 2009, ein bod yn caniatáu i blant orfod rhoi eu cegau o dan dap brwnt er mwyn yfed dŵr.

Pwysleisiais yn gynharach bod angen dŵr ar fechgyn 14 oed, yn bennaf oherwydd eu bod yn fwy egnïol, yn enwedig wrth gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon.

Dylem ofyn i ni ein hunain sawl ysgol sydd â chyflenwad dŵr parod ar gaeau chwarae'r ysgol. Mae angen yfed mwy o ddŵr yn y fan honno, os ydym i dderbyn y pwyntiau gan glinigwyr yr wyf wedi eu hamlinellu. Felly, mae'r gwelliant hwn yn bwysig dros ben o ran diwallu'r anghenion hynny a sicrhau bod dŵr ar gael, nid mewn tap brwnt y bydd nifer mawr o bobl yn ei rannu, ond wrth ffynhonnau dŵr, ac nid yn unig mewn toiledau neu mewn ystafelloedd cotiau werth ymyl toiledau, ond ar y caeau chwarae, fel y gall plant gael cyflenwad digonol pan fydd arnynt ei angen.

Yr ydym i gyd wrth ein bodd bod tîm criced Cymru a Lloegr yn chwarae yng Ngerddi Sophia heddiw—a dylwn ddweud mor dda y maent yn gwneud. Yr wyf yn gwbl sicr eu bod yn gallu cael dŵr yn rhwydd pryd

whenever they need it while playing. How many of our pupils have that opportunity when they are playing sports in school? Mention has already been made of 'Lifting the Lid', which was published by the children's commissioner in 2004. In that document, there was a quotation from an 11-year-old girl from Cwmbran. She said

'The drinking fountain is horrible. There's green stuff on it.'

That was said about somewhere where there is a drinking fountain—let us remember that there is not always one available. The report stated that a significant number of children said that their access to drinking water during the day was confined to a tap or fountain situated in the toilet area. I am sure, having heard Oscar talking, that none of us would disagree with the need to make water readily available or with the principle in relation to the toilets. We can all agree and we can all offer warm words, but these amendments offer clear legislation that will guard against those dreadful situations that I talked about from my time in school 20 years ago. That situation is sadly continuing now—pupils are still having to drink water in those dreadful conditions that I experienced. I hope that the Minister and other Members would think long and hard before voting against this amendment. Having called a number of schools in my area to discover that that is still the case, I am sure that you would find the same is happening in your area. I do not believe the situation would be radically different in South Wales West to that in other parts of Wales.

Jane Hutt: It is very important that Jenny's proposed Measure addresses drinking water in schools. Section 8(1) states that

'A local authority must ensure that a supply of drinking water is available, free of charge, on the premises of any maintained school.'

Section 8(2) states that

'When deciding how best to discharge its duty under subsection (1) a local authority

bynnag y bydd arnynt ei angen wrth chwarae. Faint o'n disgyblion a gaiff y cyfle hwnnw pan ydynt yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn yr ysgol? Soniwyd am 'Codi'r Clawr', a gyhoeddwyd gan y comisiynydd plant yn 2004. Yn y ddogfen honno, yr oedd dyfyniad o eiriau merch 11 mlwydd oed o Gwmbrân. Meddai:

Mae'r ffynnon ddŵr yn ofnadwy ac mae yna stwff gwyrdd arni.

Dywedwyd hynny am fan lle y mae ffynnon ddŵr—gadewch inni gofio nad oes un ar gael bob amser. Dywedodd yr adroddiad fod nifer sylweddol o blant swedi dweud mai'r unig fan lle gallent gael dŵr yfed yn ystod y diwrnod oedd tap neu ffynnon ddŵr yn y toiled. Yr wyf yn siŵr, ar ôl clywed geiriau Oscar, na fyddai'r un ohonom yn anghytuno bod angen sicrhau bod dŵr ar gael yn rhwydd nac yn gwrthod yr egwyddor mewn cysylltiad â'r toiledau. Gallwn i gyd fod yn gytûn a chynnig geiriau gwresog, ond mae'r gwelliannau hyn yn cynnig deddfwriaeth glir a fydd yn gochel rhag y sefyllfaoedd ofnadwy hynny y soniais amdanynt o'm dyddiau yn yr ysgol 20 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae'r sefyllfa honno'n parhau'n awr, gwaetha'r modd—mae disgyblion yn dal i orfod yfed dŵr yn yr amgylchiadau ofnadwy hynny a brofais i. Gobeithio y byddai'r Gweinidog ac Aelodau eraill yn dwys ystyried am amser hir cyn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant hwn. A minnau wedi ffonio nifer o ysgolion yn fy ardal a darganfod bod y sefyllfa'n parhau, yr wyf yn siŵr y caech fod yr un peth yn digwydd yn eich ardal chi. Ni chredaf y byddai'r sefyllfa'n wahanol yn y bôn yng Ngorllewin De Cymru i'r hyn ydyw mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig iawn i Fesur arfaethedig Jenny ymdrin â dŵr yfed mewn ysgolion. Dywed adran 8(1) fod

'Rhaid i awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sicrhau bod cyflenwad o ddŵr yfed ar gael, yn rhad ac am ddim, ym mangre unrhyw ysgol a gynhelir.'

Dywed adran 8(2)

'Pan fydd awdurdod lleol yn penderfynu sut y gall gyflawni ei ddyletswydd o dan is-

must have regard to any guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers under this subsection.’

As Mohammad Asghar said, I believe that that is the right way forward. Of course, we support the objectives of both these amendments. The objective of amendment 38 relating to the accessibility of drinking water and its source will be met by guidance under section 8(2), and it will re-emphasise the message that we have already been advocating in existing guidance—in ‘Appetite for Life’ and the national service framework for children and young people—that there should be easy access to drinking water at no cost and in an appropriate place.

On amendment 30, I think that we should turn to our existing guidance, ‘Think Water: Guidance on Water in Schools’. It was produced to guide the provision of Assembly-funded water coolers in all schools in Communities First areas in 2006. The guidance covers the benefits of drinking water and all the points that have been made today, including those regarding the positioning and maintenance of water coolers. The guidance on the positioning of water coolers states that it should not be in or close to a toilet area or science laboratory. Indeed, I am aware of more than 750 schools in Wales that now have water coolers. The ‘Think Water’ guidance, which is cross-referenced with all the other guidance on drinking water, recognises that children and young people should have easy access to drinking water at no cost in an appropriate place and throughout the day. I believe that guidance is the right way forward, and we now have a proposed Measure to strengthen the opportunity for that.

Jenny Randerson: I will be supporting the amendment. The Minister is quite right in saying that there is all this guidance—it is stated very clearly in ‘Appetite for Life’—but once again, we are discussing the issue of why we do not put it into legislation. Let us look at the bald facts: human beings are not going to suddenly stop needing water and the protection—if I could put it that way—of being able to access water away from insanitary toilets. I strongly believe that when you have something as fundamental as this, it

adran (1) orau, rhaid iddo roi sylw i unrhyw ganllawiau a gyhoeddir gan Weinidogion Cymru o dan yr is-adran hon.’

Fel y dywedodd Mohammad Asghar, credaf mai hwnnw yw’r llwybr i’w ddilyn. Wrth gwrs, yr ydym o blaid amcanion y ddau welliant hyn. Cyflawnir yr amcan yng ngwelliant 38 sy’n ymwneud â gallu cael dŵr yfed a’i ffynhonnell drwy gyfarwyddyd dan adran 8(2), a bydd yn ategu’r neges yr ydym eisoes wedi ei chyfleu mewn canllawiau sy’n bod yn awr—yn ‘Blas am Oes’ a’r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc—y dylid gallu cael dŵr yfed yn rhwydd ac yn rhad ac am ddim ac mewn man priodol.

Ynghylch gwelliant 30, credaf y dylem droi at ein harweiniad presennol, ‘Dewis Dŵr: Arweiniad ar Ddŵr mewn Ysgolion’. Fe’i cynhyrchwyd i lywio’r darparu ar gyfarpar oeri dŵr yn yr holl ysgolion mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn 2006. Mae’r arweiniad yn ymdrin â buddion yfed dŵr a’r holl bwyntiau sydd wedi eu gwneud heddiw, gan gynnwys y rheini’n ymwneud â lleoli a chynnal cyfarpar oeri dŵr. Mae’r arweiniad ar leoli cyfarpar oeri dŵr yn dweud ddylai fod mewn toiled neu labordy gwyddoniaeth nac yn agos iddynt. Yn wir, gwn am fwy na 750 o ysgolion yng Nghymru sydd â chyfarpar oeri dŵr bellach. Mae’r arweiniad ‘Dewis Dŵr’, sy’n croesgyfeirio at yr holl arweiniadau eraill ar ddŵr yfed, yn cydnabod y dylai plant a phobl ifanc allu cael dŵr yfed yn rhwydd ac yn rhad ac am ddim, mewn lle priodol a thrwy gydol y diwrnod. Credaf mai’r arweiniad hwnnw sy’n cynnig y ffordd ymlaen, ac mae gennym Fesur arfaethedig yn awr i roi mwy o gyfle ar gyfer hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Byddaf yn cefnogi’r gwelliant. Mae’r Gweinidog yn llygad ei lle wrth ddweud bod arweiniad ar hyn ar gael—fe’i nodir yn glir iawn yn ‘Blas am Oes’—ond unwaith eto, yr ydym yn trafod pam nad ydym yn deddfu arno. Gadewch inni edrych ar y ffeithiau moel: nid yw pobl yn mynd i beidio’n sydyn â bod ag angen dŵr a’r sicrwydd—os caf ei roi felly—o allu cael dŵr yn ddigon pell oddi wrth doiledau afiach. Credaf yn gryf, pan fydd rhywbeth mor sylfaenol â hyn dan sylw, ei bod yn iawn ac

is appropriate and right to enshrine it in legislation. I strongly support the reference to using mains water where possible. One of the sad facts of modern life is that we have all taken to buying bottles of water despite the fact that we can get it from a tap. There are times when tap water is, unfortunately, not safe to drink, but that is extremely rare. Research has shown that bottled water is just as likely to be unsafe to drink as tap water, therefore there is certainly no advantage to spending money on bottles of water, and it is of great detriment to the environment to be creating all that plastic to hold the water.

With regard to Oscar's contribution about caterers providing water at lunchtime, of course caterers should do so. As Alun Cairns pointed out, we need a great deal more water than that and evenly throughout the day. This is not just a case of current health and fitness; not drinking enough water when you are young may cause kidney problems in future years. This is something that happens when you are young that will come back and haunt you when you are older. Therefore, I will be supporting the amendment.

Paul Davies: I thank Members for their contributions to this group of amendments. Mohammad Asghar said that there is no need for these amendments as if what they propose is already happening. However, that is simply not the case. By supporting these amendments, it will ensure that schools must make sure that drinking water is located away from the toilet area. As Angela said, it can be difficult to get children to drink water and therefore it is imperative that we give them easy access to drinking water. Alun Cairns emphasised how important it is for children and young people to drink water on a regular basis to tackle dehydration. It is crucial that pupils have access to convenient drinking water.

I listened carefully to the Minister. She talked about the guidance issued on drinking water. I fully accept what she says, but my amendments, as Jenny has said, will put this into legislation. We must ensure that this happens, and that it is not just included in guidelines.

yn briodol ei ymgorffori mewn deddfwriaeth. Yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i'r cyfeiriad at ddefnyddio dŵr o'r prif gyflenwad lle mae'n bosibl. Un o ffeithiau trist bywyd modern yw ein bod ni i gyd wedi cymryd at brynu poteli dŵr er ein bod yn gallu ei gael drwy dap. Mae adegau pan nad yw'n ddiogel yfed dŵr tap, gwaetha'r modd, ond maent yn brin iawn. Mae ymchwil wedi dangos bod dŵr potel yr un mor debygol o fod yn anniogel i'w yfed â dŵr tap, felly, mae'n sicr nad oes mantais mewn gwario arian ar boteli dŵr, a drwg mawr i'r amgylchedd yw creu'r holl blastig hwnnw i ddal y dŵr.

Ynghylch cyfraniad Oscar am arlwywyr yn darparu dŵr amser cinio, dylai arlwywyr wneud hynny, wrth gwrs. Fel y nododd Alun Cairns, mae arnom angen llawer mwy o ddŵr na hynny ac yn gyson drwy gydol y dydd. Nid achos o iechyd a ffitrwydd ar y pryd yn unig yw hyn; os nad yfwech ddigon o ddŵr pan ydych yn ifanc, gallai hynny achosi problemau gyda'r arennau ymhen blynyddoedd. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n digwydd pan ydych yn ifanc a ddaw'n ôl i'ch plagio pan ydych yn hŷn. Felly, byddaf yn cefnogi'r gwelliant.

Paul Davies: Diolch i Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau ar y grŵp hwn o welliannau. Dywedodd Mohammad Asghar nad oes angen y gwelliannau hyn, fel pe baent yn cynnig rhywbeth sy'n digwydd eisoes. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Drwy gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn, sicrheir ei bod yn rhaid i ysgolion ofalu bod dŵr yfed wedi ei leoli oddi wrth doiledau. Fel y dywedodd Angela, gall fod yn anodd peri i blant yfed dŵr ac felly mae'n hollbwysig inni sicrhau eu bod yn gallu dŵr yfed yn rhwydd. Pwysleisiodd Alun Cairns mor bwysig ydyw i blant a phobl ifanc yfed dŵr yn rheolaidd er mwyn delio â diffyg hylif. Mae'n hollbwysig i ddisgyblion allu cael dŵr yfed yn gyfleus.

Gwrandewais yn astud ar y Gweinidog. Soniodd am yr arweiniad a gyhoeddwyd ar ddŵr yfed. Yr wyf yn derbyn yn llwyr yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud, ond bydd fy ngwelliannau i, fel y mae Jenny wedi'i ddweud, yn cynnwys hyn mewn deddfwriaeth. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd, ac na chaiff ei gynnwys mewn

canllawiau'n unig.

In my opening remarks I highlighted the importance of ensuring that drinking water is available on school premises at all times, free of charge and is, where possible, not located near a toilet area. As I have already said, we cannot pretend to be promoting healthy eating and drinking in our schools if we do not give our children the opportunity to access drinking water in a proper environment. The importance of the principles of these amendments was recognised by the Stage 1 committee in its report and surely cannot be ignored now. If we were not to carry these amendments through, we would not be fully adhering to the principles of promoting healthy eating and drinking in our schools, and this has worrying implications. These amendments are crucial to the proposed Measure's objectives. I urge the Minister and the Government to reconsider their position, and I urge the Assembly Members here today to support these amendments.

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 38?

Paul Davies: Ydwyf.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 38. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaif fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

5.10 p.m.

*Gwelliant 38: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 38: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

Yn fy sylwadau agoriadol tynnais sylw at bwysigrwydd sicrhau bod dŵr yfed ar gael ar dir yr ysgol bob amser, yn rhad ac am ddim, ac na chaiff ei leoli ger toiled, os oes modd. Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi'i ddweud, ni allwn gymryd arnom ein bod yn hybu bwyta ac yfed iach yn ein hysgolion os na roddwn gyfle i'n plant allu cael dŵr yfed mewn amgylchedd priodol. Cydnabuwyd pwysigrwydd egwyddorion y gwelliannau hyn gan y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1 yn ei adroddiad ac, yn sicr, ni ellir ei anwybyddu'n awr. Pe na byddem yn derbyn y gwelliannau hyn, ni fyddem yn cadw at egwyddorion hybu bwyta ac yfed iach yn ein hysgolion, ac mae goblygiadau i hyn sy'n peri pryder. Mae'r gwelliannau hyn yn hollbwysig i amcanion y Mesur arfaethedig. Anogaf y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth i ailystyried eu safbwynt, ac anogaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad yma heddiw i gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn.

The Presiding Officer: Do you wish to move to a vote on amendment 38?

Paul Davies: Yes.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 38 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane

James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 38.
 Amendment 38 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 39. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Paul Davies i gynnig gwelliant 39 yn ffurfiol.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 39. I invite Paul Davies to formally move amendment 39.

Paul Davies: Cynigiau welliant 39 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Jenny Randerson yn ei gefnogi.

Paul Davies: I move amendment 39 in my name and with the name of Jenny Randerson in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 39. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 39 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 39: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 39: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Law, Trish
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda

Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 39.
Amendment 39 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 12. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 12 yn ffurfiol.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 12. I invite Jenny Randerson to formally move amendment 12.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 12 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 12 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 12. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 12 ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 12 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 12 is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 12.
Amendment 12 agreed.*

Hybu Prydau mewn Ysgolion a Sefydliadau Addysgol Eraill (Gwelliant 5) Promotion of Meals in Schools and Other Educational Establishments (Amendment 5)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r seithfed grŵp o welliannau yn ymwneud â hybu prydau mewn ysgolion a sefydliadau addysgol eraill. Yr unig welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 5, ac mae i'w weld ar dudalen 6 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 5.

The Presiding Officer: The seventh group of amendments relates to the promotion of meals in schools and other educational establishments. The only amendment in this group is amendment 5, on page 6 of the marshalled list. I call on Jenny Randerson to move amendment 5.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 5 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 5 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

We have come back to the key issue because amendment 5 adds a duty for Welsh Ministers to issue guidance on the promotion of school meals. I tabled this amendment because the Stage 1 committee recognised the complexity of factors that affect the take-up of school meals, and considered that there should be a requirement in the proposed Measure for Ministers to issue guidance. Therefore, the committee included that in its recommendation. It is important for us to listen to the recommendations of Stage 1 committees, otherwise the consultation process is undermined, at least in part. The Stage 1 committee had a strong view on this issue. This relates, once again, to the point

Yr ydym wedi dychwelyd at y mater allweddol gan fod gwelliant 5 yn ychwanegu dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gyhoeddi arweiniad ar hybu prydau ysgol. Cyflwynais y gwelliant hwn am i'r pwyllgor Cyfnod 1 gydnabod cymhlethdod y ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar gymryd prydau ysgol, ac yr oedd o'r farn y dylid cael gofyniad yn y Mesur arfaethedig i Weinidogion gyhoeddi arweiniad. Felly, cynhwysodd y pwyllgor hynny yn ei argymhelliad. Mae'n bwysig inni wrando ar argymhellion pwyllgorau Cyfnod 1, neu fel arall tanseilir y broses ymgynghori, yn rhannol o leiaf. Yr oedd barn bendant gan y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1 am y mater hwn. Mae hyn yn ymwneud, unwaith eto, â'r pwynt a

that I made earlier about consistency, sharing best practice among local authorities and schools, and ensuring that the good ideas taken up in one part of Wales are copied and followed throughout Wales as part of a consistent framework, and according to local needs. I urge Members to support the amendment.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to support amendment 5, tabled in the name of Jenny Randerson. As Jenny said, amendment 5 refers to guidance and places obligations on Welsh Ministers to ensure that guidance is issued to local authorities and governing bodies of schools, in order to guide them on the promotion of the take-up of school meals and milk. It also aims to ensure that governing bodies of schools give due regard to the guidance that I referred to. Again, amendment 5 looks at good practice and its importance in ensuring that as many pupils as possible take up school meals and milk. It is important that local authorities and governing bodies are able to refer to specific guidelines, which must come from the Minister and the Assembly Government. It is also vital that governing bodies and local authorities give due consideration to those guidelines. As I said in one of my earlier points, I accept that a one-size-fits-all approach is not necessarily the best way forward, but it is extremely important that we have a broad set of guidelines for schools to follow. This comes back to some of the points that I raised earlier with regard to Ministers being required to issue guidance or being given the option to do so. Surely, in order to achieve the aims of promoting healthy eating and drinking in schools, statutory obligations are absolutely essential. Again, if Ministers do not issue guidance to local authorities and governing bodies as to how they should discharge their responsibilities, in this case to encourage the take-up of school lunches and milk, some governing bodies and local authorities could in fact shirk their responsibilities. They could use it as an excuse by saying that, as no guidelines were issued in the first place, they did not know how to go about complying with this part of the proposed Measure. I am sure that most governing bodies and local authorities would comply with the spirit of the proposed Measure, but, in order to ensure that there are no misunderstandings, guidance

wneuthum yn gynharach am gysondeb, rhannu'r arferion gorau ymysg awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion, a sicrhau bod y syniadau da a fabwysiedir mewn un rhan o Gymru yn cael eu copïo a'u dilyn ledled Cymru fel rhan o fframwaith cyson, ac yn unol ag anghenion lleol. Anogaf Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn falch cefnogi gwelliant 5, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jenny Randerson. Fel y dywedodd Jenny, mae gwelliant 5 yn cyfeirio at arweiniad ac yn rhwymo Gweinidogion Cymru i sicrhau bod arweiniad wedi ei roi i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion, er mwyn eu harwain ynghylch rhoi anogaeth i gymryd prydau ysgol a llaeth. Mae hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau bod cyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion yn rhoi sylw dyladwy i'r arweiniad y cyfeiriais ato. Unwaith eto, mae gwelliant 5 yn ymdrin ag arferion da a'u pwysigrwydd o ran sicrhau bod cynifer o ddisgyblion ag sy'n bosibl yn cymryd prydau ysgol a llaeth. Mae'n bwysig i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu allu cyfeirio at ganllawiau penodol, a rhaid i'r rheini ddod oddi wrth y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae hefyd yn hollbwysig i gyrrff llywodraethu ac awdurdodau lleol ystyried y canllawiau hynny mewn modd priodol. Fel y dywedais wrth wneud un o'm pwyntiau cynharach, yr wyf yn derbyn nad cymhwyso'r un peth at bawb yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen o reidrwydd, ond mae'n bwysig iawn inni gael set o ganllawiau cyffredinol i'w dilyn gan ysgolion. Mae hyn yn berthnasol i rai o'r pwyntiau a godais yn gynharach ynghylch ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion gyhoeddi canllawiau neu iddynt gael y dewis o wneud hynny. Yn sicr, er mwyn cyflawni'r nodau o hybu bwyta ac yfed iach mewn ysgolion, mae rhwymedigaethau statudol yn hanfodol. Unwaith eto, os na fydd Gweinidogion yn rhoi arweiniad i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ynghylch sut y dylent gyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau, sef, yn yr achos hwn, rhoi anogaeth i gymryd cinio ysgol a llaeth, gallai rhai cyrrff llywodraethu ac awdurdodau lleol esgeuluso'u cyfrifoldebau. Gallent ei ddefnyddio fel esgus drwy ddweud, gan nad oedd dim canllawiau wedi eu cyhoeddi yn y lle cyntaf, na wyddent sut i fynd ati i gydymffurfio â'r rhan hon o'r Mesur arfaethedig. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r rhan

should clearly be issued. Therefore, I urge Assembly Members to support this amendment.

Kirsty Williams: I take this opportunity to express my support for this amendment. As Jenny Randerson mentioned, the amendment has its basis in the Stage 1 committee, which I had the privilege of chairing. That cross-party committee took a considerable amount of evidence from all those with an interest in delivering school meals for our children. As a result of that evidence, all members of that committee, on a cross-party basis, felt that it was important that the proposed Measure include an opportunity for the Minister to issue guidance to local authorities and governing bodies on how best to promote the take-up of school meals. As Jenny said, it is important that consultation done via Stage 1 processes is looked at carefully during subsequent stages of the legislative process and that due weight is attached to recommendations from the cross-party committee.

The committee heard that there are a host of reasons as to why pupils may choose not to take up school meals. For some, it is the lure of opportunities outside school and pupils simply vote with their feet. For others, it could be the other extreme of not wanting to take up free school meals because of the stigma attached to that. There were many reasons. However, there are examples that show how, with the right approach, schools can significantly increase the number of children taking up school meals. That is vital to the sustainability of school meal services. A decrease in the number of pupils taking up school meals jeopardises the local authority's ability to provide the service for pupils who want it, because of issues around sustainability.

We are all aware of the English example that saw the introduction of new standards and a decrease in the number of people taking up school meals. We have a great advantage in Wales: we can learn the lessons of what went

fwyaf o gyrff llywodraethu ac awdurdodau lleol yn cydymffurfio ag ysbryd y Mesur arfaethedig, ond, er mwyn sicrhau nad oes dim camddealltwriaeth, dylai canllawiau gael eu darparu yn amlwg. Felly, anogaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn i fynegi fy nghefnogaeth i'r gwelliant hwn. Fel y crybwyllodd Jenny Randerson, mae sylfaen y gwelliant yn y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1, y cefais y fraint o'i gadeirio. Cymerodd y pwyllgor trawsbleidiol hwnnw gryn lawer o dystiolaeth gan bawb a oedd â diddordeb mewn darparu prydau ysgol i'n plant. O ganlyniad i'r dystiolaeth honno, teimlai holl aelodau'r pwyllgor, ar draws y pleidiau, ei bod yn bwysig i'r Mesur arfaethedig gynnwys cyfle i'r Gweinidog ddarparu canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ar y ffordd orau i hyrwyddo cymryd prydau ysgol. Fel y dywedodd Jenny, mae'n bwysig edrych yn ofalus ar yr ymgynghori a fu drwy brosesau Cyfnod 1 yn ystod camau dilynol y broses ddeddfwriaethol a bod sylw dyledus yn cael ei roi i argymhellion y pwyllgor trawsbleidiol.

Clywodd y pwyllgor fod llu o resymau pam nad yw disgyblion efallai yn dewis manteisio ar brydau ysgol. I rai, atyniad cyfleoedd y tu allan i'r ysgol yw'r rheswm a disgyblion yn pleidleisio gyda'u traed. I eraill, efallai mai'r pegwn arall yw'r rheswm ac nad ydynt am fanteisio ar brydau ysgol am ddim oherwydd y stigma sydd ynghlwm wrth hynny. Mae nifer o resymau. Fodd bynnag, mae enghreifftiau sy'n dangos y gall ysgolion, o weithredu yn y ffordd iawn, gynyddu nifer y plant sy'n manteisio ar brydau ysgol yn sylweddol. Mae hynny'n hollbwysig i gynaliadwyedd gwasanaethau prydau ysgol. Mae gostyngiad yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n cymryd prydau ysgol yn peryglu gallu'r awdurdod lleol i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth i ddisgyblion sy'n dymun'i gael, oherwydd materion cynaliadwyedd.

Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r enghraifft yn Lloegr lle gwelwyd safonau newydd yn cael eu cyflwyno a gostyngiad yn nifer y rhai sy'n cymryd prydau ysgol. Mae gennym fantais fawr yng Nghymru: gallwn ddyysgu

wrong in England. At every stage of this proposed Measure, my colleague Jenny Randerson has stressed the holistic nature of the proposed Measure and I believe that promotion is a very important part of it. It is all very well having really good school meals, but if we are not doing anything to tell people how good they are and to promote them, there is a link missing in the chain.

We need to allow local authorities and schools to share best practice. There is undoubtedly good practice in parts of Wales, but it is not universal and we need to ensure that it is spread across the country. As I said, this amendment is based on the Stage 1 consideration, and the large amount of evidence that we received during the work of the Stage 1 committee. It has not been plucked from thin air; it is based on the evidence that we received. If we do not include the issue of promoting school meals, there will be a vital missing link in developing a truly effective school meals service for all of our children.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I rise in support of this amendment. This is a vital prerequisite for the support of the school meals service. This whole debate is about creating healthy meals and a healthy diet, but if there is no promotion, what will this proposed Measure achieve on the ground? I well remember the school milk campaign that I was involved in through the National Farmers' Union. My colleague Mick Bates was also involved in trying to promote that. We found that provision was patchy, because the LEAs struggled to take on board the positive message about what school milk can achieve if it is given in the right environment. *[Interruption.]* It is a shame that Labour Members should choose to bring up something that happened 30 years ago when we are talking about developing a strategy that will meet the needs of students today. When we developed the school milk strategy, we found that certain LEAs were unable to work to deliver the aspiration for pupils and schools on the ground.

Ann Jones: Do you not think that if school

gwersi o'r hyn a aeth o chwith yn Lloegr. Ar bob cam yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn, mae fy nghyd-Aelod Jenny Randerson wedi pwysleisio natur gyfannol y Mesur arfaethedig, a chredaf fod hyrwyddo yn rhan bwysig iawn ohono. Popeth yn dda cael prydau ysgol gwirionedd dda, ond os nad ydym yn gwneud dim i ddweud wrth bobl mor dda ydynt a'u hyrwyddo, mae dolen ar goll yn y gadwyn.

Mae angen inni ganiatáu i awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion rannu'r arferion gorau. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oes arferion da mewn rhannau o Gymru, ond nid felly y mae hi ym mhobman, ac y mae angen inni sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu lledaenu ar draws y wlad. Fel y dywedais, mae'r gwelliant hwn wedi'i seilio ar yr ystyriaeth a roddwyd i'r mater yng Nghyfnod 1, a'r swmp mawr o dystiolaeth a gawsom yn ystod gwaith y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1. Nid yw wedi ei dynnu o'r gwynt; mae wedi'i seilio ar y dystiolaeth a gawsom. Oni chynhwyswn fater hyrwyddo prydau ysgol, bydd dolen hollbwysig ar goll o ran darparu gwasanaeth prydau ysgol gwirioneddol effeithiol i'n holl blant.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Codaf i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn. Mae hyn yn rhaganghenraid i gefnogi'r gwasanaeth prydau ysgol. Mae'r holl ddadl hon yn ymdrin â chreu prydau iach a deiet iach, ond os nad oes hyrwyddo, beth fydd y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn ei gyflawni ar lawr gwlad? Cofiaf yn dda yr ymgyrch llaeth ysgol y bûm yn ymwneud â hi drwy Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr. Bu fy nghyd-Aelod Mick Bates hefyd wrthi'n ceisio hyrwyddo honno. Gwelsom fod y ddarpariaeth yn ddarniog, oherwydd yr oedd yr AALLau yn ei chael yn anodd cyfleu'r neges gadarnhaol ynglŷn â'r hyn y gall llaeth ysgol ei gyflawni os caiff ei roi yn yr amgylchedd iawn. *[Torri ar draws.]* Mae'n drueni bod Aelodau Llafur yn dewis codi rhywbeth a ddigwyddodd 30 mlynedd yn ôl a ninnau'n siarad am ddatblygu strategaeth a fydd yn diwallu anghenion myfyrwyr heddiw. Pan ddatblygyd y strategaeth llaeth ysgol gwennym, gwelwyd nad oedd rhai AALLau yn gallu gweithio i wireddu'r dyheadau ar gyfer disgyblion ac ysgolion ar lawr gwlad.

Ann Jones: Oni chredwch, pe na bai llaeth

milk had not been withdrawn as a result of the awful Thatcher-the-milk-snatcher episode we would not have had to wait all this time to get a strategy in place. The children who were denied that milk have had problems ever since.

5.20 p.m.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Where is the evidence for that? We find time and again that for whatever strategy the Government tries to put in place, its objectives are not achieved because there is not an amendment such as this one to ensure a cohesive strategy that delivers on the ground. We will see whether you vote for this amendment or whether you will allow the current inequality to continue, Ann. Back your words up with action and vote for this amendment. If you do not, you will just be listening to your party whip.

Above all, what we are trying to achieve here is based on evidence from the Stage 1 committee. The Chair of that committee has identified that we need a cohesive programme of promoting school meals because the school catering service needs to be maintained. Sadly, time and again, we have found that in many schools the school meals service has not been able to be sustained because so many pupils have elected to drop out of having meals, especially at lunch time, and schools have not been able to provide meals on site and have had to rely on outside caterers.

Sadly, the Government has indicated that it will not support the amendment. That is because of some ideological dogma. An opposition Member has proposed something positive, but it is not prepared to take it on board. Look at the evidence that has been presented. The all-party committee at Stage 1 was concise in its recommendation. I hope that when we look at the results of the vote, Ann, we will see that you voted according to your conscience and not according to the party whip.

Jane Hutt: As I stated in the Stage 2 committee, the proposed Measure as drafted by Jenny Randerson brings in new duties, and

ysgol wedi ei dynnu'n ôl o ganlyniad i'r bennod ofnadwy honno yng nghyfnod Thatcher-y-cipiwr-llaeth na fyddem wedi gorfod disgwyl cyhyd i sefydlu strategaeth. Mae'r plant na chawsant y llaeth hwnnw wedi cael problemau byth ers hynny.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ble mae'r dystiolaeth am hynny? Gwelwn dro ar ôl tro, pa strategaeth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio'i sefydlu, nad yw ei hamcanion yn cael eu gwreiddu am nad oes gwelliant fel hwn i sicrhau strategaeth gydlynol sy'n cyflawni ar lawr gwlad. Cawn weld a fyddwch yn pleidleisio o blaid y gwelliant hwn ynteu'n caniatáu i'r anghydraddoldeb presennol barhau, Ann. Ategwch eich geiriau â gweithredu a phleidleiswch o blaid y gwelliant hwn. Os na wnewch hynny, dim ond gwranddo ar chwip eich plaid y byddwch.

Yn anad popeth, mae'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio'i gyflawni yma yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth o'r pwyllgor Cyfnod 1. Mae Cadeirydd y pwyllgor hwnnw wedi dweud bod angen rhaglen gydlynol arnom i hyrwyddo prydau ysgol oherwydd mae angen cynnal y gwasanaeth arlwyo mewn ysgolion. Yn anffodus, dro ar ôl tro yr ydym wedi darganfod mewn llawer ysgol na fu modd cynnal y gwasanaeth prydau ysgol am fod cynifer o ddisgyblion wedi dewis rhoi'r gorau i gael prydau, yn enwedig amser cinio, a ysgolion wedi methu darparu prydau ar y safle ac wedi gorfod dibynnu ar arlwywyr allanol.

Yn anffodus, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dweud na fydd yn cefnogi'r gwelliant, oherwydd rhyw ddogma ideolegol. Mae Aelod o'r wrthblaid wedi cynnig rhywbeth positif, ond nid yw'n barod i'w dderbyn. Edrychwch ar y dystiolaeth sydd wedi'i chyflwyno. Yr oedd y pwyllgor hollbleidiol yng Nghyfnod 1 yn gryno yn ei argymhelliad. Gobeithio, pan edrychwn ar ganlyniadau'r bleidlais, Ann, y gwelwn eich bod wedi pleidleisio yn unol â'ch cydwybod ac nid yn unol â chwip y plaid.

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais yn y pwyllgor Cyfnod 2, mae'r Mesur arfaethedig fel y'i drafftwyd gan Jenny Randerson yn sefydlu

we applaud that. The Assembly Government welcomes the opportunity to provide guidance where it is needed. While we agree with the principles, we believe that the amendment is unnecessary as Welsh Ministers already have the power to issue such guidance—I have mentioned much of that guidance already this afternoon. We have a combination of powers to do that under the Government of Wales Act 2006 and education legislation. This issue has been raised several times this afternoon. If local authorities do not implement guidance, they have to justify that, and might have to do so in court. Local authorities have to justify not following this guidance.

On the issues that have just been raised on the importance of school meals, and the provision of free school meals for disadvantaged children, in particular, that is a key part of our Assembly Government anti-poverty strategy. Our successful primary school free breakfast initiative is already helping children to have a healthy start to the day, with nearly 1,000 primary schools participating in the scheme. The key point is that we have the guidance.

We have to ensure that we learn the lessons on how we can most appropriately improve food and nutrition in schools. The School Food Trust is just reporting on its research. We looked at that to inform us in taking forward, implementing and improving on the guidance that we are bringing forward.

Jenny Randerson: Kirsty made an important point in this discussion, which is that when fewer people take up school meals, it imperils the provision of school meals for those who are left, because the meals service may no longer be viable. Therefore, promotion is about more than trying to get to those who do not happen to have school lunches at present. We need to see that promoting the advantages of school food is key to encouraging take-up and to ensuring that there is a positive approach to school food. We can have all the things that we have

dyletswyddau newydd, ac yr ydym yn cymeradwyo hynny. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn croesawu'r cyfle i ddarparu canllawiau lle mae eu hangen. Er ein bod yn cytuno â'r egwyddorion, credwn fod y gwelliant yn ddianghenraid gan fod gan Weinidogion Cymru eisoes y pŵer i ddarparu canllawiau o'r fath—yr wyf wedi crybwyll llawer o'r canllawiau hynny y prynhawn yma. Mae gennym gyfuniad o bwerau i wneud hynny dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 a deddfwriaeth addysg. Mae'r mater hwn wedi ei godi droeon y prynhawn yma. Os nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn gweithredu canllawiau, rhaid iddynt gyfiawnhau hynny, ac efallai y byddai yn rhaid iddynt wneud hynny yn y llys. Rhaid i awdurdodau lleol gyfiawnhau peidio â dilyn y canllawiau hyn.

O ran y materion sydd newydd eu codi ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd prydau ysgol, a'r ddarpariaeth prydau ysgol am ddim i blant dan anfantais, yn arbennig, mae hynny'n rhan allweddol o'n strategaeth atal tlodi yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae ein cynllun llwyddiannus i ddarparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion cynradd eisoes yn helpu plant i gael dechrau iach i'r diwrnod, gyda bron i 1,000 o ysgolion cynradd yn cymryd rhan ynddo. Y pwynt allweddol yw bod y canllawiau gennym.

Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn dysgu gwersi ynglŷn â'r ffordd y gallwn wella bwyd a maeth yn fwyaf priodol mewn ysgolion. Mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Bwyd Ysgol wrthi'n adrodd ar ei hymchwil. Edrychaswyd ar hynny i gael arweiniad wrth inni symud ymlaen, gweithredu a gwella'r canllawiau yr ydym yn eu cyflwyno.

Jenny Randerson: Gwnaeth Kirsty bwynt pwysig yn y drafodaeth hon, sef pan fydd llai o bobl yn cymryd prydau ysgol, fod hynny'n peryglu'r ddarpariaeth prydau ysgol i'r plant sydd ar ôl, oherwydd efallai na fydd y gwasanaeth prydau yn ymarferol mwyach. Felly, mae hyrwyddo'n golygu mwy na cheisio cyfathrebu â'r rheini nad ydynt yn digwydd cael cinio ysgol ar hyn o bryd. Mae angen inni weld bod hyrwyddo manteision bwyd ysgol yn allweddol i annog pobl i gymryd prydau ac i sicrhau agwedd gadarnhaol at fwyd ysgol. Gallwn gael yr holl

talked about up to now with regard to fat and sugar content and so on, and the food can all be beautiful, perfect and locally sourced, but if no-one eats it, it is largely a waste of time. Therefore, promotion is core to the whole issue.

Once again, the Minister says that she has the power to do this. I know that she has the power to do it, but that is not the same as having a legal obligation to do it. It does not mean that a Minister in the future would necessarily do it and it also means—I regret to say—that the guidance, when issued, will not be as powerful a tool as it would be if it were flagged up in this legislation. I think that we need to emphasise the importance of schools and local education authorities going that extra mile, and making the effort to encourage the take-up of school food. I urge Members to support the amendment.

The Presiding Officer: Do you wish to move to a vote on amendment 5?

Jenny Randerson: Yes.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 5. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Felly, ysmudwn i bleidlais.

bethau yr ydym wedi siarad amdanynt hyd yma o ran y cynnwys braster a siwgr ac ati, a gall y bwyd i gyd fod yn hardd, yn berffaith a dod o ffynonellau lleol, ond os nad oes neb yn ei fwyta, mae'n wastraff amser ar y cyfan. Felly, mae hyrwyddo yn greiddiol i'r holl fater.

Unwaith eto, dywed y Gweinidog fod ganddi'r pŵer i wneud hyn. Gwn fod ganddi'r pŵer i'w wneud, ond nid yw hynny'r un fath â bod dan rwymedigaeth gyfreithiol i'w wneud. Nid yw'n golygu y byddai Gweinidog yn y dyfodol yn ei wneud o reidrwydd, ac mae hefyd yn golygu—mae'n ddrwg gennyf ddweud—na fydd y canllawiau, pan gânt eu cyhoeddi, yn arf mor rymus â phetai sylw'n cael ei dynnu atynt yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Credaf fod angen inni bwysleisio'r pwysigrwydd i ysgolion ac awdurdodau addysg lleol fynd gam ymhellach, a gwneud yr ymdrech i annog cymryd bwyd ysgol. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 5?

Jenny Randerson: Ydwyf.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 5 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 5: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan

Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 5.
 Amendment 5 not agreed.*

**Diogelu Manylion Adnabod Disgyblion sy'n Cael Cinio Ysgol Neu Laeth am Ddim
 (Gwelliannau 40, 6 a 41)
 Protection of the Identity of Pupils Receiving Free School Lunches or Milk
 (Amendments 40, 6 and 41)**

Y Llywydd: Mae'r gwelliannau hyn yn ymwneud â diogelu manylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol neu laeth am ddim. Y prif welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 40, sydd ar dudalen 7 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Paul Davies i gynnig gwelliant 40 a siarad am y gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

Paul Davies: I move amendment 40 in my name and with the name of Jenny Randerson in support.

I am pleased to be able to speak to amendments 40 and 41, tabled in my name and with the name of Jenny Randerson in support, and to support amendment 6, tabled in the name of Jenny Randerson.

I will turn first to amendment 40, which is largely technical, as it allows for additional persons other than teachers, employees of the local authority or a governing body, and volunteers working in schools, to be added to the section as the proposed Measure progresses.

Amendment 41, also tabled in my name, and amendment 6 in the name of Jenny Randerson concentrate on ensuring that the identities of pupils who receive school lunches or milk free of charge are protected. Amendment 41 seeks to ensure that guidance is provided to local authorities and governing bodies about the storage of information and the sharing of information about the identities

The Presiding Officer: These amendments concern the protection of the identity of pupils receiving free school lunches or milk. The lead amendment in the group is amendment 40, which is on page 7 of the marshalled list. I call on Paul Davies to move amendment 40 and to speak to the other amendments in the group.

Paul Davies: Cynigiai welliant 40 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Jenny Randerson yn ei gefnogi.

Yr wyf yn falch gallu siarad ar welliannau 40 a 41, a gyflwynwyd yn fy enw i gydag enw Jenny Randerson yn eu cefnogi, ac i gefnogi gwelliant 6, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jenny Randerson.

Trof yn gyntaf at welliant 40, sy'n dechnegol gan mwyaf, gan ei fod yn caniatáu i bobl ychwanegol ar wahân i athrawon, gweithwyr cyflog yr awdurdod lleol neu gorff llywodraethu, a gwirfoddolwyr sy'n gweithio yn yr ysgol, gael eu hychwanegu at yr adran wrth i'r Mesur arfaethedig fynd rhagddo.

Mae gwelliant 41, sydd hefyd wedi'i gyflwyno yn fy enw i, a gwelliant 6 yn enw Jenny Randerson, yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod manylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol neu laeth am ddim yn cael eu diogelu. Mae gwelliant 41 yn ceisio sicrhau bod canllawiau'n cael eu darparu i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ynglŷn â storio gwybodaeth a rhannu

of pupils who receive school lunches or milk free of charge. I feel strongly on this matter and would reiterate how important it is to ensure that the identities of pupils receiving free school lunches and milk are protected.

We often hear of cases of data being misplaced or stolen and we must ensure best practice when dealing with such personal information. I am sure that we are all aware that, sadly, there can be a stigma attached to receiving free school lunches and milk. It is important therefore that we have a robust system so that pupils will not find themselves isolated and castigated because they do not pay for their school lunches and milk. It is extremely important that the systems used to identify pupils who receive free school lunches and milk is not compromised in any way. I understand that some systems used in schools in the past have led to pupils being identified. Even though technology is advancing all the time, we must be careful as to how that technology is used. Sometimes, new technology can be misused. Some schools in some parts of the UK are looking to introduce, or have introduced, forms of biometric technology such as using pupils' fingerprints to receive free school lunches. Some will argue that these systems have proven helpful and removed the stigma for those in receipt of free school lunches. However, as a society, we must be extremely careful about how this information is stored and who has access to it. If sensitive information about children were to fall into the wrong hands, it could be very dangerous indeed. We also have to avoid becoming a surveillance society. That is why I have tabled these amendments, to ensure that the current Assembly Government and future Assembly Governments issue guidance that will ensure that any systems used will give No. 1 priority to protecting the identity of the pupils who receive free school lunches and milk. Failure to provide the necessary guidance could compromise the identity of children who receive free school lunches now and in the future. Jenny's amendment 6 also seeks to protect the identities of pupils on a day-to-day level and I fully support that amendment. I would urge all Assembly Members to support these amendments this afternoon.

gwybodaeth am fanylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol neu laeth am ddim. Teimlaf yn gryf am y mater hwn a hoffwn ailadrodd mor bwysig yw sicrhau bod manylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol a llaeth am ddim yn cael eu diogelu.

Byddwn yn clywed yn aml am achosion lle mae data yn mynd ar goll neu'n cael eu dwyn a rhaid inni sicrhau'r arferion gorau wrth ddelio â gwybodaeth mor bersonol. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn ymwybodol y gall fod stigma, yn anffodus, yn gysylltiedig â chael cinio ysgol a llaeth am ddim. Mae'n bwysig felly inni gael system gadarn fel na chaiff disgyblion eu hynysu a'u cystwyo am nad ydynt yn talu am eu cinio ysgol a'u llaeth. Mae'n hynod bwysig i'r systemau a ddefnyddir i adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol a llaeth am ddim beidio â chael eu tanseilio mewn unrhyw ffordd. Caf ar ddeall fod rhai systemau a gâi eu defnyddio mewn ysgolion yn y gorffennol wedi arwain at adnabod disgyblion. Er bod y dechnoleg yn datblygu drwy'r amser, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus ynglŷn â'r ffordd y defnyddir y dechnoleg honno. Mae rhai ysgolion mewn rhai rhannau o'r DU yn gobeithio cyflwyno, neu wedi cyflwyno, mathau o dechnoleg biometrig megis defnyddio olion bysedd disgyblion er mwyn iddynt gael cinio ysgol am ddim. Bydd rhai'n dadlau bod y systemau hyn wedi bod o fudd ac wedi dileu'r stigma i'r rhai sy'n cael cinio ysgol am ddim. Fodd bynnag, fel cymdeithas, rhaid inni fod yn eithriadol o ofalus ynglŷn â'r ffordd y caiff yr wybodaeth hon ei storio a phwy sy'n gallu ei gweld. Petai gwybodaeth sensitif am blant yn disgyn i'r dwylo anghywir, gallai fod yn hynod o beryglus. Rhaid inni hefyd osgoi troi'n gymdeithas sy'n cadw gwyliadwriaeth. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi cyflwyno'r gwelliannau hyn, i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth bresennol y Cynulliad a Llywodraethau'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol yn darparu cyfarwyddyd a fydd yn sicrhau bod unrhyw systemau a ddefnyddir yn rhoi'r flaenoriaeth bennaf un i ddiogelu manylion adnabod plant sy'n cael cinio ysgol a llaeth am ddim. Gallai peidio â darparu'r cyfarwyddyd angenrheidiol beryglu manylion adnabod plant sy'n cael cinio ysgol am ddim yn awr ac yn dyfodol. Mae gwelliant 6 gan Jenny hefyd yn ceisio gwarchod manylion adnabod disgyblion ar lefel feunyddiol ac yr wyf yn llwyr gefnogi'r

gwelliant hwnnw. Byddwn yn annog holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn y prynhawn yma.

5.30 p.m.

Alun Cairns: I want to underline the case made by Paul Davies. I have already referred to my time at school, some 20 years ago, but I can clearly remember that many children who qualified for free school meals often did not register for those meals because of some sort of embarrassment about it. It is peer pressure that leads to that situation, which is sad. We must do everything that we can to ensure that anyone who qualifies for free school meals is encouraged to claim them. If it is their wish for that fact to remain private and for them not to be identified as claiming free school meals, we should respect that.

I am also a governor of a school, and I know that, as governors, we have thought long and hard about how to encourage parents whose children are eligible for free school meals to make the case and claim those meals for them. It is sad that even the parents are not prepared to claim them on behalf of their children. We all know that the provision of many Welsh Assembly Government grants to schools is often dependent on the number of pupils who claim free school meals, so it is in the interests of the school to ensure that accurate data are used on the number of pupils who qualify. That is also indicative of the attitude and culture underlying this issue, which is sad and unfortunate to say the least.

Any legislation that we can bring forward to ensure that those people remain anonymous should they so wish will be important. Smartcards are used in some places, with technology allowing that to happen. Under such systems, credit can be given monthly and the local authority can credit the account of the smartcard holder who qualifies for free school meals, thus making the process completely anonymous. No-one need know that the meals were being paid for by the state and not by the parents.

That needs to be supported. I cannot believe

Alun Cairns: Hoffwn danlinellu'r achos sydd wedi ei gyflwyno gan Paul Davies Yr wyf eisoes wedi cyfeirio at fy nghyfnod yn yr ysgol, ryw 20 mlynedd yn ôl, ond cofiaf yn iawn nad oedd llawer o blant a oedd yn gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim yn cofrestru i gael y prydau hynny'n aml oherwydd eu bod yn teimlo rhyw gywilydd yn ei gylch. Pwysau gan gyfoedion sy'n arwain at y sefyllfa honno, ac mae hynny'n drist. Rhaid inni wneud popeth a allwn i sicrhau bod pawb sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim yn cael eu hannog i'w hawlio. Os ydynt yn dymuno i'r ffaith honno gael ei chadw'n breifat ac iddynt beidio â chael eu hadnabod fel plant sy'n prydau ysgol am ddim, dylem barchu hynny.

Yr wyf hefyd yn llywodraethwr ysgol, a gwn ein bod, fel llywodraethwyr, wedi meddwl yn hir ac yn ofalus sut y gallwn fynd ati i annog rhieni plant sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim i bledio'u hachos a hawlio'r prydau hynny ar eu cyfer. Mae'n drist nad yw hyd yn oed y rhieni'n barod i'w hawlio ar ran eu plant. Gwyddom i gyd fod llawer o grantiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ysgolion yn ddibynnol yn aml ar nifer y disgyblion sy'n hawlio prydau ysgol am ddim, felly, mae'n llesol i'r ysgol sicrhau bod data cywir yn cael eu defnyddio am nifer y disgyblion sy'n gymwys. Mae hyn hefyd yn arwydd o'r agwedd a'r diwylliant sy'n sail i'r mater hwn, sy'n drist ac yn anffodus a dweud y lleiaf.

Bydd unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth y gallwn ei chyflwyno i sicrhau bod y bobl hynny'n cael bod yn ddiennw, os ydynt yn dymuno hynny yn bwysig. Defnyddir cardiau call mewn rhai mannau, a thechnoleg yn galluogi hynny. Dan systemau o'r fath, gellir rhoi credyd yn fisol a gall yr awdurdod lleol roi credyd yng nghyfrif deiliad y cardiau call sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, gan wneud y broses yn un gwbl ddiennw. Nid oes angen i neb wybod mai'r wladwriaeth oedd yn talu am y prydau ac nid y rhieni.

Mae angen cefnogi hynny. Ni allaf gredu ei

that it is a party-political issue. I am sure that, if the principle were accepted—and I would like to think that it will be—we could make it happen by passing this legislation. All too often, we agree on something in principle, but when it is a matter of supporting legislation that would make a difference, some Members sit on their hands and prevent change from happening. I hope that that will not be the case here.

Mark Isherwood: My support for these amendments follows concern raised over the introduction of biometric cashless catering systems in some Welsh counties. There is growing evidence that these systems can be hacked into and that data can be reconverted into a fingerprint, which could be misused if data fell into the wrong hands. The only way to ensure that these data are not misused is not to collect them in the first place and to use swipe cards and personal identification numbers instead. Schools that introduce fingerprinting usually try to reassure parents by saying that the system does not store a fingerprint, just a number. They say that it is not possible to reconstruct an image of a fingerprint from what is stored. However, the US Government's National Science and Technology Council states that you can reconstruct a fingerprint image from a fingerprint template.

Government security experts have successfully hacked into fingerprint scanners used in schools. Schools cannot possibly provide the level of security necessary to protect children's data. A school may not even be aware that children's data have been compromised until it is far too late. In future, fingerprint templates will be used to authenticate passports, bank accounts and so on. Biometric templates are extremely valuable and need to be kept in a highly secure environment. In addition, fingerprint templates can be used to link different databases rapidly and to build up a disturbingly accurate profile of an individual without their knowledge or consent. We do not want that for our children, and I therefore urge you to support these amendments.

fod yn fater pleidiol. Yr wyf yn siŵr, petai'r egwyddor yn cael ei derbyn—a hoffwn feddwl y bydd yn cael ei derbyn—y gallwn gyflawni hyn drwy gymeradwyo'r ddeddfwriaeth hon. Yn rhy aml o lawer, byddwn yn cytuno ar rywbeth mewn egwyddor, ond pan ddaw'n fater o gefnogi deddfwriaeth a fyddai'n gwneud gwahaniaeth, mae rhai Aelodau'n eistedd ar eu dwylo ac yn rhwystro unrhyw newid. Gobeithio na fydd hynny'n digwydd yma.

Mark Isherwood: Mae fy nghefnogaeth i'r gwelliannau hyn yn dilyn pryder a godwyd yn sgil cyflwyno systemau arlwygo di-arian biometrig mewn rhai siroedd yng Nghymru. Mae tystiolaeth gynyddol yn dangos bod modd hacio i'r systemau hyn a'i bod yn bosibl aildrosi'r data ar ffurf olion bysedd, ac y gellid eu camdefnyddio petai'r data'n cyrraedd y dwylo anghywir. Yr unig ffordd i sicrhau nad yw'r data hyn yn cael eu camdefnyddio yw peidio â'u casglu yn y lle cyntaf a defnyddio cardiau allwedd a rhifau adnabod personol yn eu lle. Mae ysgolion sy'n cyflwyno systemau olion bysedd fel rheol yn ceisio tawelu ofnau rhieni drwy ddweud nad yw'r system yn storio olion bysedd, dim ond rhif. Dywedant ei bod yn amhosibl ail-greu delwedd o olion bysedd o'r hyn sydd wedi'i storio. Fodd bynnag, dywed Cyngor Gwyddoniaeth a Thechnoleg Cenedlaethol Llywodraeth yr Unol Daleithiau fod modd ail-greu olion bysedd o dempled ôl bys.

Mae arbenigwyr diogelwch y Llywodraeth wedi llwyddo i hacio i sganwyr olion bysedd a ddefnyddir mewn ysgolion. Ni all ysgolion ddarparu lefel y ddiogelwch y mae ei hangen i ddiogelu data plant. Efallai na fydd ysgol hyd yn oed yn ymwybodol bod data plant wedi'u dwyn nes y bydd yn rhy hwyr o lawer. Yn y dyfodol, bydd templedi olion bysedd yn cael eu defnyddio i ddilysu pasbortau, cyfrifon banc, ac ati. Mae templedi biometrig yn eithriadol o werthfawr, ac mae angen eu cadw an amgylchiadau diogel dros ben. Hefyd, gellir defnyddio templedi olion bysedd i gysylltu'n gyflym rhwng gwahanol gronfeydd data ac i greu proffil dychrynlyd o fanwl o unigolion heb yn wybod iddynt a heb eu cydsyniad. Nid ydym am weld hynny'n digwydd i'n plant, ac felly yr wyf yn eich annog i gefnogi'r

gwelliannau hyn.

Jane Hutt: Jenny Randerson and I share the same view on the need to protect the identity of pupils who receive free school meals. The proposed Measure makes excellent provision for that and I welcome its inclusion. However, amendment 6 seeks to impose a duty on the Welsh Ministers to issue guidance. I do not believe that such guidance is necessary at this time, but, should there be such a need, section 10 already provides the power to issue it. Local authorities would be required to have regard for that guidance, and it is appropriate for the Welsh Ministers to have the flexibility to issue guidance as the need arises.

Alun Cairns: Minister, you said it yourself: this amendment would impose a duty on Ministers. However, it is up to us to impose duties on you and not to allow you or any other Minister to decide on something as you see fit thereafter. I gave an example of parents who are not claiming free school meals for their children because of some perceived stigma. That is unfortunate and so wrong. You have the power to protect those individuals so that the cause of this perceived stigma, whatever it is, is removed. No-one need know other than a very small and limited number of people. That is why we want to impose this guidance on you and your successors.

Jane Hutt: I am sure that the Assembly agrees with me that we should not impose new duties on schools' governing bodies and authorities unless we are clear about the basis on and evidence for instigating them. I also draw attention to the fact that we have an online free school meals eligibility checking system for local authorities. That is intended not only to reduce bureaucracy for schools, but also to encourage the take-up of entitlement by removing the stigma from the application process, and to reduce the scope for fraud and error. In fact, we have already issued guidance to schools, based on evidence from the information management strategy's support materials for schools, on the need to ensure that all personal information collected and used in schools is

Jane Hutt: Mae Jenny Randerson a minnau o'r un farn fod angen diogelu manylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn gwneud darpariaeth ardderchog ar gyfer hynny, a chroesawaf ei gynnwys. Fodd bynnag, mae gwelliant 6 yn ceisio gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd. Ni chredaf fod angen cyfarwyddyd o'r fath ar hyn o bryd, ond petai angen o'r fath yn codi, mae adran 10 eisoes yn rhoi'r pŵer i'w gyhoeddi. Byddai'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol roi sylw i'r cyfarwyddyd hwnnw, ac mae'n briodol fod gan Weinidogion Cymru yr hyblygrwydd i gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd yn ôl yr angen.

Alun Cairns: Weinidog, fel y dywedasoeh eich hun: byddai'r gwelliant hwn yn gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion. Fodd bynnag, ein lle ni yw gosod dyletswyddau arnoch chi, ac nid caniatáu i chi neu unrhyw Weinidog arall benderfynu rhywbeth wedyn yn ôl eich mympwy. Rhoddais enghraifft o rieni nad ydynt yn hawlio prydau ysgol am ddim i'w plant oherwydd rhyw gywilydd tybiedig. Mae hynny'n anffodus ac yn gwbl anghywir. Mae gennych y pŵer i ddiogelu'r unigolion hynny ac i sicrhau bod achos y cywilydd tybiedig hwn, beth bynnag ydyw, yn diflannu. Nid oes angen i neb heblaw nifer bach a chyfyngedig iawn o bobl wybod. Dyna pam yr ydym am orfodi'r cyfarwyddyd hwn arnoch chi ac ar eich olynwyr.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr fod y Cynulliad yn cytuno â mi na ddylem orfodi dyletswyddau newydd ar awdurdodau a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion oni bai ein bod yn gwbl glir ynghylch y sail a'r dystiolaeth dros eu cyflwyno. Tynnaf sylw hefyd at y ffaith fod gennym system ar-lein ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, sy'n eu galluogi i wirio cymhwysedd disgyblion i gael prydau ysgol am ddim. Mae'r system wedi'i bwriadu nid yn unig i leihau biwrocratiaeth i ysgolion, ond hefyd i annog mwy o bobl i fanteisio ar eu hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim drwy ddileu'r cywilydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses o wneud cais, ac i leihau'r cyfle i dwyllo a gwneud camgymeriadau. Yn wir, yr ydym eisoes wedi cyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd i ysgolion yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth o ddeunyddiau

treated in an appropriate manner.

A guidance-making power is there, but it is not appropriate to impose such a duty. Therefore, I will not support amendments 6, 40 and 41.

Jenny Randerson: My amendment in this group is similar to others that I have tabled, in that it seeks to ensure that the Welsh Ministers issue guidance. The intention is to have consistency across schools and local authorities.

Once again, the Minister has said that she has the power, but of course she has no duty to use it. I cannot think of a more important issue than this on which good practice could be made freely available for people to copy and follow. Studies of the various systems that exist to hide the identity of pupils who receive free school lunches show great differences in their effectiveness from one area to another and from one system to another. There is so much to be learned by spreading good practice throughout Wales and by ensuring that we adopt the most effective systems.

Once again, it is a matter of whether Ministers should have to do things. I suspect that the Minister will do it, because she is keen on this particular issue, but we could have a Minister in future who really could not care less. We have to ensure that we take the greatest care with pupils' identity and matters of personal confidentiality, and that we ensure that good practice is followed. I urge Members to support the amendment. I will be supporting Paul's amendment.

Paul Davies: I want to take this opportunity to thank Members for their contributions on this group of amendments. I am extremely disappointed that the Minister will not support them, as they have been tabled purely to protect the identity of our pupils. Surely, Minister, you should be required to protect vulnerable children in our society.

ategol y strategaeth rheoli gwybodaeth ar gyfer ysgolion, ar yr angen i sicrhau bod yr holl wybodaeth bersonol a gesglir ac a ddefnyddir mewn ysgolion yn cael ei thrin mewn modd priodol.

Mae'r pŵer i gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd yn bodoli eisoes, ond nid yw'n briodol i orfodi dyletswydd o'r fath. Felly, ni fyddaf yn cefnogi gwelliannau 6, 40 ac 41.

Jenny Randerson: Mae fy ngwelliant yn y grŵp hwn yn debyg i rai eraill yr wyf wedi'u cyflwyno, yn yr ystyr ei fod yn ceisio sicrhau bod Gweinidogion Cymru yn cyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd. Y bwriad yw cael cysondeb ar draws ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol.

Unwaith eto, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod ganddi'r pŵer, ond wrth gwrs nid oes dyletswydd arni i'w ddefnyddio. Ni allaf feddwl am fater pwysicach na hwn lle gellid gofalu bod arferion da ar gael i bobl i'w hefelychu a'u dilyn. Mae astudiaethau o'r gwahanol systemau sydd ar gael i guddio manylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol am ddim yn dangos gwahaniaethau mawr o ran eu heffeithiolrwydd o'r naill ardal i'r llall ac o'r naill system i'r llall. Mae yna gymaint y gellir ei ddysgu drwy ledaenu arferion da drwy Gymru a thrwy sicrhau ein bod yn mabwysiadu'r systemau mwyaf effeithiol.

Unwaith eto, mater ydyw a ddylai Gweinidogion orfod gwneud pethau. Credaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ei wneud oherwydd ei bod yn frwd ynghylch y mater arbennig hwn, ond gallem gael Gweinidog yn y dyfodol nad yw'n malio dim amdano. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn arbennig o ofalus gyda manylion adnabod disgyblion a materion yn ymwneud cyfrinachedd personol, a'n bod yn sicrhau cydymffurfio ag arferion da. Pwysaf ar yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant. Byddaf fi'n cefnogi gwelliant Paul.

Paul Davies: Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau ar y grŵp hwn o welliannau. Yr wyf yn siomedig dros ben na fydd y Gweinidog yn eu cefnogi, gan mai'r unig reswm dros eu cyflwyno oedd diogelu manylion adnabod ein disgyblion. Does bosibl, Weinidog, na ddylai fod yn ofynnol ichi ddiogelu plant sy'n

agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

As I stated in my opening remarks, these amendments—particularly amendment 41 in my name and amendment 6 in the name of Jenny Randerson—concentrate on ensuring that the identity of pupils who receive school lunches or milk free of charge is protected. It is extremely important that the systems used to identify pupils who receive free school lunches and milk is not compromised in any way.

Fel y dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, mae'r gwelliannau hyn—yn enwedig gwelliant 41 yn fy enw i a gwelliant 6 yn enw Jenny Randerson—yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod manylion adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol neu laeth am ddim yn cael eu diogelu. Mae'n bwysig dros ben na fydd y systemau a ddefnyddir i adnabod disgyblion sy'n cael cinio ysgol a laeth am ddim yn cael eu tanseilio mewn unrhyw ffordd.

Alun Cairns: Do you agree with me that it is extremely disappointing that backbench Members from the Government parties have not participated in the debate on this specific grouping?

Alun Cairns: A ydych yn cytuno â mi ei bod yn siomedig dros ben nad yw Aelodau meinciau cefn pleidiau'r Llywodraeth wedi cymryd rhan yn y dadl ar y grŵp penodol hwn?

Ann Jones: I have.

Ann Jones: Yr wyf fi wedi gwneud.

Alun Cairns: With apologies to Ann Jones, I do not accept for a second that they disagree on this issue. It is so sad and so sorry that they are sitting on their hands when they could protect some of the poorest people in our constituencies and some of the poorest pupils in society who, for whatever reason, feel too ashamed to claim their free school meals.

Alun Cairns: Gan ymddiheuro i Ann Jones, nid wyf yn derbyn am eiliad eu bod yn anghytuno ar y mater hwn. Mae mor drist ac mor ddigalon eu bod yn eistedd ar eu dwylo pan allent fod yn diogelu rhai o'r bobl dlotaf yn ein hetholaethau a rhai o'r disgyblion tlotaf yn ein cymdeithas sydd, am ba bynnag reswm, yn teimlo gormod o gywilydd i hawlio'u prydau ysgol am ddim.

5.40 p.m.

Paul Davies: I am sure that backbench Members agree with this in principle, and I urge them to support these amendments.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau meinciau cefn yn cytuno â hyn mewn egwyddor, a phwysaf arnynt i gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn.

Failure to provide the necessary guidance could compromise the identity of children who receive free school lunches currently and in the future. This is another important strand of the proposed Measure, as it gives protection to the identities of vulnerable children. I urge the Minister to reconsider her position, and I urge Assembly Members to support the amendments in this group.

Gallai methu â darparu'r cyfarwyddyd angenrheidiol beryglu manylion adnabod plant sy'n cael cinio ysgol am ddim yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Mae hon yn elfen bwysig arall yn y Mesur arfaethedig, gan ei bod yn sicrhau diogelu manylion adnabod plant sy'n agored i niwed. Anogaf y Gweinidog i ailystyried ei safbwynt, a phwysaf ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliannau yn y grŵp hwn.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 40. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 40 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 40: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 40: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 40.
Amendment 40 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 6. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 6.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 6 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 6. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 6. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 6.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 6 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 6 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 6: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane

Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 6.
Amendment 6 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 41. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Paul Davies i gynnig gwelliant 41.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 41. I invite Paul Davies to move amendment 41.

Paul Davies: I move amendment 41 in my name and with the name of Jenny Randerson in support.

Paul Davies: Cynigiau welliant 41 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Jenny Randerson yn ei gefnogi.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 41. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 41 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 41: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 41: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin

Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 41.
Amendment 41 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Yn unol â'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn, symudwn i waredu cyfres o welliannau a drafodwyd eisoes. Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 34. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 34.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 34 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 34. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 34 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 34.
Amendment 34 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 35. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 35.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 35 in my name.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 35. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 35 ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 35.
Amendment 35 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Mae gwelliant 8 wedi methu gan na dderbyniwyd gwelliant 7.

*Methodd gwelliant 8.
Amendment 8 fell.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 13. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 13.

The Presiding Officer: In accordance with the marshalled list, we now come to dispose of a series of amendments already debated. We come to dispose of amendment 34. I invite the Minister to move amendment 34.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 34 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 34 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 34 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 35. I invite the Minister to move amendment 35.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 35 yn fy enw i.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 35 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 34 is therefore agreed.

The Presiding Officer: Amendment 8 falls as amendment 7 was not agreed.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 13. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 13.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 13 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 13 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 13. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 13 ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 13 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 13 is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 13.
Amendment 13 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 14. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 14.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 14. I invite Jenny Randerson to move amendment 14.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 14 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 14 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 14. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 14 ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 14 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 14 is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 14.
Amendment 14 agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Symudwn i waredu gwelliant 36. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 36.

The Presiding Officer: We come to dispose of amendment 36. I invite the Minister to move amendment 36.

Jane Hutt: I move amendment 36 in my name.

Jane Hutt: Cynigiau welliant 36 yn fy enw i.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 36. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff gwelliant 36 ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 36 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 36 is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 36.
Amendment 36 agreed.*

Dyletswyddau Gweinidogion Cymru (Gwelliant 2) Duties on the Welsh Ministers (Amendment 2)

Y Llywydd: Mae'r nawfed grŵp o welliannau yn ymwneud â dyletswyddau Gweinidogion Cymru. Yr unig welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 2, ac mae i'w weld ar dudalen 8 o'r rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn. Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson i gynnig

The Presiding Officer: The ninth group of amendments relates to duties on Welsh Ministers. The only amendment in the group is amendment 2, on page 8 of the marshalled list. I call on Jenny Randerson to move amendment 2.

gwelliant 2.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 2 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Amendment 2 concerns the curriculum. It has a similar principle, but it is a new aspect. For the promotion and education of healthy eating to take place and to be truly effective, it must be done at least in part by the curriculum. There is a role for promotion outside the core curriculum, but the curriculum is bound to be central. Amendment 2 places an important duty on the Welsh Ministers to have regard to the aim of promoting healthy eating and drinking when exercising their functions relating to the curriculum, and in making regulations under section 7.

The Minister tabled an amendment at Stage 2 that removed any duty on the Welsh Ministers in relation to healthy eating and ensured that there is no provision at all for the curriculum to reflect the duties placed on local authorities and governing bodies to promote healthy eating. If there is no obligation in relation to the curriculum, you are striking at the heart of any attempt to promote healthy eating and you are making it much more difficult for schools to include the promotion of healthy eating in the day-to-day work of the school. We all know that schools work within tight constraints; they prioritise things according to whether they have to do them or not. If they do not have a curriculum obligation to do this, schools will inevitably demote its importance.

The Minister's approach in amending the proposed Measure, at Stage 2 and now at Stage 3, has been to remove any statutory role for the Welsh Government to take forward the healthy eating agenda. I know that the Minister will respond, as she did in committee, by saying that she has the powers to do this. My response, as it has been on other aspects of the proposed Measure, would be to say that she may have the powers and I am sure that she will do it, but we are trying to ensure that every Government does it. I

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

Mae gwelliant 2 yn ymwneud â'r cwricwlwm. Mae'r egwyddor yn debyg, ond mae'n agwedd newydd. Er mwyn hyrwyddo a dysgu bwyta'n iach ac er mwyn iddo fod yn wirioneddol effeithiol, rhaid ei wneud yn rhannol o leiaf drwy'r cwricwlwm. Mae cyfle i'w hyrwyddo y tu allan i'r cwricwlwm craidd, ond mae'r cwricwlwm yn rhwym o fod yn ganolog. Mae gwelliant 2 yn gosod dyletswydd bwysig ar Weinidogion Cymru i roi sylw i'r nod o hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed yn iach pan fyddant yn cyflawni eu swyddogaethau sy'n ymwneud â'r cwricwlwm, ac wrth wneud rheoliadau dan adran 7.

Cyflwynodd y Gweinidog welliant yng Ngham 2 a oedd yn dileu unrhyw ddyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru o ran bwyta'n iach ac yn sicrhau nad oes darpariaeth o gwbl i'r cwricwlwm adlewyrchu'r dyletswyddau a osodir ar awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethol i hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach. Os nad oes dyletswydd yng nghyswllt y cwricwlwm, yr ydych yn bwrw ergyd i galon unrhyw ymgais i hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach ac yn ei gwneud yn llawer anos i ysgolion gynnwys hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach yng ngwaith yr ysgol o ddydd i ddydd. Gwyddom i gyd fod ysgolion yn gweithio o fewn cyfyngiadau tynn; mae'r flaenoriaeth a roddant i bethau'n dibynnu ar y cwestiwn a oes rhaid iddynt eu gwneud ai peidio. Os nad oes arnynt rwymedigaeth yn y cwricwlwm i wneud hyn, bydd ysgolion yn anochel yn ei gyfrif yn llai pwysig.

Agwedd y Gweinidog wrth ddiwygio'r Mesur arfaethedig, yng Ngham 2 ac yn awr yng Ngham 3, fu dileu unrhyw rôl statudol i Lywodraeth Cymru fynd â'r agenda bwyta'n iach yn ei blaen. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb, fel y gwnaeth yn y pwyllgor, drwy ddweud bod ganddi'r pwerau i wneud hyn. Fy ymateb i, fel gydag agweddau eraill ar y Mesur arfaethedig, fyddai dweud efallai fod ganddi'r pwerau ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff hyn, ond yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod pob Llywodraeth yn ei wneud. Anogaf

urge Members to support the amendment.

Paul Davies: Again, I am pleased to speak in support of amendment 2, tabled in the name of Jenny Randerson. As has already been said, the amendment adds a new section to the proposed Measure, which imposes additional duties on Welsh Ministers to give due consideration to the promotion of healthy eating and drinking when exercising their functions in relation to the curriculum. It is important that we encompass the promotion of healthy eating and drinking in as many aspects of the curriculum as is practicable. We must encourage pupils to take heed of the benefits of healthy eating and drinking, not only while they are in school, but as a part of their lives. By placing an obligation on Welsh Ministers to give consideration to the promotion of healthy eating and drinking when exercising their functions in relation to the curriculum, we will be incorporating these lessons on a far greater scale. This amendment ensures that the proposed Measure is introduced holistically.

The proposed Measure is a practical Measure, which will promote healthy eating and drinking for pupils while they are in school. However, this amendment will ensure that the promotion of healthy eating and drinking is given due consideration when pupils study the national curriculum. It will ensure that healthy eating and drinking are promoted wherever possible, which will improve the future wellbeing of our children. For that reason, I urge Assembly Members to support this amendment.

Peter Black: I sometimes get the impression, when we discuss legislation, that the Government comes forward with amendments based on what it will do, while we are drafting legislation for future Governments and Ministers. It may well be that, although the current Minister has a clear intent to promote healthy eating as part of her portfolio and general policy approach to this issue, future Ministers may not feel as obliged to do so. That is why it is important that this amendment be placed on the face of this legislation. Unless you put the requirement for Ministers to promote healthy eating on the face of the proposed Measure, you might as well not bother. Why are we

Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Paul Davies: Eto, yr wyf yn falch siarad o blaid gwelliant 2, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jenny Randerson. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, mae'r gwelliant yn ychwanegu adran newydd at y Mesur arfaethedig, sy'n gosod dyletswyddau ychwanegol ar Weinidogion Cymru i roi ystyriaeth ddyledus i hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach pan arferant eu swyddogaethau yng nghyswllt y cwricwlwm. Mae'n bwysig inni gwmpasu hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach mewn cynifer o agweddau ar y cwricwlwm ag sy'n ymarferol. Rhaid inni annog disgyblion i ystyried manteision bwyta ac yfed yn iach, nid yn unig tra maent yn yr ysgol, ond fel rhan o'u bywydau. Drwy osod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i ystyried hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach wrth arfer eu swyddogaethau yng nghyswllt y cwricwlwm, byddwn yn ymgorffori'r gwersi hyn ar raddfa lawer mwy. Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn sicrhau y caiff y Mesur arfaethedig ei gyflwyno'n holistaidd.

Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn Fesur ymarferol, a fydd yn hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach i ddisgyblion tra maent yn yr ysgol. Fodd bynnag, bydd y gwelliant hwn yn sicrhau rhoi ystyriaeth ddyledus i hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach wrth i ddisgyblion astudio'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Bydd yn sicrhau hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach lle bynnag y bo modd, a bydd hynny er lles i'n plant i'r dyfodol. Am y rheswm hwnnw, anogaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn.

Peter Black: Weithiau, caf yr argraff, wrth inni drafod deddfwriaeth, y daw'r Llywodraeth ymlaen â gwelliannau'n seiliedig ar yr hyn y mae hi'n mynd i'w wneud, a ninnau'n drafftio deddfwriaeth ar gyfer Llywodraethau a Gweinidogion y dyfodol. Er bod gan y Gweinidog presennol fwrriad clir i hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach fel rhan o'i phortffolio a'i pholisi cyffredinol ar y mater hwn, efallai'n wir na fydd Gweinidogion yn y dyfodol yn teimlo cymaint o ddyletswydd i wneud. Dyna pam y mae'n bwysig gosod y gwelliant hwn ar wyneb y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Oni roddwch y gofyniad ar Weinidogion i hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig,

talking about a healthy eating agenda for children if, at the same time, we will not go out there to explain the importance of healthy eating, as part of the curriculum, so that they understand what we are trying to achieve with school meals and the food that is available to them in their schools? That is why I hope that this amendment is agreed and that the Minister reverses her decision on the amendment that she put forward, and which was agreed, in Stage 2.

In the Stage 1 inquiry, witnesses from across the board gave strong evidence that healthy eating needs to be integrated into all aspects of school life, be it in the design of the cafeteria or the lunch area or in the standard of the food. The Government must have regard for this in its planning; it must drive forward the agenda that we are setting today. I hope, therefore, that these amendments can be agreed, so that not only this Minister, but future Ministers, have that obligation when they come to consider this matter.

5.50 p.m.

Jane Hutt: There is no question that my ministerial colleagues and I are happy to give guidance on healthy eating, and we have already done so. However, as you said Peter, it is not just about relying on my assurances. Under section 7 of this proposed Measure, we will have enabling powers. That is appropriate; it is the enabling powers that we need. We already have enabling powers to ensure that the curriculum is geared towards promoting healthy eating and wellbeing in general. We need the flexibility that is conferred by an enabling power, which fits in with the current ethos of curriculum legislation—the powers under the Education Act 2002—which we have already used to provide guidance on the curriculum. That has been done in a distinctive way in Wales with regard to personal and social education, science, physical education and the foundation phase, where we have introduced that expectation and the clear guidance on the promotion of healthy eating and living and wellbeing as part of the curriculum.

The promotion of healthy eating and drinking

ni waeth ichi heb â thrafferthu. Pam yr ydym yn sôn am agenda bwyta'n iach i blant os nad awn ni allan i'r byd, ar yr un pryd, i egluro pwysigrwydd bwyta'n iach, fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm, iddynt gael deall beth yr ydym yn ceisio'i gyflawni gyda phrydau ysgol a'r bwyd sydd ar gael iddynt yn eu hysgolion? Dyna pam yr wyf yn gobeithio y cytunir ar y gwelliant hwn ac y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwrth-droi ei phenderfyniad ar y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd ganddi hi, ac a gytunwyd, yng Ngham 2.

Yn yr ymchwiliad yng Ngham 1, rhoddodd tystion o bob safbwynt dystiolaeth gref fod angen integreiddio bwyta'n iach ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd ysgol, boed yn nyluniad y caffeteria neu'r man bwyta cinio neu yn safon y bwyd. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ystyried hyn wrth gynllunio: rhaid iddi yrru'r agenda yr ydym yn ei gosod heddiw yn ei blaen. Gobeithio, felly, y gellir cytuno ar y gwelliannau hyn, fel bod y ddyletswydd honno nid yn unig ar y Gweinidog hwn, ond ar Weinidogion y dyfodol, pan ddeuant i ystyried y mater hwn.

Jane Hutt: Nid oes dim dwywaith nad yw fy nghyd-weinidogion a mi yn hapus i roi arweiniad ynghylch bwyta'n iach, ac yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny eisoes. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedaso, Peter, nid mater o ddibynnu ar fy ngair i'n unig ydyw. Dan adran 7 yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn, bydd gennym bwerau galluogi. Mae hynny'n briodol; y pwerau galluogi sydd arnom eu hangen. Mae gennym eisoes bwerau galluogi i sicrhau bod y cwricwlwm yn anelu at hyrwyddo bwyta'n iach a lles yn gyffredinol. Mae angen yr hyblygrwydd a roddir gan bŵer galluogi, sy'n cydweddu ag ethos deddfu ar y cwricwlwm—y pwerau dan Ddeddf Addysg 2002—yr ydym eisoes wedi'u defnyddio i ddarparu canllawiau ar y cwricwlwm. Gwnaethpwyd hynny yn ein ffordd ein hunain yng Nghymru o safbwynt addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol, gwyddoniaeth, addysg gorfforol a'r cyfnod sylfaen, lle'r ydym wedi cyflwyno'r disgwyliad a'r arweiniad clir ar hyrwyddo byw a bwyta'n iach a lles fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm.

Bydd hyrwyddo bwyta ac yfed iach yn un o'r

will be one of the factors that the Assembly Government will inevitably consider when deciding whether to make regulations under section 7 of the proposed Measure. It is the enabling nature of that power under that section that is appropriate to take forward the spirit of Jenny's proposed Measure.

Jenny Randerson: I urge Members to support the amendment. I believe that the curriculum is at the core of this; it is at the core of getting the message out and ensuring that the message is repeated regularly. Again, I urge Members to support this.

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 2?

Jenny Randerson: Yes.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 2. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

ffactorau y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn anochel yn eu hystyried wrth benderfynu a ddylid gwneud rheoliadau dan adran 7 yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Natur alluogol y pŵer hwnnw dan yr adran honno sy'n briodol ar gyfer bwrw ymlaen yn ysbryd Mesur arfaethedig Jenny.

Jenny Randerson: Anogaf Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant. Credaf fod y cwricwlwm wrth graidd hyn; mae'n greiddiol i sicrhau yr aiff y neges allan ac y caiff ei hailadrodd yn rheolaidd. Eto, anogaf Aelodau i gefnogi hyn.

The Presiding Officer: Do you wish to move to a vote on amendment 2?

Jenny Randerson: Ydwyf.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 2 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will proceed to a vote.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.

Amendment 2: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 25.

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 2.
Amendment 2 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Gan ein bod wedi gwaredu gwelliant 2, yn dilyn y rhestr o welliannau mewn trefn symudwn i waredu gwelliant 4, sy'n rhan o grŵp 3. Yr wyf yn gwahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliant 4 yn ffurfiol.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 4 in my name and with the name of Paul Davies in support.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno ar welliant 4. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelfaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: Given that we have disposed of amendment 2, in accordance with the marshalled list we come to dispose of amendment 4, which is part of group 3. I invite Jenny Randerson formally to move amendment 4.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 4 yn fy enw i a chydag enw Paul Davies yn ei gefnogi.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 4 be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will proceed to a vote.

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 4: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 4.
Amendment 4 not agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Gan ein bod bellach wedi dod i ddiwedd ystyriaeth Cyfnod 3 ar y Mesur Arfaethedig Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru), yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 23.55 a 23.56, yr wyf yn barnu y cytunwyd ar holl adrannau'r Mesur arfaethedig. Dyna ddiwedd ein hystyriaeth Cyfnod 3.

The Presiding Officer: As we have now reached the end of our Stage 3 consideration of the Proposed Health Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure, in accordance with Standing Order Nos. 23.55 and 23.56, I declare that all sections of the proposed Measure are deemed agreed. That concludes the Stage 3 proceedings.

**Cynnig Cyfnod 4 Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23.58 i Gymeradwyo'r Mesur Arfaethedig
Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru)
Stage 4 Standing Order No. 23.58 motion to Approve the Proposed Healthy
Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure**

Jenny Randerson: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales approves the Proposed Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure.

It gives me great pleasure, after two years, to propose that the National Assembly for Wales approves the proposed Measure.

The Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Hutt): I congratulate Jenny on taking the first Member proposed Measure through its various legislative stages. It will reinforce our Government's policies in relation to healthy eating and drinking in maintained schools. From the robust discussion, debate and scrutiny of the proposed Measure, it is clear that everyone is on board with the principle of the legislation. Once again, I congratulate Jenny on this, which is yet another milestone in our 10 years of devolution.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf am gychwyn arfer da yn y Cynulliad o beidio â rhoi'r gair olaf i'r Gweinidog. Felly, yr wyf yn rhoi'r gair olaf i Jenny Randerson, yr Aelod sy'n gyfrifol am y Mesur arfaethedig.

Jenny Randerson: I shall take advantage of it, because it is not a situation that will occur often. I take the opportunity again of thanking the Minister and her officials for their co-operation and assistance on this, and of repeating my heartfelt thanks to the officials of the Assembly Parliamentary Service, who have provided their expertise. As the pioneer in this process, I started out thinking that I had to do it myself. I did think that someone might draft it for me, but I did not realise that I was going to get the tremendous extent of expert advice that has been provided to me.

It has taken two years; it has been enormously time-consuming, but it is very

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru)

Mae'n rhoi pleser mawr imi, ar ôl dwy flynedd, gynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo'r Mesur arfaethedig.

Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Hutt): Hoffwn longyfarch Jenny ar fynd â'r Mesur arfaethedig cyntaf gan Aelod drwy ei wahanol gamau deddfu. Bydd yn atgyfnerthu polisïau ein Llywodraeth ynglŷn â bwyta ac yfed yn iach mewn ysgolion a gynhelir. O'r trafod, y dadlau a'r craffu grymus a gafwyd ar y Mesur arfaethedig, mae'n amlwg fod pawb yn derbyn egwyddor y ddeddfwriaeth. Unwaith eto, llongyfarchiadau i Jenny am hyn, sy'n garreg filltir arall eto yn ein 10 mlynedd o ddatganoli.

The Presiding Officer: I want to establish good practice in the Assembly by not giving the Minister the last word. Therefore, I give the last word to Jenny Randerson, the Member responsible for the proposed Measure.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf am fanteisio ar hynny, oherwydd nid yw'n sefyllfa sy'n codi'n aml. Cymeraf y cyfle eto i ddiolch i'r Gweinidog a'i swyddogion am eu cydweithrediad a'u cymorth gyda hyn, ac i ailadrodd fy niolch o galon i swyddogion Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad, sydd wedi cynnig eu harbenigedd. Fel yr arloeswr yn y broses hon, dechreuais gan feddwl ei bod yn rhaid imi ei wneud fy hun. Meddyliais efallai y byddai rhywun yn ei ddrafftio ar fy rhan, ond nid oeddwn yn sylweddoli y byddwn yn cael y cyngor aruthrol sydd wedi ei ddarparu imi.

Mae wedi cymryd dwy flynedd; mae wedi cymryd llawer iawn o amser, ond mae'n

worthwhile. I believe that it sets us a new level from which we can launch further policy when the Minister's pilot schemes come to an end; it dovetails very well in with the timetable for that. It will receive Royal Assent, hopefully, in October, which means that it will be ready for the Minister to produce all of the guidance that she says that she will produce—although she does not have to—for the start of the following school year, in September. I believe that we are doing a very good thing for the future health of our young people and our nation. Thank you all for your support. [*Applause.*]

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw derbyn y Mesur Arfaethedig Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru). A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (Jeff Cuthbert) i'r Gadair am 5.57 p.m.
The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (Jeff Cuthbert) took the Chair at 5.57 p.m.*

Dadl am Orchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol Arfaethedig Joyce Watson ynghylch Arwynebau Caled

Debate on Joyce Watson's Proposed Legislative Competence Order on Hard Surfaces

Joyce Watson: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.50, agrees that Joyce Watson may lay a proposed Order, to give effect to the outline proposed Order provided on 23 January 2009 under Standing Order No. 22.48, and an explanatory memorandum. (NDM4245)

I start by thanking everyone who has helped me to realise this proposal for a legislative competence Order. The whole process has been quite a learning curve, and over the past few weeks and months, I have received a huge amount of support from organisations, including the Environment Agency and Welsh Water, but also from individuals working in local planning offices and the construction industry. I have talked to people

hollol werth chweil. Credaf ei fod yn gosod lefel newydd inni ar gyfer cychwyn polisi pellach pan ddaw cynlluniau peilot y Gweinidog i ben; mae'n cyd-fynd yn dda iawn â'r amserlen ar gyfer hynny. Rhoddir y Cydsyniad Brenhinol iddo, gobeithio, ym mis Hydref, sy'n golygu y bydd yn barod i'r Gweinidog gynhyrchu'r holl ganllawiau y mae hi'n dweud y bydd yn eu cynhyrchu—er nad oes raid iddi—ar gyfer dechrau'r flwyddyn ysgol ganlynol, ym mis Medi. Credaf ein bod yn gwneud peth da iawn ar gyfer iechyd ein pobl ifanc a'n cenedl i'r dyfodol. Diolch ichi i gyd am eich cefnogaeth. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the Proposed Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are no objections. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

Joyce Watson: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.50, yn cytuno y caiff Joyce Watson osod Gorchymyn arfaethedig, i weithredu'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig amlinellol a ddarparwyd ar 23 Ionawr 2009 dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.48, a memorandwm esboniadol. (NDM4245)

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi fy helpu i wireddu'r cynnig hwn am Orchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Mae'r broses gyfan wedi bod yn dipyn o gromlin ddysgu, ac yn yr ychydig wythnosau a'r misoedd diwethaf, yr wyf wedi cael llawer iawn o gefnogaeth gan sefydliadau, gan gynnwys Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Dŵr Cymru, ond hefyd gan unigolion sy'n gweithio mewn swyddfeydd cynllunio lleol a'r diwydiant

whose homes and businesses have been ruined by flood water and learnt more about permeable materials and sustainable drainage systems—or SUDS, as they are called—than I probably ever need to know.

This afternoon, I will set out how the increase in hard surfaces has led to an increase in surface water flooding, why existing legislation and guidance needs strengthening, and why I think that this proposal is the best vehicle to achieve change. I look forward to hearing what other Members have to say this afternoon and I hope that I will be able to answer any questions that colleagues may have.

The heavy rainfall that we have experienced in the last two summers—which we have seen again, recently—has brought into sharp focus the need to take a fresh look at the way in which we plan our drainage. The Environment Agency, as part of its review after the floods two years ago, judged that two-thirds of the 57,000 homes affected were flooded by surface water run-off as opposed to river flooding. The Government's own risk assessment figures, published last month, suggested that more than 10 million people in the UK are now at risk of flooding. The Foresight Future Flooding report estimates that surface water flooding costs around £270 million per year, with major incidents costing into the billions. In my own area of Mid and West Wales, cases of flooding seem to be on the increase. When I spoke to the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service, it told me that it had attended 251 incidences of flooding in 2006-07, and 486 incidences in 2008-09.

18.00 p.m.

Climate change scientists predict that, over the next few decades, winters will generally be wetter, and the number and intensity of extreme storms will increase. By the 2080s, winter rainfall could have increased by 10 or 30 per cent, and rainfall intensity by up to 20 per cent. That will mean that we can expect to see more of the sort of downpours that

adeiladu. Yr wyf wedi siarad â phobl y difethwyd eu cartrefi a'u busnesau gan ddŵr llifogydd, ac yr wyf wedi dysgu mwy am ddefnyddiau athraidd a systemau draenio cynaliadwy—neu SUDS, fel y'u gelwir—nag y bydd angen imi ei wybod byth, mae'n debyg.

Y prynhawn yma, amlinellaf y modd y mae'r cynnydd mewn arwynebau caled wedi arwain at gynnydd mewn llifogydd dŵr wyneb, pam y mae angen cryfhau'r ddeddfwriaeth a'r canllawiau presennol, a pham y credaf mai'r cynnig hwn yw'r ffordd orau o sicrhau newid. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed beth sydd gan Aelodau eraill i'w ddweud y prynhawn yma, a gobeithio y gallaf ateb unrhyw gwestiynau a fydd gan gyd-Aelodau.

Mae'r glaw trwm yr ydym wedi'i gael yn ystod y ddau haf diwethaf—yr ydym wedi'i weld eto, yn ddiweddar—wedi hoelio sylw ar yr angen am edrych o'r newydd ar y modd yr ydym yn cynllunio'n systemau draenio. Barnodd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, fel rhan o'i hadolygiad wedi'r llifogydd ddwy flynedd yn ôl, fod dwy ran o dair o'r 57,000 o gartrefi yr effeithiwyd arnynt wedi dioddef llifogydd yn sgil dŵr ffo wyneb yn hytrach na gorlif afonydd. Awgrymodd ffigurau asesu risg y Llywodraeth ei hun, a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf, fod dros 10 miliwn o bobl yn y DU bellach yn agored i risg llifogydd. Mae adroddiad Foresight ar lifogydd y dyfodol yn amcangyfrif bod llifogydd dŵr wyneb yn costio rhyw £270 miliwn y flwyddyn, a chost digwyddiadau mawr yn codi i'r biliynau. Yn fy ardal i, Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, mae llifogydd i'w gweld ar gynnydd. Pan siaradais â Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, dywedwyd wrthyf fod y gwasanaeth wedi delio â 251 o achosion o lifogydd yn 2006-07, a 486 o achosion yn 2008-09.

Mae gwyddonwyr sy'n arbenigo ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd yn rhagweld y bydd gaeafau'n wlypach ar y cyfan yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, ac y bydd nifer y stormydd eithafol a'u dwyster yn cynyddu. Erbyn y 2080au, gallai glaw gaeaf fod wedi cynyddu 10 neu 30 y cant, a gallai dwyster y glaw fod hyd at 20 y cant yn fwy. Bydd

caused this havoc. We have to act now if we are going to cope with those changes in weather patterns. Environmental experts agree that we have concreted over too much of our living space, leaving fewer natural drainage routes for heavy rainfall. When I spoke to representatives from Welsh Water, they showed me an example of this urban creep in a housing development in Cardiff. In that one estate, over 25 years, the amount of extra, non-permeable surface put down by householders increased by 20 per cent. We know that when homeowners pave over their gardens, it increases the area connected to the drainage system, which has resulted in the run-off, in some towns, now exceeding what was allowed for when the drainage systems were originally designed. We end up with surface water flooding and overland pollution.

What can we do to reduce surface water run-off? In discussions that I have had with environmental groups and planning officers, agreement has coalesced around the need to make it more difficult for homeowners to lay impermeable surfaces. That was also one of the main findings of the Pitt review, which recommended that householders should no longer be able to lay those surfaces in their gardens without planning permission. The LCO would give Wales the power to make a Measure to that effect. At present, legislation only covers flooding from rivers and the sea, leaving an obvious gap in respect of surface water. In Wales, there are no planning restrictions for hard surfaces on existing premises, and while there are some restrictions for new developments, it is only in the form of guidance, and therefore can be vague and difficult to enforce. TAN 15 is the main guidance, but even that does not apply to existing developments. In other words, you or I can tarmac over our drives or concrete our gardens without obtaining planning permission or any thought of how to deal with the water run-off. The Westminster Government is currently consulting on the flood and water management Bill, which is looking at some of those issues. However, it is in the early stages, and we do not know

hynny'n golygu y gallwn ddisgwyl gweld mwy o gawodydd trwm fel yr un a achosodd y llanastr hwn. Rhaid inni wneud rhywbeth yn awr os ydym i ddygymod â'r newidiadau hynny ym mhatrymau'r tywydd. Mae arbenigwyr amgylcheddol yn cytuno ein bod wedi gosod concrid dros lawer gormod o'n lle byw, gan adael llai o lwybrau traenio naturiol ar gyfer cawodydd trwm. Pan siaradais â chynrychiolwyr o gwmni Dŵr Cymru, dangosasant imi enghraifft o'r ymgripiad trefol mewn datblygiad tai yng Nghaerdydd. Yn yr un ystad honno, dros gyfnod o 25 mlynedd, gwelwyd cynnydd o 20 y cant yn yr arwynebedd anhydraidd ychwanegol a osodwyd gan ddeiliaid tai. Pan fydd perchenogion cartrefi'n palmantu eu gerddi, mae mwy o arwynebedd yn cael ei gysylltu â'r system ddraenio, ac mae hynny wedi golygu bod mwy o ddŵr ffo, mewn rhai trefi, nag y caniatwyd ar ei gyfer pan gynlluniwyd y systemau traenio yn wreiddiol. Yr hyn sydd gennym yn y diwedd yw llifogydd dŵr wyneb a llygredd trostir.

Beth y gallwn ei wneud i leihau dŵr ffo? Y farn gyffredinol mewn trafodaethau yr wyf wedi eu cael gyda grwpiau amgylcheddol a swyddogion cynllunio oedd bod angen ei gwneud yn anos i berchenogion cartrefi osod arwynebau anhydraidd. Dyna hefyd un o brif ddarganfyddiadau adolygiad Pitt, a oedd yn argymhell na ddylai deiliaid cartrefi allu gorchuddio'r arwynebau hynny yn eu gerddi o hyn ymlaen heb ganiatâd cynllunio. Byddai'r LCO yn rhoi pŵer i Gymru lunio Mesur i'r perwyl hwnnw. Ar hyn o bryd, llifogydd o afonydd a'r môr yn unig sy'n cael eu hystyried yn y ddeddfwriaeth, ac mae hynny'n gadael bwlch amlwg o ran dŵr ffo. Yng Nghymru, nid oes cyfyngiadau cynllunio ar gyfer arwynebau caled ar eiddo sy'n bodoli'n barod, ac er bod rhai cyfyngiadau ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd, ar ffurf canllawiau yn unig y maent, felly, gallant fod yn amwys ac yn anodd eu gorfodi. TAN 15 yw'r prif ganllaw, ond nid yw hwnnw hyd yn oed yn berthnasol i ddatblygiadau sy'n bodoli'n barod. Mewn geiriau eraill, gallwch chi neu fi osod tarmac dros ein rhodfeydd neu goncrit dros ein gerddi heb orfod cael caniatâd cynllunio na meddwl o gwbl sut i ddelio â'r dŵr ffo. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â'r Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr, sy'n

what it will look like when it is finished, and even if it will get that far. The scope of the Assembly to influence Westminster legislation is, as we all know, limited. The proposed LCO, if it is given leave to proceed, would enable the Assembly to not only consolidate existing law and guidance on flood prevention, but to strengthen it to meet the future challenge.

I hope that Members on all sides will support it and allow it to progress to the next stage for consultation and scrutiny, because I see it as a real opportunity for Wales to take a genuinely distinctive and progressive approach to tackling flooding. I will leave it there because I know that colleagues will want to ask questions and raise some points.

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): Thank you, Joyce, for raising these important issues. I know that you, my officials and your office have worked together closely over the last few months to bring us to where we are today. As you know, I am very supportive of the concern that underlies this proposal, and we would, as I have said to you, agree to a legislative competence Order if that proves necessary in order to achieve what we want. However, as you have already outlined, the UK Government flood and water management Bill will be presented to Parliament, which will give us the powers to meet the policy objectives that you outline, and which is in addition to the work that we can undertake ourselves under our existing powers in relation to planning. We do want to tackle the issues that you have identified on both hard surfaces and sustainable urban drainage systems. In fact, in the strategic policy position statement on water that I published some months ago, we said clearly that we want to support sustainable urban drainage systems. The new phenomenon of 'urban creep' was identified in the 2007 Pitt review, and describes a situation whereby small-scale developments lead to a cumulative increase

edrych ar rai o'r materion hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gynnar yn y broses ymgynghori, ac ni wyddom sut olwg fydd ar y Mesur pan fydd wedi ei gwblhau, na hyd yn oed a fydd yn mynd cyn belled â hynny. Fel y gwyddom i gyd, nid oes llawer y gall y Cynulliad ei wneud i ddylanwadu ar ddeddfwriaeth San Steffan. Byddai'r LCO arfaethedig, os caniateir iddo fynd yn ei flaen, yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i gydgyfnerthu'r gyfraith a'r canllawiau presennol ar atal llifogydd, a hefyd i'w cryfhau er mwyn dygymod â her y dyfodol.

Gobeithio y bydd Aelodau ar bob ochr yn ei gefnogi ac yn caniatáu iddo symud ymlaen i'r cam nesaf ar gyfer ymgynghori a chraffu, oherwydd yr wyf fi'n ei weld fel cyfle gwirioneddol i Gymru fynd i'r afael â llifogydd mewn ffordd gwbl nodedig a blaengar. Yr wyf am adael pethau yn y fan yna, oherwydd gwn y bydd Aelodau eraill yn awyddus i ofyn cwestiynau a chodi rhai pwyntiau.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Diolch ichi, Joyce, am godi'r pwyntiau pwysig hyn. Gwn eich bod chi, fy swyddogion a'ch swyddfa chi wedi gweithio'n agos gyda'ch gilydd yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf i ddod â ni i'r sefyllfa yr ydym ynnddi heddiw. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i'r pryder sydd wrth wraidd y cynnig hwn, ac fel yr wyf wedi ei ddweud wrthy'ch, cytunaf â Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol os bydd angen hynny er mwyn cyflawni'n hamcanion. Fodd bynnag, fel yr ydych wedi ei amlinellu'n barod, bydd y Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr gan Lywodraeth y DU yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Senedd, a bydd hynny'n rhoi inni'r pwerau i gyflawni'r amcanion polisi yr ydych yn eu hamlinellu, sy'n ychwanegol at y gwaith y gallwn ei wneud ein hunain dan ein pwerau presennol mewn cysylltiad â chynllunio. Mae arnom eisiau mynd i'r afael â'r materion a nodwyd gennych ynglŷn ag arwynebau caled a systemau traenio trefol cynaliadwy. Mewn gwirionedd, yn y datganiad sefyllfa ar y polisi strategol ar ddŵr, a gyhoeddais ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, dywedasom yn glir fod arnom eisiau cefnogi systemau traenio trefol cynaliadwy. Clustnodwyd ffenomenon newydd yr 'ymgripiad trefol' yn adolygiad

in run-off to the sewer system that then exacerbates flooding, and it is a particular issue that we need to look at. However, it is also important to say that, since it is becoming increasingly significant in the context of climate change, the issue for the Government is how to secure the policy objective at the earliest opportunity.

Introducing controls over the loss of front gardens is something that we can do in Wales by using secondary legislation, by making alterations to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, which, essentially, means that developments defined in the Order can take place without being subject to a planning application. As you said in your contribution, householders currently face few barriers to increasing the amount of hard-standing surfaces in their property. Some people have approached me to ask why we did not do the same thing as England, which put in place a limited restriction. However, that limited restriction, which requires surfacing in front of a dwelling in excess of five square metres to be porous or drained to a porous surface within a site, does not prevent cumulative increases to the hard surface area over time. It does not prevent direct run-off from new side or rear paved areas.

Therefore, taking the point that we can lead on this issue in Wales, I have instructed officials to consider how we can extend porous requirements to drives at the sides of dwellings or patios, and whether it might be possible to limit cumulative additions and further 'urban creep'. I intend to launch a package of coherent changes to household permitted development, including a section on hard surfaces, for consultation this autumn.

The second theme was about how to secure more sustainable urban drainage systems. Once again, urgent changes are needed to alter the current automatic right of a developer to connect to water infrastructure and also to address another key barrier to the

Pitt yn 2007, ac y mae'n disgrifio sefyllfa lle mae datblygiadau ar raddfa fach yn arwain at gynydd cronus mewn dŵr ffo i'r system garthffosiaeth, sydd wedyn yn ychwanegu at broblem llifogydd, ac mae'n fater penodol y mae angen inni edrych arno. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig dweud hefyd, gan fod hyn yn dod yn fwyfwy pwysig yng nghyd-destun y newid yn yr hinsawdd, mai'r broblem i'r Llywodraeth yw sut i gyflawni amcan y polisi cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Mae cyflwyno rheolaeth dros golli gerddi blaen yn rhywbeth y gallwn ei wneud yng Nghymru drwy ddefnyddio is-ddeddfwriaeth, drwy wneud newidiadau yng Ngorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Datblygu Cyffredinol a Ganiateir) 1995, sydd, yn y bôn, yn golygu nad oes angen cais cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiadau sy'n cael eu diffinio yn y Gorchymyn. Fel y dywedasoeh yn eich cyfraniad, nid oes llawer i rwystr deiliaid cartrefi rhag gorchuddio mwy o dir ag arwynebau caled ar hyn o bryd. Mae rhai pobl wedi cysylltu â mi i ofyn pam na wnaethom yr un peth â Lloegr, lle cyflwynwyd rhai cyfyngiadau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cyfyngiadau hynny, sy'n nodi y dylai wyneb caled y tu blaen i annedd sy'n fwy na phum medr sgwâr fod yn hydraidd neu'n cael ei draenio i arwyneb hydraidd o fewn safle, yn atal deiliaid rhag rhoi wyneb caled dros fwy o dir ymhen amser. Nid yw'n atal dŵr ffo sy'n rhedeg yn uniongyrchol o ardaloedd newydd sydd wedi eu gorchuddio yn yr ochr neu yn y cefn.

Felly, gan gymryd y pwynt y gallwn arwain ar y mater hwn yng Nghymru, yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r swyddogion ystyried sut y gallwn ymestyn gofynion hydraidd i rodfeydd ar ochrau anheddau neu batios. Mae'n bosibl y byddai hynny'n cyfyngu ychwanegiadau cronus a rhagor o 'ymgripiad trefol'. Bwriadaf lansio pecyn o newidiadau cydlynol mewn datblygiadau a ganiateir mewn cartrefi, gan gynnwys adran ar arwynebau caled, ar gyfer ymgynghori yn yr hydref.

Yr oedd yr ail thema'n ymwneud â'r modd i sicrhau mwy o systemau traenio trefol cynaliadwy. Unwaith eto, mae angen newidiadau ar frys er mwyn newid yr hawl awtomatig sydd gan ddatblygwyr ar hyn o bryd i gysylltu â seilwaith dŵr, a hefyd i roi

take-up of SUDS, which is the need to ensure their adoption by a responsible authority to ensure that they are properly maintained. Changes to primary legislation would be needed to address this issue. It could be done either through a UK Government Bill or via the LCO that you propose. However, the flood and water management Bill is much bigger than the LCO that you propose. It is important that we do this in the most coherent manner possible. This may mean that the LCO that you propose may not be necessary in Wales.

As you know, the flood and water management Bill is currently out to consultation. We are consulting on who would be best placed to fulfil the role of the SUDS adopting body, such as local authorities or the water companies. We have secured provisions in the Bill that would allow us to adopt a flexible approach in Wales. In relation to the dialogue with our colleagues in Westminster, we have had a productive dialogue about the areas in which we would want to see provision in Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: Is the Bill that you have just mentioned a draft Bill that is out for consultation and therefore not formally before either of the Houses of Parliament at the moment? The reason that I ask that question is that, bearing in mind that we are rapidly coming to the end of this UK parliamentary term and that there will be a general election no later than next spring, is there not a risk that parliamentary time will run out? An LCO, if given priority by the Assembly Government, could get through the Westminster processes before the parliamentary term expires. Is there not a risk that we would lose this in its entirety because parliamentary time will simply run out?

Jane Davidson: There would be a risk if I was not supporting it in principle. However, I am supporting it in principle, as is the Assembly Government, in order to meet that specific circumstance. The flood and water management Bill is out to pre-legislative consultation at the moment. There is a

sylw i ffactor pwysig arall sy'n atal datblygiad systemau traenio cynaliadwy, sef yr angen i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu mabwysiadu gan awdurdod cyfrifol er mwyn sicrhau eu cynnal a'u cadw'n briodol. Byddai angen newidiadau mewn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol er mwyn rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn. Gellid gwneud hyn drwy Fesur gan Lywodraeth y DU neu drwy'r LCO a gynigir gennych chi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr yn llawer mwy na'r LCO a gynigir gennych chi. Mae'n bwysig inni wneud hyn yn y modd mwyaf cydlynol sy'n bosibl. Gall hyn olygu na fydd angen yr LCO a gynigir gennych yng Nghymru.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae ymgynghori'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd ar y Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â phwy fyddai yn y sefyllfa orau i gyflawni rôl y corff mabwysiadu systemau traenio cynaliadwy, megis awdurdodau lleol neu'r cwmnïau dŵr. Yr ydym wedi sicrhau darpariaethau yn y Mesur hwnnw a fyddai'n caniatáu inni fabwysiadu dull hyblyg yng Nghymru. O ran y drafodaeth gyda'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan, yr ydym wedi cael trafodaeth gynhyrchiol ynglŷn â'r ardaloedd lle byddem yn hoffi gweld darpariaeth yng Nghymru.

Jonathan Morgan: A yw'r Mesur yr ydych newydd gyfeirio ato yn Fesur drafft sydd wedi'i gyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghori ac nad yw, felly, yn ffurfiol gerbron Tŷ'r Cyffredin na Thŷ'r Arglwyddi ar hyn o bryd? Rhaid imi ofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw, oherwydd a ninnau'n prysur agosáu at ddiwedd y tymor seneddol hwn yn y DU, ac yn debygol o gael etholiad cyffredinol y gwanwyn nesaf fan bellaf, onid oes perygl na fydd digon o amser seneddol ar ôl? Gallai LCO, os rhoddir blaenoriaeth iddo gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, fynd drwy brosesau San Steffan cyn i'r tymor seneddol ddod i ben. Onid oes perygl y byddem yn colli hyn yn gyfan gwbl gan nad oes digon o amser seneddol ar ôl?

Jane Davidson: Byddai perygl pe na bawn yn ei gefnogi mewn egwyddor. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ei gefnogi mewn egwyddor, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hefyd, oherwydd yr amgylchiadau penodol hynny. Mae ymgynghori cyn y broses ddeddfu ar y Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr yn digwydd ar hyn o

commitment, which has already been announced by the UK Government in its announcement on legislation at the end of June, that this will be a fifth-session Bill. Therefore, the UK Government is looking to bring it forward before the election.

6.10 p.m.

As an Assembly Government, we are saying that we are confident that we will secure the additional powers that we need through provisions in the flood and water management Bill, which has a range of other propositions that I know your colleague, Darren Millar, would like to see activated. However, because it may not feature in the UK Government's fifth legislative programme, which is due to be published in November, we are prepared to give this proposal in-principle support at this stage, but we would say to the Member proposing it that we believe that the subsequent proposed Order should only be moved to the next stage if the UK Government's flood and water management Bill does not go forward in the autumn, because that would be a far quicker route to achieving the outcome that we need. We want to ensure that we have the best possible outcome as quickly as possible in this context.

Huw Lewis: Thank you deputy Deputy Presiding Officer—I am not quite sure of your title. I hope that it is fair to say that, in the Chamber, there is broad consensus on, and acceptance of, the threat posed by climate change. You could argue that it is the biggest and most serious long-term challenge facing policy makers across the globe today. We are entering an era when every policy and Government decision will be viewed through the prism of its environmental impact. As we seek to rise to that challenge, it is macro-environmental policy, namely taking steps to reduce our carbon and ecological footprints and changing the way in which we generate and use energy, which will often, rightly, be our focus. However, we must continue to look at how we can adapt our existing built environment, for example, to ready ourselves for the changes in climate that will come and to help to mitigate their effects.

bryd. Cafwyd ymrwymiad, sydd eisoes wedi ei gyhoeddi gan Lywodraeth y DU yn ei chyhoeddiad ar ddeddfwriaeth ddiweddedd mis Mehefin, y bydd hwn yn Fesur pumed sesiwn. Felly, mae Llywodraeth y DU yn awyddus i'w gyflwyno cyn yr etholiad.

Fel Llywodraeth Cynulliad, yr ydym yn dweud ein bod yn hyderus y cawn y pwerau ychwanegol y mae arnom eu hangen drwy ddarpariaethau yn y Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr, sy'n cynnwys nifer o gynigion eraill y gwn y byddai eich cyd-Aelod, Darren Millar, yn hoffi gweld eu rhoi ar waith. Fodd bynnag, gan ei bod yn bosibl na fydd wedi'i gynnwys ym mhumed rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol Llywodraeth y DU, a gaiff ei chyhoeddi fis Tachwedd, yr ydym yn barod i roi cefnogaeth mewn egwyddor i'r cynnig hwn yn awr. Fodd bynnag, byddem yn dweud wrth yr Aelod sy'n ei gynnig ein bod yn credu y dylai'r Gorchymyn a gynigir fynd rhagddo i'r cam nesaf dim ond os na fydd Mesur rheoli llifogydd a dŵr Llywodraeth y DU yn mynd rhagddo yn yr hydref, oherwydd byddai hynny'n llwybr llawer cyflymach i sicrhau'r canlyniad y mae arnom ei angen. Mae arnom eisiau sicrhau ein bod yn cael y canlyniad gorau posibl cyn gynted â phosibl yn y cyd-destun hwn.

Huw Lewis: Diolch ichi ddirprwy Ddirprwy Lywydd—nid wyf yn hollol siŵr beth yw eich teitl. Gobeithio'i bod yn deg dweud ein bod ni yma yn y Siambr yn cydnabod bygythiad y newid yn yr hinsawdd a bod consensws cyffredinol arno. Gallech ddadlau mai dyma'r her hirdymor fwyaf a'r un fwyaf difrifol sy'n wynebu llunwyr polisïau ar hyd a lled y byd heddiw. Yr ydym yn dechrau ar gyfnod pan fydd pob polisi a phob penderfyniad a wneir gan y Llywodraeth yn cael ei weld drwy brism ei effaith amgylcheddol. Wrth inni geisio wynebu'r her honno, bydd yn rhaid inni ganolbwyntio'n aml, yn gwbl briodol, ar bolisi macro-amgylcheddol, sef cymryd camau i leihau ein hól troed carbon a'n hól troed ecolegol, ac i newid y ffordd yr ydym yn cynhyrchu ac yn defnyddio ynni. Serch hynny, rhaid inni ddal i ystyried sut y gallwn addasu ein hamgylchedd adeiledig presennol, er enghraifft, er mwyn paratoi ein hunain ar

gyfer y newidiadau a fydd yn digwydd yn yr hinsawdd ac i helpu lleihau eu heffeithiau.

The steps that Joyce has proposed, which could see thousands of homes protected from surface water flooding, seem to me an eminently sensible extension of that kind of micro-environmental-policy approach, and I commend them. I also commend Joyce for bringing them forward. This is a well-researched, sensible, readily achievable proposed change and it deserves the support of the whole Chamber.

Mae'r camau a gynigiwyd gan Joyce, a allai weld miloedd o gartrefi'n cael eu diogelu rhag llyfogydd dŵr wyneb, yn ymddangos i mi fel estyniad synhwyrol iawn o'r math hwnnw o ddull polisi micro-amgylcheddol, ac yr wyf yn eu canmol. Yr wyf hefyd yn canmol Joyce am eu cyflwyno. Mae hwn yn newid arfaethedig synhwyrol, sydd wedi ei ymchwilio'n dda. Gellir ei gyflawni'n rhwydd ac y mae'n haeddu cefnogaeth y Siambr gyfan.

On the principle of Member proposed LCOs being potentially put into the sidings and cold-shouldered because of something that the UK Government or Assembly Government may intend to do at some point in the future, that is simply not good enough. If the proposal, like this one, is internally coherent and would lead to good Welsh law, it should proceed. We should not gamble on the timetable of Westminster politics. It is simply not good enough for backbench Assembly Members' legislative proposals to be shunted aside on the basis that their wishes may be able to be accommodated at some future point. The whole point of Member proposed legislation is that backbench Members should pursue their enthusiasm, make it real, and take it to a good legal conclusion. There is no impediment to what Joyce is intending to do this afternoon, and we should support it and vote for it.

O ran yr egwyddor y gallai Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig Aelodau gael eu rhoi o'r neilltu a'u hanwybyddu oherwydd rhywbeth y gall Llywodraeth y DU neu Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fwriadu ei wneud rywbryd yn y dyfodol o bosibl, nid yw hynny'n ddigon da. Os yw'r cynnig, fel yr un yma, yn ystyrlon yn fewnol ac os byddai'n arwain at gyfraith Gymreig dda, dylai fynd yn ei flaen. Ni ddylem gymryd risg gydag amserlen gwleidyddiaeth San Steffan. Nid yw'n ddigon da fod cynigion deddfwriaethol Aelodau meinciau cefn y Cynulliad yn cael eu rhoi o'r neilltu oherwydd ei bod yn bosibl y gellid cyflawni eu dymuniadau rywbryd yn y dyfodol. Holl bwrpas deddfwriaethol arfaethedig Aelod yw y dylai Aelodau meinciau cefn ddefnyddio'u brwdfrydedd, ei wireddu, a chael canlyniad cyfreithiol da iddo. Nid oes dim i rwystro'r hyn y mae Joyce yn bwriadu ei wneud y prynhawn yma, a dylem ei gefnogi a phleidleisio o'i blaid.

Angela Burns: I thank Joyce for bringing forward this proposal. I agree with Huw: it is well thought out, and I like it because it is tactical. Rather than giving the usual amount of waffle that is generated by Governments in Cardiff or Westminster, it requires an action. It has a nice, concise objective, and I support that.

Angela Burns: Hoffwn ddiolch i Joyce am gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn. Cytunaf â Huw: mae wedi ei ystyried yn ofalus, ac yr wyf yn ei hoffi gan ei fod yn dactegol. Yn hytrach na'r malu awyr arferol a gynhyrchir gan Lywodraethau yng Nghaerdydd neu San Steffan, mae'n galw am weithredu. Mae iddo amcan cryno, da ac yr wyf yn cefnogi hynny.

As many have said, flooding is a terrible issue. The incidence is growing as a consequence of climate change and it is incredibly devastating for the people who suffer as a result of it. As a member of the Sustainability Committee, I met a group of people in Whitland who have paved over

Fel y mae nifer wedi ei ddweud, mae llyfogydd yn fater dychrynlyd. Mae nifer yr achosion o lifogydd ar gynnydd oherwydd y newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac mae'n cael effaith ddifrifol ar y bobl sy'n dioddef o ganlyniad iddo. Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, cyfarfûm â grŵp o bobl yn Hendy-gwyn sydd

their driveways, and now the rain at the top of the hill comes hurtling down the road and floods everybody at the bottom. Therefore, this is a key proposal that we can certainly look at.

However, a bit like the Minister, I am slightly concerned as to whether we need an LCO to achieve this objective. The new ministerial interim planning policy statements on planning for sustainable buildings expect certain building standards to be met and I understand that the level 3 code for sustainable homes includes a mandatory element for the management of surplus water run-off and also that the technical guidance includes provision that all hard surfaces should be pervious. Secondly, as we have already discussed, there is consultation in relation to the draft flood and water management Bill on the development of national standards on an approved system for surface water drainage systems and on requirements for local authorities to adopt and maintain those drainage systems. Therefore, if the Bill does become law, it should introduce a legal requirement for sustainable drainage to be implemented.

Finally, I understand that the Minister is seeking the devolution of building regulations. In her statement on 12 May 2009, the Minister stated that the Welsh Assembly Government had entered the final stages of negotiation with the UK Government. It seems to me that once building regulations are devolved, they could provide an alternative legal basis for the introduction of a requirement for permeable surfaces to be provided when new buildings are constructed in Wales. I appreciate that the aim of this proposal for a legislative competence Order is to target existing households also. However, I wonder if that could again be more easily be done through planning guidance, in much the same way as England has issued planning guidance on this very recently. Again, when our new planning regulations come through, that might be another way of achieving the same aims.

I cannot emphasise enough how much we, as the Welsh Conservatives, concur with Huw's statements on the importance of backbenchers being able to bring forward

wedi palmantu'r ffyrdd at eu tai, ac erbyn hyn mae'r glaw ar ben y rhiw yn llifo i lawr y ffordd ac yn achosi llifogydd i bawb sydd ar y gwaelod. Felly, mae hwn yn gynnig pwysig y gallwn yn sicr edrych arno.

Fodd bynnag, fel y Gweinidog i raddau, nid wyf yn hollol siŵr a oes arnom angen LCO i gyflawni'r amcan hwn. Mae datganiadau polisi cynllunio interim newydd y gweinidog ar gynllunio ar gyfer adeiladau cynaliadwy yn disgwyl i safonau adeiladu arbennig gael eu bodloni, a deallaf fod cod lefel 3 ar gyfer cartrefi cynaliadwy yn cynnwys elfen orfodol ar gyfer rheoli dŵr ffo dros ben, a hefyd fod y canllawiau technegol yn cynnwys darpariaeth y dylai pob arwyneb caled fod yn hydraiddd. Yn ail, fel y trafodasom eisoes, mae yna ymgynghori mewn perthynas â drafft y Mesur Rheoli Llifogydd a Dŵr ar ddatblygu safonau cenedlaethol ar system gymeradwy ar gyfer systemau traenio dŵr wyneb, ac ar ofynion i awdurdodau lleol fabwysiadu'r systemau traenio hynny a'u cynnal a'u cadw. Felly, os daw'r Mesur yn gyfraith, dylai gynnwys gofyniad cyfreithiol i roi traenio cynaliadwy ar waith.

Yn olaf, deallaf fod y Gweinidog yn ceisio datganoli rheoliadau adeiladu. Yn ei datganiad ar 12 Mai 2009, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cyrraedd y camau negodi olaf gyda'r Llywodraeth y DU. Ymddengys i mi y gallai rheoliadau adeiladu, pan fyddant wedi'u datganoli, fod yn sail gyfreithiol amgen i gyflwyno gofyniad i ddarparu arwynebau athraidd pan godir adeiladau newydd yng Nghymru. Sylweddolaf mai nod y cynnig hwn ar gyfer Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yw targedu aelwydydd presennol hefyd. Fodd bynnag, tybed a ellid gwneud hynny'n haws eto drwy ganllawiau cynllunio, yn debyg iawn i'r modd y mae Lloegr wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau cynllunio ar hyn yn ddiweddar iawn. Eto, pan ddaw ein rheoliadau cynllunio newydd drwyddo, gallai hynny fod yn ffordd arall i gyflawni'r un nodau.

Ni allaf bwysleisio digon faint yr ydym ni, y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, yn cytuno â datganiadau Huw am bwysigrwydd gallu Aelodau meinciau cefn i gyflwyno

LCOs and Measures, because we believe that that is a fundamental process in our democracy. Therefore, despite my reservations—I know that you will be able to answer them as we go forward, Joyce—we will support the Member in this so that she can put forward more details for further consideration by all of us here. Joyce, good luck and well done.

Chris Franks: The resolution of flooding problems often seems to involve huge construction works and very significant alleviation measures. The financial demands can be excessive and, at times, unaffordable. There is another option, which is to reduce the risk rather than to add further protection. That is why I think that Joyce's proposal is timely and appropriate. If you examine old engineering text books, as I am sure that you all do from time to time, they indicate how to calculate the surface water run-off from an area. I think that there was a nominal element included for gardens. With what is now called urban creep, many front gardens are now 100 per cent impermeable. That is not included in the calculations, but it can double the run-off from a property. It has significant implications for the capacity of sewers to cope with the flow of water and, indeed, the time of concentration of such run-off. This proposal for an LCO should not be seen as an obstruction to the wishes of householders, but, it must be used to protect their neighbours further down stream. I think that Angela Burns has given a very good example of that situation. There are also the financial implications. Flooding incidents inevitably result in additional calls on public funds. Quite rightly, people expect their homes to be protected and look to the Government, the local council and other public bodies to assist. I believe that this proposal would be an excellent tool to help protect the community and I commend it to Members.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats support this proposal for an LCO. We are committed to supporting all proposal for LCOs that come before the Assembly that are not completely inappropriate, because we believe that it is important that we accumulate powers under the present system so that we can act in the way that we think

Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a Mesurau, oherwydd credwn fod hynny'n broses sylfaenol yn ein democratiaeth. Felly, er gwaethaf fy amheuon—gwn y byddwch yn gallu eu hateb wrth inni fynd ymlaen, Joyce—byddwn yn cefnogi'r Aelod yn hyn er mwyn iddi allu cyflwyno mwy o fanylion i bob un ohonom yma eu hystyried ymhellach. Joyce, pob lwc a da iawn.

Chris Franks: Mae'n debyg fod datrys problemau llifogydd yn aml yn cynnwys cryn waith adeiladu a chamau lliniaru sylweddol iawn. Gall y galwadau ariannol fod yn eithafol, ac ar adegau yn rhy ddrud. Mae yna ddewis arall, sef lleihau'r risg yn lle amddiffyn ymhellach. Dyna pam y credaf fod cynnig Joyce yn amserol ac yn briodol. Os archwiliwch hen werslyfrau peirianeg, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnewch i gyd o bryd i'w gilydd, maent yn dangos sut mae cyfrifo'r dŵr ffo wyneb o arwynebedd. Credaf fod elfen enwol wedi'i chynnwys ar gyfer gerddi. Gyda'r hyn a elwir bellach yn ymgripiad trefol, mae 100 y cant o nifer o erddi blaen bellach yn anhydraidd. Ni chaiff hynny ei gynnwys yn y cyfrifiadau, ond gall ddyblu'r dŵr ffo o adeilad. Mae'n golygu goblygiadau sylweddol i allu carthffosydd i ymdopi â llif dŵr, ac yn wir amser crynhoi'r dŵr ffo hwnnw. Ni ddylid ystyried bod y cynnig hwn am LCO yn rhwystro dymuniadau deiliaid cartrefi, ond rhaid ei ddefnyddio i ddiogelu eu cymdogion ymhellach i lawr yr afon. Credaf i Angela Burns roi enghraifft dda iawn o'r sefyllfa honno. Mae yna hefyd oblygiadau ariannol. Mae achosion o lifogydd yn arwain yn anochel at alwadau ychwanegol ar gyllid cyhoeddus. Yn ddigon priodol, mae pobl yn disgwyl i'w cartrefi gael eu gwarchod ac maent yn edrych at y Llywodraeth, y cyngor lleol a chyrrff cyhoeddus eraill i'w cynorthwyo. Credaf y byddai'r cynnig hwn yn arf rhagorol i helpu amddiffyn y gymuned, ac yr wyf yn ei gymeradwyo i Aelodau.

Peter Black: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn am LCO. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i gefnogi pob cynnig am Orchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a ddaw gerbron y Cynulliad nad yw'n gwbl amhriodol, oherwydd credwn ei bod yn bwysig inni gasglu pwerau dan y system bresennol fel y gallwn weithredu fel y

that the Government of Wales Act 2006 was intended to allow us to act, before we started to enter into negotiations and bartering sessions over various LCOs.

Flooding is an increasingly difficult problem and I recognise that this proposal is designed to develop a partial solution to that problem. Certainly, in heavily urbanised areas, the large number of hard, impermeable surfaces is contributing to increased water run-off, which is a significant contributory factor to flash flooding. Of course, many other issues relating to that would also need to be addressed.

6.20 p.m.

I have concerns about the process, as opposed to this proposal, largely because this proposal for an LCO is specifically focused and is, in a sense, written like the proposed Measure that it intends to enable. The intention behind the drafting of the Government of Wales Act 2006 was for us to draw down broad powers that would allow us to bring forward Measures in order to deliver our agenda. However, it seems to me that we are increasingly designing LCOs along the lines of Measures and then trying to convince MPs to support them. In many ways, that does not appear to be that different from seeking powers in a Bill going through Parliament. I regret how that process is developing, particularly in relation to floating and other exemptions. It is important that we try to return to the spirit of the Government of Wales Act 2006 and start to look at broader-based LCOs, through which we can deliver several Measures.

I could talk about the specifics of this proposal, but I think that that is best left for the discussion on the proposed Measure that would arise from it. I will not treat this as the proposed Measure itself, although it is almost written as such. It is important for us to get these powers. Again, to go back to my earlier comments, there is confusion about how we draw down these powers. The Minister underlined that when she said that some of

credwn y bwriadwyd i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 ein galluogi i weithredu, cyn inni ddechrau mynd i sesiynau negodi a ffeirio dros amryw Orchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol.

Mae llifogydd yn broblem gynyddol anodd, ac yr wyf yn cydnabod bod y cynnig hwn wedi'i gynllunio i ddatblygu ateb rhannol i'r broblem honno. Yn bendant, mewn ardaloedd sydd wedi'u trefoli'n helaeth, mae nifer fawr yr wynebau caled, anhydraidd yn cyfrannu at fwy o ddŵr ffo, sy'n cyfrannu'n sylweddol at fflachlifoedd. Wrth gwrs, byddai angen mynd i'r afael hefyd â nifer o faterion eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny.

Yr wyf yn pryderu am y broses, yn hytrach na'r cynnig hwn, yn bennaf gan fod canolbwynt penodol yn y cynnig hwn ar gyfer LCO a'i fod, mewn ffordd, wedi'i ysgrifennu fel y Mesur arfaethedig y mae'n bwriadu ei alluogi. Y bwriad y tu ôl i ddrafftio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 oedd inni dynnu pwerau eang i lawr a fyddai'n ein galluogi i ddod â Mesurau ymlaen i gyflawni ein hagenda. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debyg i mi ein bod yn cynllunio Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol mwyfwy megis Mesurau cyn ceisio argyhoeddi ASau i'w cefnogi. Mewn llawer ffordd, nid yw hynny'n ymddangos yn rhy wahanol i geisio pwerau mewn Mesur sy'n mynd drwy'r Senedd. Yr wyf yn gresynu sut y mae'r broses honno'n datblygu, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â chyfnewid ac eithriadau eraill. Mae'n bwysig inni geisio dychwelyd at ysbryd Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 a dechrau edrych ar Orchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ehangach eu sail y gallwn gyflwyno sawl Mesur drwyddynt.

Gallwn siarad am fanylion y cynnig hwn, ond credaf y byddai'n well gadael hynny tan y drafodaeth ar y Mesur arfaethedig a fyddai'n deillio ohono. Nid wyf am drin hwn fel y Mesur arfaethedig ei hun, er ei fod bron wedi'i ysgrifennu fel hynny. Mae'n bwysig inni gael y pwerau hyn. Eto, i ddychwelyd at fy sylwadau cynharach, mae dryswch yngylch sut y tynnwn y pwerau hyn i lawr. Tanlinellodd y Gweinidog hynny pan

this could be done under secondary legislation and some under primary legislation. If we had broad powers, there would not be such confusion; we could then decide which powers the Assembly should use to deliver a particular outcome. The way things are going at the moment, we are in danger of producing a Welsh legislation book that will be confusing and difficult to work with in future. However, on the basis of what is before us, I am happy to support the motion.

Joyce Watson: I will briefly respond, as best I can, to the points raised. I thank the Minister for her response. There is no doubt that the Assembly Government and the Minister have been proactive in tackling flooding, particularly through the flood and coastal risk management project. I hope that my proposal will also help to move things forward.

Jonathan Morgan raised a question on the draft flood and water management Bill, which, as the Minister said, is at an early stage. We do not yet know what it will look like when it is published. So, I look forward to its publication, but, in the meantime, with Members' approval, I also look forward to progressing with this proposal for an LCO. I accept the Minister's commitment to moving this agenda forward, because she has also identified the need to act should that draft Bill not come forward in the fullness of time, as we expect.

I take the points raised by Angela in asking, 'Why can we not do it under this or that bit of the Act?' There are difficulties, because much of what is currently in place through legislation is only guidance. All too often, guidance is ignored. If people think that they can ignore the costs involved, they will sometimes do so. They will certainly ignore the cost of flooding, if, as Angela said, and has witnessed, they live at the top of a hill, because they do not necessarily think that they are at risk. As much as we would like to think that we are all good Samaritans, evidence shows that that is not the case.

ddywedodd y gellid gwneud rhywfaint o hyn dan is-ddeddfwriaeth a rhywfaint dan ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Petai gennym bwerau eang, ni fyddai cymaint o ddrysweh; gallem benderfynu wedyn pa bwerau y dylai'r Cynulliad eu defnyddio i sicrhau canlyniad arbennig. Fel y mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym mewn perygl o gynhyrchu llyfr deddfwriaeth i Gymru a fydd yn ddryslyd ac yn anodd gweithio gydag ef yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, ar sail yr hyn sydd o'n blaenau, yr wyf yn falch cefnogi'r cynnig.

Joyce Watson: Ymatebaf yn gryno, gorau y gallaf, i'r pwyntiau a godwyd. Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei hymateb. Nid oes dwywaith nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn rhagweithiol yn mynd i'r afael â llifogydd, yn arbennig drwy'r prosiect rheoli risg arfordirol a llifogydd. Gobeithio y bydd fy nghynnig i hefyd yn helpu symud pethau yn eu blaenau.

Cododd Jonathan Morgan gwestiwn am ddrafft y Mesur rheoli dŵr a llifogydd sydd, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, yn ei blentyndodr. Ni wyddom eto sut olwg fydd arno pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi. Felly, edrychaf ymlaen at ei gyhoeddi. Ond yn y cyfamser, gyda chymeradwyaeth Aelodau, edrychaf ymlaen hefyd at symud ymlaen â'r cynnig hwn am Orchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Derbyniaf ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i symud yr agenda hon yn ei blaen, gan iddi hefyd nodi bod angen gweithredu os na ddaw'r Mesur drafft hwnnw ymlaen yn ei briod amser, fel y disgwyliwn.

Cymeraf y pwyntiau a gododd Angela gan ofyn, 'Pam na allwn ei wneud dan y naill ddarn neu'r llall o'r Ddeddf?' Mae yna anawsterau, oherwydd cyfarwyddyd yn unig yw llawer o'r hyn sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd drwy ddeddfwriaeth. Yn rhy aml o lawer, anwybyddir cyfarwyddyd. Os yw pobl yn credu y gallant anwybyddu'r costau dan sylw, dyna a wnânt weithiau. Byddant yn bendant yn anwybyddu cost llifogydd os ydynt, fel mae Angela wedi'i ddweud ac wedi'i weld, yn byw ar ben allt, oherwydd ni fyddant o reidrwydd yn meddwl eu bod mewn perygl. Ni waeth faint yr hoffem feddwl ein bod i gyd yn Samariaid da, dengys tystiolaeth nad yw hynny'n wir.

When there was consultation in England on introducing legislation, 68 per cent of respondents supported introducing some form of legislation to deal specifically with surface water. Over 50 per cent of the general population also supported that.

Turning to Huw Lewis's point about proceeding as a backbencher with my proposal for a legislative competence Order, I greatly respect Huw's comments and understand where they come from. I would not want to see this proposal stalled here, waiting for delivery in the Assembly. However, I trust the Minister and I accept her word that if provision is not included in the Bill she will help me to progress this proposal as quickly as she can. We have spent six months in dialogue getting the proposal to this point.

I fully intend to take all the evidence that I have gathered and feed it into the Sustainability Committee's current inquiry on flooding. It can use all of the expertise that I have gained to add to its arguments.

Peter Black mentioned urban creep, and that is really what this is about. It is a new term, and one that people will get used to. Within 25 years, urban creep will have increased by 20 per cent. That is why we need an LCO. Imagine that we build 20 houses today, with a drainage system to handle the run-off from them. Urban creep of 20 per cent will mean another four houses feeding into a system that might already be over capacity. The trouble is, we will not know. There are figures for accelerated growth, taking urban creep up to 35 per cent, so you can begin to see the need to act.

There is also the issue of surface water going into sewage systems. We have to think about water as cyclical. I doubt that it occurs to many people, while paving over their front gardens, that they might be causing the loss of the blue flag on the local beach. Where do people think that the surface water goes? Water can only go in one direction; it can only go down the drains, and the drains

Pan ymgynghorwyd yn Lloegr ar gyflwyno deddfwriaeth, yr oedd 68 y cant o ymatebwyr yn cefnogi cyflwyno rhyw fath o ddeddfwriaeth i ymdrin yn benodol â dŵr wyneb. Yr oedd dros 50 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn gyffredinol yn cefnogi hynny hefyd.

Gan droi at bwynt Huw Lewis am fynd ymlaen fel rhywun ar y meinciau cefn â'm cynnig am Orchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol, yr wyf yn parchu sylwadau Huw yn fawr ac yn eu deall. Ni hoffwn weld y cynnig hwn yn cael ei atal yma, yn disgwyl yn y Cynulliad ddarparu. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf ffydd yn y Gweinidog, ac yr wyf yn derbyn ei gair y bydd yn fy helpu, os na chaiff darpariaeth ei chynnwys yn y Mesur, i symud y cynnig hwn ymlaen mor gyflym ag y gall. Yr ydym wedi treulio chwe mis yn trafod i gael y cynnig i'r man hwn.

Bwriadaf yn llwyr gymryd yr holl dystiolaeth yr wyf wedi'i chasglu a'i hychwanegu at ymchwiliad cyfredol y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd i lifogydd. Gall ddefnyddio'r holl arbenigedd yr wyf wedi'i gasglu i'w ychwanegu at ei ddadleuon.

Soniodd Peter Black am ymgripiad trefol, a dyna yw hanfod y peth mewn gwirionedd. Term newydd ydyw, ac un y bydd pobl yn dod yn gyfarwyddo ag ef. Ymhen 25 mlynedd bydd ymgripiad trefol wedi cynyddu 20 y cant. Dyna pam y mae angen LCO arnom. Dychmygwch ein bod yn codi 20 o dai heddiw, gyda system draenio i drin y dŵr ffo ohonynt. Bydd ymgripiad trefol o 20 y cant yn golygu pedwar tŷ arall yn bwydo i mewn i system a allai eisoes fod yn orlawn. Y drafferth yw, ni fyddwn yn gwybod. Mae yna ffigurau ar gyfer twf cyflymedig, sy'n mynd ag ymgripiad trefol i fyny i 35 y cant. Felly, gallwch ddechrau gweld bod angen gweithredu.

Hefyd, mae yna fater dŵr wyneb yn mynd i mewn i systemau trin carthion. Rhaid inni feddwl am ddŵr fel rhywbeth cylchol. Yr wyf yn amau nad yw llawer o bobl yn meddwl, wrth osod wyneb caled dros eu gerddi blaen, y gallent fod yn gyfrifol am golli'r faner las ar y traeth lleol. I ble mae pobl yn credu yr aiff y dŵr wyneb? Dim ond i un cyfeiriad y gall dŵr fynd; dim ond i lawr

empty into natural water courses. It does not go anywhere else.

Angela mentioned costs. There is great detail in my portfolio about costs. I have looked at the potential costs to the individual. I met somebody just last week who put down a permeable surface of recycled plastic on which to park a boat and a car, and it cost £20. That is cheaper than any hard standing. He chose to put grass on top of the plastic—he could have covered it with grit. So he now parks his car on what looks like his lawn, because that is the effect he wanted, and the car will not sink into the ground.

I think that I have covered everybody's points. Chris Franks, I also thank you for your contribution and support.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? As no Member has objected, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Gwasanaethau ar gyfer Plant a Phobl Ifanc Anabl Services for Disabled Children and Young People

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendment 1 in the name of Carwyn Jones, and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black. If amendment 1 is agreed, amendments 2 and 3 will be deselected.

Mark Isherwood: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. recognises that it is vital that services for disabled children and young people are provided in a prompt and timely manner;

2. notes with concern the current levels of

i'r traeniau y gall fynd, ac mae'r traeniau'n gwacau i gyrsiau dŵr naturiol. Nid aiff i unman arall.

Soniodd Angela am gostau. Mae llawer o fanylion yn fy mhortffolio am gostau. Yr wyf wedi edrych ar y costau posibl i'r unigolyn. Cyfarfûm â rhywun wythnos diwethaf a osododd wyneb athraidd o blastig wedi'i ailgylchu i barcio cwch a char arno, ac fe gostiodd £20. Mae hynny'n rhatach nag unrhyw wyneb caled. Dewisodd roi glaswellt ar ben y plastig—gallai fod wedi'i orchuddio â graean. Felly mae'n parcio ei gar bellach ar yr hyn sy'n edrych fel ei lawnt, oherwydd dyna'r effaith yr oedd arno ei heisiau, ac ni fydd y car suddo i'r ddaear.

Credaf imi gynnwys pwyntiau pawb. Chris Franks, diolch hefyd i chi am eich cyfraniad a'ch cefnogaeth.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gan nad oes yr un Aelod wedi gwrthwynebu, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35 cytunir y cynnig, felly.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Carwyn Jones, a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black. Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, caiff gwelliannau 2 a 3 eu dad-ddethol.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod ei bod yn hanfodol bod gwasanaethau ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc anabl yn cael eu darparu yn brydlon ac yn amserol;

2. yn nodi â phryder lefelau presennol yr oedi

delay in providing paediatric wheelchairs across Wales;

3. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to invest sufficiently in paediatric wheelchair services to meet the current standards set out in the children's national service framework. (NDM4260)

Today's motion was intended to be cross-party and consensual. It was drafted by Disabled Children Matter Wales to highlight its concerns, and it seeks this Assembly's commitment to address them. Given the cross-party support previously expressed for the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign, I urge the Welsh Government and the Liberal Democrats to withdraw their amendments.

The campaign seeks to ensure that disabled children and young people and their families are a priority for the Welsh Government, local health boards, and local authorities. The campaign wants greater funding for services, including wheelchair services. Some children in Wales are still being forced to wait more than two years for a wheelchair.

6.30 p.m.

The UK Government allocated £340 million of revenue funding in May 2007 through 'Aiming High for Disabled Children'. As a result of that change in expenditure, £21 million was allocated to Wales through the Barnett formula. However, that funding was not ring-fenced by the Welsh Government, despite backing by the majority of Assembly Members for a statement of opinion tabled by Lynne Neagle.

The Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign was launched in 2007 to put pressure on the Welsh Government to increase funding for disabled children from that £21 million allocation to Wales. However, according to the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign, only approximately £10 million has been allocated to date by the Welsh Government to provide inclusive play, short breaks, early support materials, Changing Places facilities and a benefit

wrth ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn pediatreg ledled Cymru;

3. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fuddsoddi'n ddigonol mewn gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn pediatreg i ddiwallu'r safonau presennol a nodwyd yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant. (NDM4260)

Bwriadwyd i'r cynnig heddiw fod yn drawsbleidiol ac yn gydsyniol. Cafodd ei ddrafftio gan Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru i dynnu sylw at ei bryderon, ac mae'n ceisio ymrwymiad y Cynulliad hwn i fynd i'r afael â hwy. O ystyried y gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol a fynegwyd gynt i ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru, erfyniaf ar Lywodraeth Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i dynnu eu gwelliannau'n ôl.

Mae'r ymgyrch yn ceisio sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc anabl a'u teuluoedd yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru, i fyrrddau iechyd lleol ac i awdurdodau lleol. Mae ar yr ymgyrch eisiau mwy o gyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau cadair olwyn. Mae rhai plant yng Nghymru'n cael eu gorfodi o hyd i aros dros ddwy flynedd am gadair olwyn.

Dyrannodd Llywodraeth y DU £340 miliwn o gyllid refeniw ym mis Mai 2007 drwy 'Aiming High for Disabled Children'. O ganlyniad i'r newid hwnnw mewn gwariant, dyrannwyd £21 miliwn i Gymru drwy Fformiwla Barnett. Fodd bynnag, ni chafodd y cyllid hwnnw ei neilltuo gan Lywodraeth Cymru, er gwaethaf cefnogaeth mwyafrif Aelodau'r Cynulliad i ddatganiad o farn a gyflwynwyd gan Lynne Neagle.

Lansiwyd ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru yn 2007 i roi pwysau ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gynyddu cyllid i blant anabl o'r dyraniad £21 miliwn hwnnw i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru, tua £10 miliwn yn unig sydd wedi ei ddyrannu hyd yn hyn gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu chwarae cynhwysol, egwyliau byr, deunyddiau cefnogi cynnar, cyfleusterau Newid Lle ac ymgyrch i fanteisio ar fudd-daliadau. Ymhlith y gwasanaethau sy'n

uptake campaign. Among the services crying out for greater support are paediatric wheelchair services. However, to date, the only action undertaken by the Welsh Government has been the announcement of a review of wheelchair services. The first phase of that review was supposed to be completed and reported to the Minister for Health and Social Services by January 2009.

The situation in Wales today is summarised by the 2006 Contact a Family survey, entitled 'Wheelchair Services for Children and Young People in Wales', which stated that more than 80 per cent of families waited longer than the national service framework target of six weeks for an assessment, and that more than 60 per cent of families waited longer than the target eight weeks for its delivery. The review also showed that the repair and maintenance of wheelchairs varied from family to family and from area to area, that parents highlighted the need for training on the use of wheelchairs for them and their children, that there are often difficulties in obtaining the appropriate accessories for wheelchairs, and that there is a lack of choice and control. Therefore, we must work together to remove the barriers to access and inclusion for these children.

The children's national service framework self-audit tool reports for 2007-08 found that, for NHS trusts, the weakest area of service delivery was that for disabled children and young people. A constituent, knowing about this debate, wrote to me about her son, who is seven years old. He has spina bifida and hydrocephalus, and has difficulty walking any distance. When she rang the North East Wales NHS Trust to inquire whether an extended footplate was available for his pushchair, she was advised to apply to the trust for a wheelchair voucher. My constituent duly inquired in August 2008, and almost a year later has still not heard anything. She concluded by stating that her son was still having to use the pushchair that he has outgrown by about two years.

Three-year-old Lewis suffers from cerebral

awchu am gael mwy o gefnogaeth y mae gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn pediatrig. Fodd bynnag, hyd yma, yr unig gam a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yw cyhoeddi adolygiad o wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn. Yr oedd cam cyntaf yr adolygiad hwnnw i fod i gael ei gwblhau a'i adrodd i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol erbyn mis Ionawr 2009.

Crynhair y sefyllfa yng Nghymru heddiw gan arolwg Cyswllt Teulu 2006, dan y teitl 'Wheelchair Services for Children and Young People in Wales', a ddywedodd fod dros 80 y cant o deuluoedd wedi aros mwy na tharged y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol o chwe wythnos am asesiad, a bod dros 60 y cant o deuluoedd wedi aros mwy na'r targed o wyth wythnos am ei dosbarthu. Dangosodd yr adolygiad hefyd fod atgyweirio a chynnal a chadw cadeiriau olwyn yn amrywio o'r naill deulu i'r llall ac o'r naill ardal i'r llall, fod rhieni'n tynnu sylw at yr angen am hyfforddiant ar ddefnyddio cadeiriau olwyn iddynt hwy a'u plant, ei bod yn aml yn anodd cael yr ategolion priodol ar gyfer cadeiriau olwyn, a bod diffyg dewis a rheolaeth. Felly, rhaid inni weithio gyda'n gilydd i ddatrys y rhwystrau rhag cael mynediad a chynhwysiant i'r plant hyn.

Darganfu adroddiadau offeryn hunanarchwilio'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant ar gyfer 2007-08 mai'r man gwannaf o ran darparu gwasanaeth, ar gyfer ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, oedd y gwasanaeth hwnnw i blant a phobl ifanc anabl. Ysgrifennodd un etholwraig ataf, gan wybod am y ddadl hon, ynglŷn â'i mab saith mlwydd oed. Mae ganddo spina bifida a hydroceffalws, ac mae'n cael anhawster cerdded dim pellter. Pan ffoniodd Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru i holi a oedd haenell droed estynedig ar gael ar gyfer ei gadair wthio, fe'i cynghorwyd i ofyn i'r ymddiriedolaeth am daleb cadair olwyn. Ymholodd fy etholwraig yn briodol ym mis Awst 2008, a bron flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach nid yw wedi clywed dim o hyd. I gloi, dywedodd bod ei mab yn dal i orfod defnyddio'r gadair wthio y tyfodd yn rhy fawr iddi ryw ddwy flynedd yn ôl.

Mae Lewis sy'n dair blwydd oed yn dioddef

palsy. He suffers painful muscle spasms every day and is forced to crawl around because he is too big to be carried and cannot get around by any other means. Despite his condition, his mother was told in February that he may have to wait two years to get the wheelchair he so desperately needs. That follows delays of more than six months for Lewis to receive even an initial assessment. If he is forced to wait those two years, by the time he receives his wheelchair, it is likely that he will have to be reassessed, because he will have grown.

In March, it was reported that 53 adults and children were waiting for a wheelchair assessment in my region of North Wales. For example, one child remained on a 20-month waiting list. As one councillor stated, we can put a man on the moon but we cannot get a wheelchair for a child. The situation with paediatric wheelchairs in Wales goes against the social model of disability, despite the Assembly's recognition that people are disabled by society, not themselves, and that the problem is ours but that we pass it on to the individual.

Equality means disabled children having the same opportunities as non-disabled children in their daily lives. The evidence given in the children's national service framework self-audit tool shows that there is confusion over who leads on wheelchair services, whether Health Commission Wales or local organisations, that manufacturers do not produce a wide choice, and that timescale targets are unachievable because demand exceeds the resources that are currently available.

Disabled Children Matter Wales wants to know when the interim report from the review announced in May 2008 will be delivered to the Minister for Health and Social Services. However, the Minister announced earlier today that she will receive the review's report this month. If nothing else, therefore, this debate has already had a positive effect. Disabled Children Matter Wales states that the Minister must now

gan barlys yr ymennydd. Mae'n dioddef gwayw poenus yn ei gyhyrau bob dydd a gorfodir ef i gropian ar hyd y lle gan ei fod yn rhy fawr i gael ei gario ac nid yw'n gallu symud o amgylch mewn unrhyw fodd arall. Er gwaethaf ei gyflwr, dywedwyd wrth ei fam ym mis Chwefror y bydd yn rhaid iddo aros dwy flynedd o bosibl i gael y gadair olwyn y mae cymaint o'i hangen arno. Mae hynny'n dilyn oedi o fwy na chwe mis cyn i Lewis gael asesiad cychwynnol hyd yn oed. Os caiff ei orfodi i aros am y ddwy flynedd hynny i gael ei gadair olwyn, mae'n debygol y bydd yn rhaid ei ailasesu oherwydd bydd wedi tyfu.

Ym mis Mawrth, adroddwyd bod 53 o oedolion a phlant yn aros am asesiad cadair olwyn yn fy rhanbarth i yng Ngogledd Cymru. Er enghraifft, yr oedd un plentyn yn dal ar restr aros o 20 mis. Fel y dywedodd un cynghorydd, gallwn roi dyn ar y lleuad, ond ni allwn gael cadair olwyn i blentyn. Mae'r sefyllfa gyda chadeiriau olwyn pediatriig yng Nghymru yn mynd yn groes i'r model anabledde cymdeithasol, er bod y Cynulliad wedi cydnabod mai cymdeithas sy'n anablu pobl, nid hwy eu hunain, ac mai ein problem ni ydyw ond ein bod yn ei throsglwyddo i'r unigolyn.

Ystyr cydraddoldeb yw bod plant anabl yn cael yr un cyfleoedd â phlant nad ydynt yn anabl yn eu bywydau bob dydd. Mae'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd yn offeryn hunanarchwilio'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant yn dangos bod dryswch ynghylch pwy sy'n arwain ar wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, ai Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ynteu sefydliadau lleol, nad yw gweithgynhyrchwyr yn cynhyrchu dewis helaeth, ac nad yw targedau amserlenni'n gyraeddadwy gan fod y galw'n fwy na'r adnoddau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd.

Hoffai Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru wybod pryd y bydd adroddiad interim yr adolygiad a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mai 2008 yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog yn gynharach heddiw y bydd yn cael adroddiad yr adolygiad y mis hwn. Mae'r ddadl hon eisoes wedi cael effaith gadarnhaol, felly, o leiaf. Dywed Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru ei bod

clarify what progress has been made and when the initial findings of the review are likely to be published. The review must address the fundamental structures, delivery and funding of wheelchair services, of delivering an integrated service and a genuinely holistic assessment as soon as mobility needs are identified, and ensuring a dedicated team to develop the new model of service that is required.

The Disabled Children Matter Wales event held in the Assembly at lunch time was packed, which highlights the importance of paediatric wheelchair services to statutory professionals, voluntary organisations and families, who had travelled from all over Wales to be here today. At the event, a wheelchair service therapist told me that some good things are happening, but that waiting lists are still too long and that therapists need to be given more scope to look at other equipment. She added that a six-monthly review system was crucial, but that it did not exist at the moment, and that things needed to be made more efficient, so that the small teams can better deliver on a large case load. Issues with the review and maintenance of wheelchairs were highlighted, as was what was described as the 'nightmare' of getting someone to take responsibility. We were told that, when things do work, that is often despite the system, not because of it.

A parent told us that, after being on the waiting list for some time, the equipment eventually provided was unfit for purpose. By the time the equipment is delivered, children have often grown and developed further. I was told about parents going to a car-boot sale to get a wheelchair for their 13-year-old daughter and meeting a teenage boy with cerebral palsy, who had previously been stuck in bed for four and half months waiting for his new wheelchair. I was told that, after applying to the Artificial Limb and Appliance Service, assessment can take up to two years, after which people have to wait again for an assessment for seating. I was told that there were big differences in waiting times and in services between ALAP in south Wales and

yn rhaid i'r Gweinidog egluro'n awr pa ddatblygiadau a wnaethpwyd a phryd y mae darganfyddiadau cychwynnol yr adolygiad yn debygol o gael eu cyhoeddi. Rhaid i'r adolygiad fynd i'r afael â strwythurau sylfaenol, darparu a chyllid gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, darparu gwasanaeth integredig ac asesiadau gwirioneddol gyfannol cyn gynted ag y nodir anghenion symudedd, a sicrhau bod yna dîm pwrpasol i ddatblygu'r model gwasanaeth newydd y mae ei angen.

Yr oedd digwyddiad Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru a gynhaliwyd yn y Cynulliad amser cinio yn llawn dop, sy'n tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd gwasanaethau cadair olwyn pediatriig i weithwyr proffesiynol statudol, mudiadau gwirfoddol a theuluoedd, a oedd wedi teithio o bob cwr o Gymru i fod yma heddiw. Yn y digwyddiad, dywedodd un therapydd gwasanaeth cadair olwyn wrthyf fod rhai pethau da yn digwydd, ond bod rhestri aros yn dal yn rhy hir a bod angen rhoi mwy o gyfle i therapyddion edrych ar gyfarpar arall. Ychwanegodd fod system adolygu bob chwe mis yn allweddol, ond nad oedd yn bodoli ar hyn o bryd, a bod angen gwneud pethau'n fwy effeithlon, fel y gall y timau bach gyflawni'n well dan lwyth trwm o achosion. Tynnwyd sylw at faterion yn ymwneud ag adolygu a chynnal a chadw cadeiriau olwyn, a hefyd yr hyn a ddisgrifiwyd fel yr 'hunllef' o gael rhywun i ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb. Pan fydd pethau'n gweithio, dywedwyd wrthym, mae hynny'n aml er gwaethaf y system, nid o'i herwydd.

Dywedodd un rhiant wrthym, ar ôl bod ar y rhestr aros am gryn dipyn, fod y cyfarpar a ddarparwyd yn y pen draw yn anaddas at y diben. Erbyn i'r cyfarpar gael ei ddsbarthu, bydd plant yn aml wedi tyfu a datblygu ymhellach. Dywedwyd wrthyf am rieni'n mynd i arwerthiant cist car i gael cadair olwyn i'w merch 13 oed ac yn cwrdd â bachgen yn ei ardegau a oedd â pharlys yr ymennydd ac a fu gynt yn gaeth i'w wely am bedwar mis a hanner yn disgwyl ei gadair olwyn newydd. Dywedwyd wrthyf y gall asesiad, ar ôl gwneud cais i'r Gwasanaeth Aelodau Artiffisial a Chyfarpar (ALAP), gymryd hyd at ddwy flynedd, a yna'i bod yn rhaid i bobl aros eto am asesiad ar gyfer sedd. Dywedwyd wrthyf fod gwahaniaethau mawr

north Wales. I was also told that people in England can opt out and receive £400 towards a privately purchased wheelchair, but that option is denied to people in Wales.

The Minister for health is on record as saying that equality of access to all services is the key. We fully share that sentiment. As the motion today states,

‘it is vital that services for disabled children and young people are provided in a prompt and timely manner’.

We therefore call on the Welsh Government to resource and empower paediatric wheelchair services to meet the current standards set out in its own children’s national service framework.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): I move amendment 1 in the name of Carwyn Jones: delete all and replace with:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. recognises the importance of timely and effective services for disabled children and young people;

2. notes with concern the current levels of delay in providing paediatric wheelchairs across Wales;

3. looks forward to the report of the wheelchair services review established by the Minister for Health and Social Services;

4. endorses the commitment to standards of paediatric wheelchair services, as set out in the children’s national service framework.

Peter Black: I move the following amendments in my name. Amendment 2: in point 1, delete ‘children and young’.

mewn amseroedd aros ac mewn gwasanaethau rhwng ALAP yn y de ac yn y gogledd. Dywedwyd wrthyf hefyd y gall pobl yn Lloegr ddewis peidio ag aros a chael £400 tuag at brynu cadair olwyn yn breifat, ond bod y hwnnw’n cael ei wrthod i bobl yng Nghymru.

Cofnodir bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd wedi dweud mai mynediad cyfartal i bob gwasanaeth yw’r allwedd. Dyna’n union ein teimlad ninnau. Fel y dywed y cynnig heddiw,

‘ei bod yn hanfodol bod gwasanaethau ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc anabl yn cael eu darparu yn brydlon ac yn amserol’.

Galwn felly ar Lywodraeth Cymru i rymuso gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn pediatrig a rhoi iddynt yr adnoddau i fodloni’r safonau presennol sydd wedi eu gosod allan yn ei fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ei hun ar gyfer plant.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Cynigïaf welliant 1 yn enw Carwyn Jones: dileu’r cyfan ac yn ei le rhoi:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod pa mor bwysig yw gwasanaethau prydlon ac effeithiol i blant a phobl ifanc anabl;

2. yn nodi â phryder lefelau presennol yr oedi wrth ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn pediatreg ledled Cymru;

3. yn edrych ymlaen at adroddiad yr adolygiad o wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn a sefydlwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol;

4. yn cymeradwyo’r ymrwymiad i safonau gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, a nodwyd yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant.

Peter Black: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 1, dileu ‘plant a phobl ifanc’ a rhoi ‘pobl’ yn ei le.

Amendment 3: in point 2, delete 'paediatric'. Gwelliant 3: ym mhwynt 2, dileu 'pediatreg'.

Amendment 4: add as a new point at the end of the motion: Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to set a minimum standard for adult wheelchair provision, to ensure that no-one waits longer than 12 months for a wheelchair.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i osod safon ofynnol ar gyfer darparu cadeiriau olwyn i oedolion, er mwyn sicrhau nad oes neb yn disgwyl mwy na 12 mis i gael cadair olwyn.

I thank the Conservatives for bringing forward this debate today. First of all, I want to stress that these amendments are not an attempt to water down the motion. If anything, the intention is to strengthen it and equalise provision and standards of provision for all wheelchair users, so that no-one must wait longer than 12 months. Growing children who need wheelchairs are waiting absurd lengths of time, far in excess of the target times noted in the current framework standards. Adults are also waiting far too long. The thought of a small child being forced to crawl around at home because the NHS is unable to provide a specialist wheelchair is particularly appalling, and is unacceptable in the twenty-first century. However, equally distressing is the thought of an adult with a progressive neurological condition stranded at home because of unacceptable delays in the provision of specialist wheelchairs.

Diolch i'r Ceidwadwyr am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Yn gyntaf oll, hoffwn bwysleisio nad ymdrech i wanhau'r cynnig yw'r gwelliannau hyn. Os rhywbeth, y bwriad yw ei gryfhau a gwneud darpariaeth a safonau darpariaeth yn gyfartal i bawb sy'n defnyddio cadair olwyn, fel nad yw'n rhaid i neb aros mwy na 12 mis. Mae plant sy'n tyfu ac sydd ag angen cadeiriau olwyn arnynt yn aros am gyfnodau afresymol, sy'n llawer hwy na'r amseroedd targed a nodwyd yn y safonau fframwaith presennol. Mae oedolion hefyd yn gorfod aros yn rhy hir o lawer. Mae meddwl am blentyn bach yn cael ei orfodi i gropian o amgylch ei gartref am nad yw'r GIG yn gallu darparu cadair olwyn arbenigol yn arbennig o ofnadwy, ac mae'n annerbyniol yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Fodd bynnag, mae'r un mor ofnadwy i feddwl am oedolyn sydd â chyflwr niwrolegol cynyddol yn gaeth i'w gartref oherwydd oedi annerbyniol cyn darparu cadeiriau olwyn arbenigol.

I do not doubt the Minister's concern about the considerable and unacceptable delays currently endured by patients in Wales. My concern is that these delays have been evident for some years and that we are still waiting for a satisfactory outcome, but there is no evidence to suggest that we can expect one soon.

Nid wyf yn amau pryder y Gweinidog am yr oedi sylweddol ac annerbyniol y mae cleifion yng Nghymru'n eu dioddef ar hyn o bryd. Fy mhryder i yw fod yr oedi hwn wedi bod yn amlwg ers rhai blynnyddoedd a'n bod yn dal i aros am ganlyniad boddhaol, ond nad oes dim tystiolaeth i awgrymu y gallwn ddisgwyl un cyn bo hir.

The children's national service framework was established in 2005. It pledged a target of assessment for wheelchairs for children within six weeks, followed by the provision of a chair within a further eight weeks, so 14 weeks' wait in total. As Mark has already said, just one year later, a survey for Contact a Family showed that more than 80 per cent of families wait longer than the national service framework target of six weeks for an assessment, and more than 60 per cent of

Sefydlwyd y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant yn 2005. Yr oedd yn addo targed o asesiad ar gyfer cadeiriau olwyn i blant ymhen chwe wythnos, cyn darparu cadair ymhen wyth wythnos wedyn, gan olygu aros am 14 wythnos i gyd. Fel y dywedodd Mark eisoes, flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach dangosodd arolwg ar gyfer Cyswllt Teulu fod dros 80 y cant o deuluoedd yn aros mwy na tharged y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol o chwe wythnos am

families wait longer than the NSF target of eight weeks for delivery. Crucially, when the framework was drawn up, the issuing organisation for wheelchairs, ALAS, was not consulted.

6.40 p.m.

Point 4 of the Government's amendment 1 refers to endorsing the commitment to the standards of paediatric wheelchair services as set out in the children's national service framework. In May 2008, the Minister commissioned a review of wheelchair provision. The review covers wheelchairs and specialist seating mobility for adults and children, and a steering group and an expert advisory group were set up to provide information and evidence to the review. They were also to consider the NSF targets. My understanding is that it was originally intended that the review would report back to the Minister in January 2009, as the Minister answered a question to Kirsty Williams to that effect in the Chamber in July 2008. January 2009 was actually when the group held its first meeting, eight long months after it was established.

Furthermore, in response to the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign, a rights-into-action task group was set up. Wheelchair issues had also been raised consistently at those group meetings, and yet there is still no firm indication of a way forward. It will come as no surprise to hear that everyone concerned is frustrated and upset that no solution has yet been found. No interim report has been produced, and, through its amendment, the Government has asked us yet again to look forward to the report of the wheelchair services review established by the Minister for Health and Social Services. We have all been looking forward to it for some time now, particularly those families with adults and children members who desperately need wheelchairs.

For four years, supply has been unable to keep up with demand, and it begs the

asesiad, a bod dros 60 y cant o deuluoedd yn aros mwy na tharged y fframwaith o wyth wythnos am ddosbarthu. Yn allweddol, pan luniwyd y fframwaith, nid ymgynghorwyd ag ALAS, y sefydliad sy'n dosbarthu cadeiriau olwyn.

Mae pwynt 4 yng ngwelliant 1 gan y Llywodraeth yn cyfeirio at gefnogi'r ymrwymiad i'r safonau gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn pediatriig fel y maent wedi eu gosod allan yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant. Ym mis Mai 2008, comisiynodd y Gweinidog adolygiad o ddarpariaeth cadeiriau olwyn. Mae'r adolygiad yn ymdrin â chadeiriau olwyn a symudedd seddi arbenigol i oedolion a phlant, a sefydlwyd grŵp llywio a grŵp cynghori arbenigol i roi gwybodaeth a thystiolaeth i'r adolygiad. Yr oeddent hefyd am ystyried targedau'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol. Deallaf mai'r bwriad gwreiddiol oedd i'r adolygiad adrodd yn ôl i'r Gweinidog ym mis Ionawr 2009, gan fod y Gweinidog wedi ateb cwestiwn i Kirsty Williams i'r perwyl hwnnw yn y Siambr ym mis Gorffennaf 2008. Mewn gwirionedd, ym mis Ionawr 2009 y cynhaliwyd cyfarfod cyntaf y grŵp, wyth mis maith ar ôl ei sefydlu.

At hynny, mewn ymateb i ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru sefydlwyd tasglu hawliau-ar-waith. Codwyd materion cadeiriau olwyn hefyd yn gyson yn y cyfarfodydd grŵp hynny, ac eto nid oes dim arwydd cadarn o ffordd ymlaen. Ni fydd yn syndod clywed bod pawb dan sylw'n rhwystredig ac yn gofidio nad oes dim ateb wedi dod eto. Nid oes dim adroddiad interim wedi'i lunio, a thrwy ei welliant mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gofyn eto inni edrych ymlaen at adroddiad yr adolygiad gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn a sefydlwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Buom i gyd yn edrych ymlaen ato ers cryn dipyn bellach, yn arbennig y teuluoedd hynny sydd ag oedolion a phlant yn eu plith sydd ag angen cadeiriau olwyn arnynt yn daer.

Ers pedair blynedd nid yw'r cyflenwad wedi gallu bodloni'r galw, ac mae'n codi'r

question of whether the initial target of 14 weeks was realistic. A growing child requiring a specialised chair would certainly need speedy referral, assessment and chair delivery. Given the current waiting times, there is a very real possibility that, by the time the chair arrives, it will no longer be suitable and the assessment process will have to start all over again. Adult wheelchair provision is based on the convention that 'permanent' means longer than six months. There is no formal commitment or a minimum standard for delivery time. The Government has failed to suggest even a maximum waiting time for the provision of adult wheelchairs. That is why we are calling today for a much more consistent approach to this, and why we have proposed a minimum standard to ensure that no-one waits longer than 12 months for a wheelchair.

The disbanding of Health Commission Wales and the establishment of the new local health boards give us the ideal opportunity to set measurable criteria for adult wheelchair services and to spur on the deliberations of the wheelchair review. I urge Members to set aside the politics of this and to consider the huge benefits that they can bring to wheelchair users by supporting our amendments and the amended motion and getting some action to deliver what we all want to see.

Darren Millar: I am grateful to take part in this important debate. Along with other Members this afternoon, I find the stories about waiting times for paediatric wheelchairs very concerning, particularly those that involve very young children whose quality of life is severely affected by lengthy delays. It is unacceptable. Not only is their quality of life affected day to day, but the long-term effects should not be underestimated. According to Whizz-kidz, a charity dedicated to giving disabled children the chance to live an independent life, effective early intervention with the right wheelchair together with ongoing care and support are vital to improving the life chances of disabled children and young people. It is intolerable that some of the most vulnerable people in society are not receiving the level of service that they deserve.

cwestiwn a oedd y targed cychwynnol o 14 wythnos yn realistig. Yn bendant, ar gyfer plentyn sy'n tyfu byddai angen atgyfeirio, asesu a dosbarthu cadair yn gyflym. O ystyried yr amseroedd aros preennol, mae posibilrwydd real iawn na fydd y gadair mwyach yn addas, erbyn iddi gyrraedd, ac y bydd yn rhaid i'r broses asesu ddechrau o'r dechrau eto. Mae darparu cadeiriau olwyn i oedolion yn seiliedig ar y confensiwn fod 'parhaol' yn golygu mwy na chwe mis. Nid oes dim ymrwymiad ffurfiol na safon ofynnol ar gyfer amser dosbarthu. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi llwyddo i awgrymu amser aros hiraf hyd yn oed ar gyfer darparu cadeiriau olwyn i oedolion. Dyna pam yr ydym yn galw heddiw am ddull llawer mwy cyson at hyn, a pham yr ydym wedi cynnig safon ofynnol i sicrhau na fydd neb yn aros mwy na 12 mis am gadair olwyn.

Mae diddymu Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru a sefydlu'r byrddau iechyd lleol newydd yn gyfle delfrydol inni osod meini prawf mesuradwy ar gyfer gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn i oedolion, ac i ysgogi ystyried yr adolygiad o gadeiriau olwyn. Erfyniaf ar Aelodau i roi gwleidyddiaeth hyn o'r neilltu ac ystyried y manteision enfawr y gallant eu rhoi i bobl sy'n defnyddio cadeiriau olwyn drwy gefnogi ein gwelliannau a'r cynnig diwygiedig a chael rhyw gamau i gyflawni'r hyn yr ydym i gyd yn dynmuno'i weld.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf yn falch cael cymryd rhan yn y ddadl bwysig hon. Ynghyd ag Aelodau eraill y prynhawn yma, mae'r straeon am amseroedd aros am gadeiriau olwyn pediatriig yn fy mhryderu'n fawr, yn arbennig y rheini sy'n cynnwys plant ifanc iawn y mae oedi maith yn effeithio'n ddifrifol ar ansawdd eu bywyd. Mae'n annerbyniol. Yn ogystal ag effeithio ar ansawdd eu bywyd o'r naill ddiwrnod i'r llall, ni ddylid tanbriso'r effeithiau tymor hir. Yn ôl Whizz-kidz, elusen sydd wedi ymroi i roi cyfle i blant anabl fyw bywyd annibynnol, mae ymyrryd yn effeithiol yn gynnar gyda'r gadair olwyn gywir ynghyd â gofal a chefnogaeth barhaus yn hanfodol i wella cyfleoedd bywyd plant a phobl ifanc anabl. Mae'n annoddefol nad yw rhai o'r bobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas yn cael y lefel gwasanaeth y maent yn ei haeddu.

Over the past two months, I have been contacted by a number of parents whose children are receiving a less than acceptable standard of service from the Welsh NHS. Before going any further, I must confirm that these constituents who have contacted me for support have had nothing but praise for individual members of NHS staff, particularly for the physiotherapists and occupational therapists with whom they deal daily. Their frustrations are centred on the delays in the system, along with the years of underinvestment in an area that should have taken a far higher priority.

One parent contacted me concerning his disabled daughter, who had been on the waiting list for more than 12 months to receive a simple adjustment to her wheelchair. Partly as a result of the delay, but partly due to other factors, his daughter's condition worsened to the extent that further major spinal surgery was required, yet even this failed to ensure that an appropriate set of actions was taken to provide access to an appropriately adjusted wheelchair.

Another parent contacted me regarding her son's wheelchair needs within the context of attending a mainstream secondary school. The lad is considered to be greatly disadvantaged by not having an appropriate wheelchair that would enable him to access many basic facilities in the school. A simple change of wheelchair would solve this issue. However, despite the efforts of his physiotherapist and occupational therapist, my constituent has been unable to make any headway whatsoever. This was a case that was first dealt with by my office when I was elected an Assembly Member over two years ago. I am astonished that, two years on, he is still struggling to find his way through the system. It is a shame that his experience of wheelchair provision in Wales has been like that.

In 2007, it appeared to be very much a wellbeing issue. Now, for him, it is becoming an access to education issue, which will potentially have a negative impact, not only on his long-term employment prospects, but also on his social prospects, and the ability to

Dros y deufis diwethaf, mae nifer o rieni wedi cysylltu â mi gan fod eu plant yn cael safon is na derbynol o wasanaeth gan GIG Cymru. Cyn mynd ymhellach, rhaid imi gadarnhau na oedd gan yr etholwyr hyn a gysylltodd â mi i gael cefnogaeth ddim ond canmoliaeth i aelodau unigol o staff y GIG, yn arbennig y ffisiotherapyddion a'r therapyddion galwedigaethol sy'n delio â hwy bob dydd. Yr hyn sydd wrth wraidd eu rhwystredigaeth yw'r oedi yn y system, ynghyd â'r blynyddoedd o danfuddsoddi mewn maes a ddylai fod wedi cael llawer mwy o flaenoriaeth.

Cysylltodd un rhiant â mi ynghylch ei ferch anabl, a oedd ar y rhestr aros am fwy na 12 mis i gael addasiad syml ar gyfer ei chadair olwyn. Yn rhannol o ganlyniad i'r oedi, ond yn rhannol oherwydd ffactorau eraill, gwaethygodd cyflwr ei ferch i'r graddau y byddai llawdriniaeth fawr bellach ar yr asgwrn cefn yn ofynnol, ond methodd hyd yn oed hyn â sicrhau bod cyfres briodol o gamau'n cael eu cymryd i sicrhau y câi gadair olwyn a oedd wedi ei haddasu'n briodol.

Cysylltodd rhiant arall â mi ynglŷn ag anghenion cadair olwyn ei mab mewn cysylltiad â mynd i ysgol brif ffrwd. Bernir bod y llanc dan anfantais fawr am nad oes ganddo gadair olwyn briodol a fyddai'n ei alluogi i ddefnyddio nifer o gyfleusterau sylfaenol yn yr ysgol. Byddai newid cadair olwyn yn syml yn datrys y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf ymdrechion ei ffisiotherapydd a'i therapydd galwedigaethol, nid yw fy etholwr wedi gallu symud ymlaen o gwbl. Mae hwn yn achos y deliodd fy swyddfa ag ef gyntaf pan etholwyd fi'n Aelod Cynulliad dros ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Yr wyf yn synnu, ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach, ei fod yn dal i gael anhawster i weithio'i ffordd drwy'r system. Mae'n drueni fod ei brofiad o'r ddarpariaeth cadeiriau olwyn yng Nghymru wedi bod felly.

Yn 2007, ymddangosai mai mater o les oedd hwn. Erbyn hyn mae'n datblygu'n fater o allu cael addysg, a allai gael effaith negyddol, nid yn unig ar ei ragolygon am gyflogaeth tymor hir, ond hefyd ar ei ragolygon cymdeithasol, a'i allu i wneud ffrindiau o'r un oed ag ef.

make friends of his own age. He is being excluded, effectively, from mainstream schooling.

His mum recently signed off an e-mail to me saying,

‘Please fight for our young people and disabled children in Wales. They really do deserve the best mobility equipment to ensure that they are able to participate in educational and social life.’

I could not agree more with those sentiments.

I see that, in the amendments, the Welsh Assembly Government at least notes with concern the current levels of delay in providing paediatric wheelchairs across Wales. However, we need to go much further than that. Basic provision of wheelchairs needs to be improved drastically in many cases, but the whole process needs significant investment and a massive overhaul. I know that the Minister agrees that the current waiting times for wheelchairs and adjustments are totally unacceptable and that, sooner rather than later, something needs to be done. However, you did announce, Minister, a review of wheelchair services some time ago, saying that you hoped that it would report in January 2009. We are well beyond that now, and it is about time that we were able to see the outcome of that report so that we can implement some recommendations to significantly improve this service for young people in Wales.

Lynne Neagle: Some 18 months ago, I started working with the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign in order to secure new long-term spending commitments to address failing services. The vigorous nature of that campaign was questioned in some quarters, despite the overwhelming and distressing evidence available to back up the requests being made by disabled children and their families. The reason why I, campaigners and families were so vociferous then was that none of us wanted to come back, 18 months later, to say that disabled children in Wales were still getting the roughest deal. However, here we are again. I warned then that it would

Mae'n cael ei allgáu, i bob diben, o addysg brif ffrwd.

Yn ddiweddar, gorffennodd ei fam e-bost ataf gan ddweud,

Da chi, ymladdwch dros ein pobl ifanc a'n plant anabl yng Nghymru. Maent yn wir yn haeddu'r cyfarpar symudedd gorau i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cymryd rhan mewn bywyd addysgol a chymdeithasol.

Ni allwn gytuno mwy â'r teimladau hynny.

Gwelaf, yn y gwelliannau, fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o leiaf yn nodi gyda phryder y lefelau oedi presennol wrth ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn pediatrig ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni fynd lawer ymhellach na hynny. Mae angen i'r ddarpariaeth sylfaenol o gadeiriau olwyn wella'n ddirfawr mewn llawer achos, ond mae angen buddsoddi'n sylweddol yn y broses drwyddi draw a'i hailwampio. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn cytuno bod yr amseroedd aros presennol am gadeiriau olwyn ac addasiadau yn gwbl annerbyniol, ac yn fuan yn hytrach nag yn hwyrach mae angen gwneud rhywbeth. Fodd bynnag, cyhoeddaso, Weinidog, adolygiad o'r gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn dro yn ôl, gan ddweud eich bod yn gobeithio y byddai'n adrodd ym mis Ionawr 2009. Mae hynny wedi hen fynd erbyn hyn, ac mae'n bryd inni gael gweld canlyniad yr adroddiad hwnnw er mwyn inni allu gweithredu rhai argymhellion i wella'r gwasanaeth hwn i bobl ifanc Cymru yn sylweddol.

Lynne Neagle: Tua 18 mis yn ôl, dechreuais weithio gydag ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru i sicrhau ymrwymadau gwariant tymor hir newydd i fynd i'r afael â gwasanaethau sy'n methu. Cafodd cwestiynau eu codi mewn rhai manau ynglŷn â natur egniol yr ymgyrch honno, er gwaethaf y dystiolaeth lethol, sy'n peri gofid, sydd ar gael i gefnogi'r ceisiadau a wneir gan blant anabl a'u teuluoedd. Y rheswm pam yr oeddwn i, ymgyrchwyr a theuluoedd mor groch bryd hynny oedd nad oedd yr un ohonom am ddod yn ôl, 18 mis yn ddiweddarach, i ddweud bod plant anabl yng Nghymru yn dal i gael eu trin yn eithriadol o

be totally unacceptable for the task and finish group on disabled children's services to have been all about the task and not about the finish; but here we are again.

It should shame us to hear that some of the disabled children and young people, and their families, who have attended previous events in the Assembly have decided not to come here today. They feel that there is no point. They feel that they have made their case over a number of years, and that lip service is being paid to their concerns. That is shaming to us all. I hope that this will finally spur us on to stop tinkering and to start transforming the life chances of disabled young people in this country.

The specific focus of today's debate and the event held earlier this afternoon relates to wheelchair provision, and there has been too long a delay in resolving this issue. I know from dealing with cases in my own constituency that it can be almost impossible to get the necessary support and equipment. I think that we need to be working more closely with manufacturers to address some of these issues.

However, there are fundamental issues at play here. Right across Wales, children and families are still awaiting action on waiting times for assessment, on waiting times for the delivery of equipment, on delays in maintenance and on reviews, choice and standard of chairs. There is clear guidance in the national service framework in relation to providing paediatric wheelchairs, and that guidance has been in place since 2006. While some progress has been made since last year, it is still the case that, measured against the NSF, disabled children and young people make up the weakest area of service delivery. We had hoped that the announcement, last year, of a review of wheelchair provision in Wales would quicken the pace of change, but that review is missing in action. I hope that the concern that has been raised on all sides of the Chamber today will add some extra urgency to producing and, crucially, acting on recommendations from the review.

wael. Fodd bynnag, dyma ni unwaith yn rhagor. Rhybuddiais bryd hynny y byddai'n gwbl annerbyniol i'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar wasanaethau plant anabl ganolbwyntio'n llwyr ar yr orchwyl ac nid ar y gorffen, ond dyma ni unwaith eto.

Dylai fod cywilydd gennym glywed bod rhai plant a phobl ifanc anabl, a'u teuluoedd, sydd wedi dod i ddigwyddiadau blaenorol yn y Cynulliad, wedi penderfynu peidio â dod yma heddiw. Teimplant nad oes dim diben. Teimplant eu bod wedi cyflwyno'u hachos dros nifer o flynyddoedd, ac mai esgus eu cefnogi yn eu pryderon yn unig a wneir. Mae hynny'n warth arnom i gyd. Gobeithio y bydd hyn o'r diwedd yn ein sbarduno i roi'r gorau i din-droi ac yn dechrau gweddnewid cyfleoedd oes pobl ifanc anabl yn y wlad hon.

Mae ffocws penodol y ddadl heddiw a'r digwyddiad a gynhaliwyd yn gynharach y prynhawn yma yn ymwneud â'r ddarpariaeth cadeiriau olwyn, a bu oedi rhy hir cyn datrys y mater hwn. Gwn o ddelio ag achosion yn fy etholaeth fy hun y gall fod bron yn amhosibl cael y cymorth a'r cyfarpar angenrheidiol. Credaf fod angen inni weithio'n agosach gyda gweithgynhyrchwyr i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn.

Fodd bynnag, mae materion sylfaenol ar waith yma. Ar draws Cymru gyfan, mae plant a theuluoedd yn dal i ddisgwyl am weithredu ynglŷn â'r amseroedd aros am asesiad, yr amseroedd aros cyn darparu cyfarpar, yr oedi wrth gynnal a chadw a gwneud adolygiadau, a'r dewis o gadeiriau a'u safon. Mae canllawiau clir yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ynglŷn â darparu cadeiriau olwyn pediatrig, ac mae'r canllawiau hynny mewn bodolaeth er 2006. Er bod rhywfaint o gynnydd wedi ei wneud ers y llynedd, mae'n dal yn wir, o fesur y gwasanaeth yn erbyn yr NSF, mai plant a phobl ifanc anabl yw'r maes gwannaf o ran darparu gwasanaethau. Yr oeddem wedi gobeithio y byddai'r cyhoeddiad, y llynedd, am adolygiad o ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn yng Nghymru yn arwain at newid cyflymach, ond mae'r adolygiad hwnnw wedi mynd ar goll ar ei hanner. Gobeithio y bydd y pryder sydd wedi ei fynegi ar bob ochr i'r Siambr heddiw yn ychwanegu rhyw ymdeimlad ychwanegol o

frys i gynhyrchu ac, yn dyngedfennol, i weithredu ar yr argymhellion o'r adolygiad.

6.50 p.m.

One problem identified in the NSF's self-assessment tool on wheelchair provision is that there is a lack of clarity and leadership here. Health Commission Wales and local organisations have been assigned to ensure that agreed protocols for wheelchair services are met, but HCW says that it is not responsible, while local organisations say that it is an all-Wales service issue, and is therefore beyond their control. I believe that that example goes to the heart of the issues facing disabled children's services in Wales. It comes down to a lack of clear leadership and direction, and, fundamentally, that is a role of for the Welsh Assembly Government to fulfil.

Finally, I will touch on the issue of improving stability in services provided by voluntary organisations. I declare an interest as patron of the TOGs family centre in Pontypool. TOGs—or the Torfaen Opportunity Group—provides a crucial lifeline for families and carers of babies and children who have special needs. There is no other facility like it in Torfaen, and I cannot overstate the devastation that would be wrought on the 60 or 70 families that currently rely on its services if it were ever to close. There would be no-one there to pick up the pieces if TOGs closed, and while it has enough funding to survive for the next 12 months at least, surely we must put an end to a situation where organisations like this are having to scrap, year in, year out, for handfuls of cash. Those who run this fabulous organisation estimate that, with just £10,000 of core funding a year, they could ensure continued delivery of the services provided, such as the short breaks that should be funded centrally, but which are not, or the three specialist youth workers who are already putting in far more work than they are paid to do.

It is not just about service provision. Many of the volunteers—the majority of whom are young people—go on to train as social

Un broblem a nodwyd yn offeryn hunanarchwilio NSF ar ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn yw bod diffyg eglurder ac arweinyddiaeth. Mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru a chyrrff lleol wedi eu haseinio i sicrhau bod y protocolau y cytunwyd arnynt o ran gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn yn cael eu cyflawni, ond mae'r Comisiwn yn dweud nad yw'n gyfrifol tra mae mudiadau lleol yn dweud mai mater o wasanaeth i Gymru gyfan ydyw, a'i fod felly y tu hwnt i'w rheolaeth. Credaf fod yr enghraifft honno'n mynd at graidd y problemau sy'n wynebu gwasanaethau plant anabl yng Nghymru. Yn ei hanfod mater ydyw o ddiffyg arweiniad clir a chyfeiriad, ac yn y bôn rôl yw hynny i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei chyflawni.

Yn olaf, soniaf am fater cynyddu sefydlogrwydd mewn gwasanaethau sy'n cael eu darparu gan fudiadau gwirfoddol. Yr wyf yn datgan diddordeb fel un o noddwyr canolfan deuluoedd TOGs ym Mhont-y-pŵl. Mae TOGs—neu Torfaen Opportunity Group—yn darparu cymorth hanfodol i deuluoedd a gofalwyr babanod a phlant sydd ag anghenion arbennig. Nid oes cyfleuster arall tebyg iddo yn Nhor-faen, ac ni allaf orbwysleisio'r niwed mawr a gâi ei achosi i'r 60 neu'r 70 o deuluoedd sy'n dibynnu ar ei gwasanaethau ar hyn o bryd petai byth i gau. Ni fyddai neb yno i glirio'r llanast petai TOGs yn cau. Er bod gan y ganolfan ddigon o gyllid i bara am y 12 mis nesaf o leiaf, mae'n rhaid, onid oes, inni roi terfyn ar sefyllfa lle mae cyrff fel hyn yn gorfod crafu, o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, am ddyrmeidiau o arian. Mae'r rheini sy'n rhedeg y sefydliad gwych hwn yn amcangyfrif, gyda £10,000 yn unig o gyllid craidd y flwyddyn, y gallent sicrhau y byddai'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn parhau, pethau fel yr egwylliau byr a ddylai gael eu cyllido'n ganolog, ond nad ydynt, neu'r tri gweithiwr ieuencid arbenigol sydd eisoes yn gwneud llawer mwy o waith nag a gânt eu talu i'w wneud.

Mae mwy i hyn na darparu gwasanaeth. Mae nifer o'r gwirfoddolwyr—y mwyafrif ohonynt yn bobl ifanc—yn mynd ymlaen i

workers or teachers, having been inspired by what can be achieved in the right kind of environment. Surely, that is the kind of success story that we should be looking to support in any way that we can. If it were a start-up business that was inspiring people to become IT graduates, we would be falling over ourselves to provide funding.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Can you draw to a close, please?

Lynne Neagle: Yes.

However, as it is a care issue, we let them muddle on themselves. That is not good enough; disabled people deserve investment too. All the evidence still says that, after two years, we are not doing well enough for disabled children in Wales. I look forward to hearing today how that will change in the next two years.

Jonathan Morgan: I start by congratulating Mark Isherwood for the way in which he opened the debate. No-one can doubt the very deep, personal commitment that Mark has to this issue, and he demonstrated once again the importance of the topic that we are debating.

I will start with the statement that was made by the Minister for Health and Social Services last year and compare it with the statement that was issued to the *Daily Post* this week. The *Daily Post* article stated that a review was under way into the provision of wheelchairs and specialist seating in Wales, and that the Minister would receive the review's report this month. That is not what the Minister told the Chamber in July of last year. The Minister said:

'I have asked my officials to establish a task and finish group to develop a strategy for wheelchair services in Wales'.

I do not think that that report will be the

gael hyfforddiant fel gweithwyr cymdeithasol neu athrawon, ar ôl cael eu hysbrydoli gan yr hyn y mae modd ei gyflawni yn y math iawn o amgylchedd. Siawns nad yw hon y math o stori lwyddiannus y dylem fod yn ceisio'i chefnogi mewn unrhyw ffordd a allwn. Petai'n fusnes sy'n cychwyn a oedd yn ysbrydoli pobl i ddod yn raddedigion TG, byddem yn baglu ar draws ein gilydd i ddarparu cyllid.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. A wnewch chi ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Lynne Neagle: Gwnaf.

Fodd bynnag, gan mai mater gofal yw hwn, yr ydym yn gadael iddynt stryffaglu eu hunain. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da; mae pobl anabl hefyd yn haeddu buddsoddiad. Mae'r holl dystiolaeth yn dal i ddweud, ar ôl dwy flynedd, nad ydym yn gwneud yn ddigon da dros blant anabl yng Nghymru. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed heddiw sut y bydd hynny'n newid yn y ddwy flynedd nesaf.

Jonathan Morgan: Dechreuaf drwy longyfarch Mark Isherwood ar y ffordd yr agorodd y ddadl. Ni all neb amau'r ymrwymiad personol, dwfn sydd gan Mark i'r mater hwn, a dangosodd unwaith eto bwysigrwydd y pwnc yr ydym yn ei drafod.

Dechreuaf gyda'r datganiad a wnaethpwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y llynedd a'i gymharu â'r datganiad a roddwyd i'r *Daily Post* yr wythnos hon. Dywedai erthygl y *Daily Post* fod adolygiad ar y gweill i'r ddarpariaeth cadeiriau olwyn a seddau arbenigol yng Nghymru, ac y byddai adroddiad yr adolygiad yn dod i law'r Gweinidog y mis hwn. Nid dyna a ddywedodd y Gweinidog wrth y Siambr ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd. Dywedodd y Gweinidog:

'Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen er mwyn datblygu strategaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn yng Nghymru'.

Ni chredaf mai'r adroddiad hwn fydd y

strategy; I suspect that it will be a progress report, which will outline some issues and perhaps point out the challenge. What we were told last year was that, by January of this year, we would have a strategy for wheelchair services in Wales, not a progress report, a holding reply or a detailed analysis of the issues and the challenges faced by families and organisations. We were expecting a strategy. Therefore, what we are being told this week is not what we were expecting. I do not think that it is good enough. The danger with commissioning so many task and finish groups and so many reviews is that things get lost and forgotten. I suspect that that is what has happened with this piece of work. I am deeply concerned about the number of families and young people who are still waiting to access wheelchair services, and who have not been able to do so because of whatever delays have occurred in the past 12 months.

It is clear that, when you look at the key quality indicators for the work that the Artificial Limb and Appliances Service has undertaken on behalf of Health Commission Wales in the past 12 months, those quality indicators and targets have been missed. The 95 per cent target for the delivery of wheelchairs was missed, as was the target for the delivery of wheelchairs on time and the target for the repairing of wheelchairs. In addition, the 95 per cent target for the collection of wheelchairs was missed. All targets were missed. It is simply not good enough for so many children and young people who need access to these services to be treated in such a shoddy fashion.

ALAS has said that it can order lap belts, heel straps, calf straps, trays, oxygen brackets and arm rests, but anything more complex than that requires a specialised assessment, for which it has people waiting upwards of 36 weeks. That is just for the assessment. We are talking about children and young people whose lives will be deeply affected by such delays. This will affect the way in which they develop their social skills, their educational ability and their working environment, if they are close to working age. Such delays have

strategaeth; yr wyf yn amau mai adroddiad cynnydd fydd, yn amlinellu rhai materion ac efallai'n tynnu sylw at yr her. Yr hyn a ddywedwyd wrthym y llynedd oedd y byddai gennym, erbyn mis Ionawr eleni, strategaeth ar wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn yng Nghymru, nid adroddiad cynnydd, adroddiad dros dro na dadansoddiad manwl o'r materion a'r heriau sy'n wynebu teuluoedd a sefydliadau. Yr oeddem yn disgwyl strategaeth. Felly, nid yr hyn sy'n cael ei ddweud wrthym yr wythnos hon yw'r hyn yr oeddem yn ei ddisgwyl. Ni chredaf fod hyn yn ddigon da. Y perygl wrth gomisiynu cynifer o grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen a chynifer o adolygiadau yw bod pethau'n mynd ar goll ac yn cael eu hanghofio. Yr wyf yn amau mai dyna sydd wedi digwydd gyda'r darn hwn o waith. Yr wyf yn hynod o bryderus am nifer y teuluoedd a phobl ifanc sy'n dal i ddisgwyl gallu manteisio ar wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, ac nad ydynt wedi gallu gwneud hynny oherwydd pa bynnag oedi sydd wedi digwydd yn y 12 mis diwethaf.

Mae'n amlwg, pan edrychwch ar y dangosyddion ansawdd allweddol i'r gwaith y mae'r Gwasanaeth Aelodau Artiffisial a Chyfarpar wedi ei wneud ar ran Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn y 12 mis diwethaf, na chyflawnwyd y dangosyddion ansawdd a'r targedau hynny. Methwyd y targed o ddarparu 95 y cant o gadeiriau olwyn, ac felly hefyd y targed o ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn yn brydlon a'r targed o ran atgyweirio cadeiriau olwyn. Yn ogystal, methwyd y targed o 95 y cant o ran casglu cadeiriau olwyn. Methwyd pob targed. Nid yw'n ddigon da fod cynifer o blant a phobl ifanc sydd ag angen i'r gwasanaethau hyn yn cael eu trin mor wael.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth Aelodau Artiffisial a Chyfarpar wedi dweud y gall archebu gwregysau cŵl, strapiau sawdl, strapiau croth y goes, hambyrddau, bracedi ocsigen a chynhalwyr braich, ond gydag unrhyw beth mwy cymhleth rhaid cael asesiad arbenigol, ac mae ganddo bobl yn disgwyl dros 36 o wythnosau am hynny. Mae hynny am yr asesiad yn unig. Yr ydym yn sôn am blant a phobl ifanc yr effeithir yn ddifrifol ar eu bywydau gan oedi o'r fath. Bydd hyn yn effeithio ar y ffordd y maent yn datblygu eu

the biggest impact on children and young people. This needs to be addressed at a much quicker rate of urgency.

Janet Ryder: Thank you for giving way, Jonathan. I know of a young man who has waited a number of months, or years, for an adequately fitted wheelchair, who desperately needs that special adaptation to help him to use a computer and to help him to join in at school. It is totally unacceptable that we are stopping young people's educational career when they are quite capable of taking part in a full curriculum but have physical problems. We are stopping them from taking part because we are not providing these wheelchairs as and when they are needed.

Jonathan Morgan: Thank you, Janet; I completely agree with that. Darren Millar also outlined that in his contribution this evening.

There are some big recommendations that we need to consider, such as those put forward by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, particularly on the need to simplify processes. We need clarity regarding who is responsible for what and whom families should liaise with in order to ensure that children get access to services. We need to ensure that families have the right level of guidance and information. Very often, families are left in a void, they do not know whom to liaise with, and are unsure whom to contact about getting such issues sorted for their children.

I am convinced that there is enough of a problem here for the Assembly's Committee on Equality of Opportunity to undertake its own piece of work on this issue. I do not know whether it would be on the grounds of discrimination, but if we were talking about elderly or retired people, we would be kicking up more of a fuss. There is enough here, on the grounds of discrimination alone, for a review to be undertaken by the Assembly's Committee on Equality of Opportunity. As a member of that committee, I have already asked the Chair to consider my

sgiliau cymdeithasol, eu gallu addysgol a'u hamgylchedd gwaith, os ydynt yn agos at oed gweithio. Caiff oedi o'r fath yr effaith fwyaf ar blant a phobl ifanc. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â hyn gyda llawer mwy o frys.

Janet Ryder: Diolch ichi am ildio, Jonathan. Gwn am ddyn ifanc sydd wedi bod yn disgwyl am fisoedd, neu flynyddoedd, am gadair olwyn wedi cael ei ffitio'n ddigonol. Mae taer angen yr addasiad arbennig hwnnw arno i'w helpu i ddefnyddio cyfrifiadur ac i'w helpu i gymryd rhan yn yr ysgol. Mae'n gwbl annerbyniol ein bod yn atal gyrfa addysgol pobl ifanc a hwythau'n hollol abl i gymryd rhan mewn cwricwlwm llawn ond fod ganddynt broblemau corfforol. Yr ydym yn eu hatal rhag cymryd rhan oherwydd nad ydym yn darparu'r cadeiriau olwyn hyn yn ôl yr angen.

Jonathan Morgan: Diolch, Janet; cytunaf yn llwyr â hynny. Amlinellodd Darren Millar hefyd hynny yn ei gyfraniad ef heno.

Mae rhai argymhellion mawr y mae angen inni eu hystyried, megis y rheini a gyflwynwyd gan y Gymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r angen i symleiddio prosesau. Mae arnom angen eglurder ynglŷn â phwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth ac â phwy y dylai teuluoedd gysylltu i sicrhau bod plant yn gallu cael gwasanaethau. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod teuluoedd yn cael y lefel iawn o arweiniad a gwybodaeth. Yn aml iawn, caiff teuluoedd eu gadael mewn gwagle, nid ydynt yn gwybod â phwy i gysylltu, ac maent yn ansicr â phwy y dylent siarad ynglŷn â datrys problemau o'r fath i'w plant.

Yr wyf yn argyhoeddedig fod digon o broblem yma i Bwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal y Cynulliad wneud ei ddarn ei hun o waith ar y mater hwn. Ni wn a fyddai hynny ar sail gwahaniaethu, ond petaem yn sôn am yr henoed neu bobl wedi ymddeol, byddem yn gwneud mwy o stŵr. Mae yma ddigon, ar sail gwahaniaethu yn unig, i Bwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal y Cynulliad gynnal adolygiad. Fel aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw, yr wyf eisoes wedi gofyn i'r Cadeirydd ystyried fy nghais ac mae wedi dweud y gwnaiff hi hynny. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y

request and she has said that she will do so. The Assembly and the Assembly Government must show a greater degree of commitment to disabled young people than has been the case to date. The more that we do, the more benefit there will be to them in the long term.

David Lloyd: Yr wyf yn falch i gyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r diffygion yn y gwasanaeth i ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn i'n plant a'n pobl ifanc. Gobeithiwn y bydd y ddadl hon yn codi ymwybyddiaeth er mwyn ysgogi gweithredu. Yr ydym wedi clywed teimladau cryf yn y ddadl hon eisoes a hefyd yn y cyfarfod amser cinio y cyfeiriwyd ato yn gynharach.

Mae teimladau cryf oherwydd bod oedi dwys a llawer rhy hir. Fel meddyg teulu ers dros chwarter canrif yn Abertawe, yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r gwendidau a'r gwallau yn y gwasanaeth sy'n darparu cadeiriau olwyn i blant ac i oedolion. Mae nifer o achosion hefyd wedi dod i fy sylw dros y blynyddoedd fel Aelod Cynulliad. Gallaf gofio achosion cleifion yn Abertawe, Castell-nedd, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phorthcawl a oedd wedi derbyn gwasanaeth hollol annigonol, neu ddim gwasanaeth o gwbl, o ran darpariaeth cadair olwyn. Yr oedd yn rhaid iddynt aros am amser hir iawn am gadair olwyn yn y lle cyntaf ac ar gyfer unrhyw waith trwsio a chynnal a chadw i'r gadair olwyn wedi iddynt ei chael.

Yr ydym wedi clywed am ALAS, sy'n darparu cadeiriau olwyn i bobl drwy ddwy ganolfan yng Nghymru, yng Nghaerdydd a Wrecsam, ac mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru hefyd yn rhan o'r fformiwla. Hwnnw sydd wedi bod, yn naturiol, yn comisiynu'r gwasanaeth hwn, ac yr oedd ganddo gyllideb o ryw £18 miliwn yn 2007-08 i ddarparu'r rheini.

7.00 p.m.

Bydd Aelodau yn cofio fy mod wedi bod yn dra beirniadol o berfformiad HCW o'r blaen ynglŷn â materion eraill, ac mae wedi methu â chyrraedd y nod yn ei berfformiad o ran darparu cadeiriau olwyn hefyd. Mae newidiadau strwythurol ar y ffordd, fel yr ydym wedi clywed, a bydd HCW yn mynd,

Cynulliad ddangos mwy o ymrwymiad i bobl ifanc anabl nag a wnaethpwyd hyd yma. Po fwyaf a wnawn ni, mwyaf oll fydd y budd a gânt yn y tymor hir.

David Lloyd: I am pleased to contribute to this important debate to raise awareness of the deficiencies in the service to provide wheelchairs for our children and young people. We hope that this debate will raise awareness and lead to action. We have already heard strong feelings in this debate and in the lunchtime meeting that was referred to earlier.

There are strong feelings because of serious and prolonged delays. As a GP in Swansea for more than 25 years, I am very aware of the weaknesses and faults of the service which provides wheelchairs for children and adults. Many cases have also come to my attention during my years as an Assembly Member. I can recall cases of patients in Swansea, Neath, Bridgend and Porthcawl who received a completely inadequate service or no service at all, in relation to the provision of wheelchairs. They had to wait a very long time for a wheelchair in the first instance and for any repair or maintenance work that was needed after they had received it.

We have heard about ALAS, which provides wheelchairs for people through two centres in Wales, namely Cardiff and Wrexham, and Health Commission Wales is also part of the formula. That is the body that has been responsible, naturally, for commissioning the service, and it had a budget of some £18 million in 2007-08 for that provision.

Members will recall that I have previously been very critical of HCW's performance in relation to other issues, and it has also failed to realise the aim in terms of its performance on wheelchair provision. Structural changes are coming, as we have heard, and HCW will go, but change in the wheelchair service is

ond mae gwir angen newid yn y gwasanaeth cadeiriau olwyn hefyd a llawer mwy o flaenoriaeth iddo yn rhengoedd y Llywodraeth.

Mae peth gwaith wedi'i wneud, ac yr ydym wedi clywed am hynny, ond mae llawer mwy i'w wneud.

Patients have to wait a long time for a specialist assessment for a wheelchair, particularly when they have complex needs, and it is particularly complicated in the case of children and teenagers, as they are continuously growing. By the time the wheelchair arrives, after a wait of more than a year, it will no longer be suitable, and the child will have outgrown it. That seems to be fairly logical but, half the time, it seems to pass wheelchair suppliers by.

There is a further problem with regard to the time taken for adaptations to be made to wheelchairs and the amount of time that people wait for special seating to be added and any other suitable alterations. In addition, my constituents complain to me about unreliable servicing and maintenance and lack of information about wheelchair services. Above all, there is confusion about who does what. The responsibilities and role of the Artificial Limb and Appliance Service, and the companies providing the equipment, are not always clear, and families are passed from pillar to post.

The Welsh Assembly Government needs to keep wheelchair services as a priority and to continue to monitor, review and, above all, insist on, service improvements in the years to come.

Nick Ramsay: I am pleased to contribute to this important debate. I will be brief because many of the points that I was going to make have already been made.

I am pleased to see the spirit in which this motion has been received and I believe that, at least on the principles, there has been a fair amount of consensus as we all have experience of meeting constituents who have these problems. Their quality of life and that of their families is affected by the current

also desperately needed, with much greater priority afforded to it in Government.

Some work has been done, which we have heard about, but there is much more to do.

Rhaid i gleifion aros yn hir am asesiad arbenigol ar gyfer cadair olwyn, yn enwedig pan fydd ganddynt anghenion dyrys, ac mae'n arbennig o gymhleth yn achos plant a phobl yn eu harddegau gan eu bod yn tyfu o hyd. Erbyn i'r gadair olwyn gyrraedd, ar ôl disgwyl dros flwyddyn, ni fydd yn addas mwyach, a bydd y plentyn wedi tyfu'n rhy fawr iddi. Mae hynny'n ymddangos yn weddol resymegol, ond i bob golwg mae cyflenwyr cadeiriau olwyn yn ei chael yn anodd deall hynny.

Problem arall yw'r amser a gymer i addasu cadeiriau olwyn a'r amser y mae'n rhaid i bobl yn gorfod aros i ychwanegu seddi arbennig ac unrhyw newidiadau addas eraill. Yn ogystal â hynny, bydd fy etholwyr yn cwyno wrthyf am wasanaeth a chynnal a chadw annibynadwy a diffyg gwybodaeth am wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn. Yn anad dim, mae dryswch ynglŷn â phwy sy'n gwneud beth. Nid yw cyfrifoldebau a rôl y Gwasanaeth Coesau a Breichiau Artiffisial a Theclynnau, a'r cwmnïau sy'n darparu'r offer, bob amser yn glir, a bydd teuluoedd yn cael eu hanfon o'r naill swyddfa i'r llall.

Mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gadw gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn yn flaenoriaeth ac i barhau i fonitro ac adolygu, ac yn anad dim i fynnu bod gwasanaethau'n gwella yn y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn falch cyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon. Byddaf yn gryno oherwydd mae nifer o'r pwyntiau yr oeddwn am eu gwneud wedi'u gwneud eisoes.

Yr wyf yn falch gweld ysbryd y croeso y mae'r cynnig hwn wedi'i gael, a chredaf, o leiaf o ran yr egwyddorion, fod cryn gytundeb wedi bod am ein bod i gyd wedi cael y profiad o gyfarfod ag etholwyr sy'n wynebu'r problemau hyn. Mae'r oedi sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd wrth ddarparu

delays in the provision of wheelchairs.

Our prime concern is with the £21 million, which was not ring-fenced, that was allocated to Wales through the Barnett formula. Where has that gone? It is clear that £10 million has gone to wheelchair services and we welcome that, but there is a question about the remaining amount of funding, which would no doubt be beneficial if it was targeted in the way that funding has been targeted in England.

The report has been mentioned, and Jonathan Morgan picked up on it in his comments, as did Mark Isherwood, I believe. We expected a report to be published last year—and the Minister is indicating that she will respond to this later—and there is also the question of where the strategy has gone, because it was not just about the report. I believe that it was Lynne Neagle who came up with a good expression about task and finish groups: they are all very good but sometimes there seems to be a bit more task than finish. That was well put.

I am pleased that, in the 2009-10 period, a sum of £250,000 was made available for each of the next three years to help local authorities to provide additional opportunities for disabled children. That money is to be welcomed. If you look at the children's national service framework, which an earlier speaker mentioned, you will see that that money is in keeping with the spirit of that framework. If the Assembly Government does not deliver on the mechanisms of that and put the extra help for wheelchair users in place, it would be going against the spirit of that framework and the Government's own guidance.

My two main questions for the Minister to respond to are as follows. When are we likely to see not just the report, but the actual strategy as well? There is also the funding issue. Does the Minister anticipate that that extra £10 million will go to the front-line services? All of us, as AMs, have been approached by families with disabled

cadeiriau olwyn yn effeithio ar ansawdd eu bywyd hwy ac ansawdd bywyd eu teuluoedd.

Yr hyn sy'n ein poeni fwyaf yw'r £21 miliwn nad oedd wedi'i neilltuo ac a ddyrannwyd i Gymru drwy gyfrwng fformiwla Barnett. I ble mae hwnnw wedi mynd? Mae'n amlwg fod £10 miliwn wedi mynd at wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn a chroesawn hynny, ond beth am weddill yr arian, a fyddai'n ddiamau o fudd petai'n cael ei dargedu fel y mae'r arian wedi'i dargedu yn Lloegr?

Mae'r adroddiad wedi'i grybwyll, a chyfeiriodd Jonathan Morgan at hynny yn ei sylwadau, fel y gwnaeth Mark Isherwood, mi gredaf. Yr oeddem yn disgwyl gweld cyhoeddi adroddiad y llynedd—ac mae'r Gweinidog yn awgrymu y bydd yn ymateb i hyn yn ddiweddarach—a hefyd mae'r cwestiwn i ble y mae'r strategaeth wedi mynd, oherwydd nid yr adroddiad yn unig oedd dan sylw. Credaf mai Lynne Neagle biau'r sylw bachog am grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen: maent yn iawn yn eu lle, ond weithiau, i bob golwg, mae'r gorchwyl fymryn yn drech na'r gorffen. Roedd hynny'n ddweud da.

Yr wyf yn falch fod swm o £250,000 wedi'i ddarparu yn 2009-10 ar gyfer pob un o'r tair blynedd nesaf i helpu awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu cyfleoedd ychwanegol ar gyfer plant anabl. Mae'r arian hwnnw i'w groesawu. Os edrychwch ar y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant, a grybwyllwyd gan siaradwr blaenorol, gwelwch fod yr arian hwnnw'n unol ag ysbryd y fframwaith hwnnw. Os na fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwireddu mecanweithiau hynny ac yn sicrhau'r cymorth ychwanegol i ddefnyddwyr cadeiriau olwyn, bydd yn mynd yn groes i ysbryd y fframwaith hwnnw ac yn groes i arweiniad y Llywodraeth ei hun.

Y ddau brif gwestiwn sydd gennyf i'r Gweinidog ymateb iddynt yw hyn. Pa bryd yr ydym yn debygol o weld nid yr adroddiad yn unig, ond hefyd y strategaeth ei hun? At hynny, mae mater yr ariannu. A yw'r Gweinidog yn rhagweld y bydd y £10 miliwn ychwanegol yn mynd at wasanaethau rheng flaen? Yr ydym i gyd, fel ACau, wedi cael

children. I recently visited a family in Monmouth that included a child with cerebral palsy. It is a very sad state of affairs when you see that such a small step, like providing an up-to-date wheelchair, could make such a big difference to a family's quality of life. I look forward to hearing what the Minister has to say on those issues.

Eleanor Burnham: As my party's spokesperson on equality and children and young people, I welcome the opportunity to debate this issue today. I thank the Conservatives for bringing forward this debate because this is a very serious matter. I obviously echo the sentiments of the people who have spoken before me because I believe that it is totally unacceptable that anyone who finds themselves in that impossible position of requiring a wheelchair on a permanent basis should be kept waiting for the lengths of time that we have heard about today. Children in north Wales can wait 20 months or more and, in 2007, one adult patient had waited more than four years. In Rhyl, a man with multiple sclerosis has been waiting for two years for an indoor/outdoor electric wheelchair. He has contacted the organisation that Dr Dai Lloyd alluded to—ALAS—before Christmas, but he still has not had his chair. A woman with MS in a Flintshire village was measured in May 2008 and filled in the paperwork with ALAS two months later; in February 2009, she was measured again by different ALAS staff and told, at that point, that it would take another nine to 12 months. Even with standard wheelchairs, the target is to deliver within 21 days of referral and that is quite shocking. Quality indicator 6 for Wrexham shows a target of 95 per cent, but the delivery is at only 55.1 per cent. In answer to a question on this in January 2006, the then Minister for health chose to use an average figure of between 70 and 80 per cent for delivery, which although truthful, completely hid the problems that are being encountered in Wrexham.

Can anyone imagine what it must be like to be immobile and utterly dependent for more than four years? Where is the redress? What can a person do? I suppose that they could

teuluoedd yn dod atom gyda phlant anabl. Yn ddiweddar, ymwelais â theulu yn Nhrefynwy lle'r oedd phlentyn â pharlys yr ymennydd. Mae'n sefyllfa drist iawn pan welwch y gallai cam mor fychan, megis darparu cadair olwyn fodern, wneud cymaint o wahaniaeth i ansawdd bywyd teulu. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed yr hyn sydd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud am y materion hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: A minnau'n llefarydd fy mhlaid ar gydraddoldeb a phlant a phobl ifanc, croesawaf y cyfle i gael dadl ar y mater hwn heddiw. Diolch i'r Ceidwadwyr am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon oherwydd mae'n fater difrifol iawn. Mae'n amlwg fy mod yn ategu sylwadau'r rhai sydd wedi siarad o'm blaen, oherwydd credaf ei bod yn gwbl annerbyniol i neb sy'n ei gael ei hun yn y sefyllfa amhosibl honno o fod ag angen cadair olwyn yn barhaol gael ei gadw i aros am y cyfnodau hir yr ydym wedi clywed amdanynt heddiw. Gall plant yn y gogledd fod yn disgwyl 20 mis a mwy, ac yn 2007 yr oedd un oedolyn wedi bod yn disgwyl ers pedair blynedd. Yn y Rhyl, mae dyn sydd â sglerosis ymledol wedi bod yn disgwyl ers dwy flynedd am gadair olwyn drydan dan do/awyr agored. Mae wedi cysylltu â'r sefydliad y mae'r Dr Dai Lloyd wedi'i grybwyll—ALAS—cyn y Nadolig, ond mae'n dal i ddisgwyl am ei gadair. Cafodd menyw sy'n dioddef o MS yn un o bentrefi Sir y Fflint ei mesur ym mis Mai 2008 a llenwodd y gwaith papur gydag ALAS ddau fis wedyn; ym mis Chwefror 2009, fe'i mesurwyd eto gan staff eraill yn ALAS a dywedwyd wrthi, bryd hynny, y byddai angen rhwng naw a 12 mis arall. Hyd yn oed gyda chadeiriau olwyn safonol, y targed yw eu darparu o fewn 21 diwrnod ar ôl cyfeirio rhywun ac y mae hynny'n ddigon syfrdanol. Yn ôl dangosydd ansawdd 6 ar gyfer Wrecsam, y targed yw 95 y cant, ond 55.1 y cant yn unig a gyflawnir. Wrth ateb cwestiwn am hyn ym mis Ionawr 2006, dewisodd y Gweinidog dros iechyd ar y pryd ddefnyddio ffigur cyfartalog ar gyfer darparu, sef rhwng 70 ac 80 y cant, ac er bod hynny'n wir, yr oedd yn cuddio'n llwyr y problemau sydd yn Wrecsam.

A all unrhyw un ddychmygu sut beth yw methu â symud a bod yn gwbl ddibynnol am fwy na phedair blynedd? Ymhle y gall rhywun gael iawn? Beth y gall rhywun ei

contact the ombudsman, as I have done, but quite frankly this is a tragic situation. Can anyone imagine how parents and families cope with a child in need of mobility assistance, specialist or standard, for up to two years? Just imagine the distress of dealing with the diagnosis, concern for the child's future and then the frustration when, first, 14 weeks pass, then 14 months and there is still no wheelchair. We have received e-mails from parents and health workers who have first-hand experience of the daily difficulties. I have an example concerning multiple sclerosis, which is a progressive disease. Initially, sufferers might have to rely on sticks, frames or other supports and perhaps a manual wheelchair. However, as we know, the nature of the condition is such that the upper body and arms may eventually lose their strength and the person will then require an electric wheelchair. Under the current system, the wheelchair service is judged according to how it performs in relation to minimum waiting-time standards for paediatric wheelchairs. The original purpose of bringing this motion forward was to illustrate that these standards are not being met. If they have been established, there are tools by which delivery can be assessed. In conclusion, like my colleague, I urge you to help to beef up the review by voting for our amendments and this motion.

Kirsty Williams: I just wanted to highlight the issue of not just long waits for chairs for children, but the choice that is available for parents and their children. The choice that parents have is often very small and does not adequately meet the needs or the desires of the children involved. There is a particular difficulty, for instance, in accessing sports wheelchairs and wheelchairs that allow people to participate in a whole range of activities. There are also shortages of powered wheelchairs for children, even though they may be the most appropriate chair for their particular needs. One suggestion that was put forward by constituents of mine is that there need to be regional centres where children and their

wneud? Mae'n debyg y gallent gysylltu â'r ombwdsmon, fel yr wyf fi wedi'i wneud, ond i fod yn blwmp ac yn blaen, mae hon yn sefyllfa drasig. A all neb ddychmygu sut mae rhieni a theuluoedd yn ymdopi â phlentyn asydd ag angen cymorth i symud, boed yn gymorth arbenigol ynteu safonol, am hyd at ddwy flynedd? Dychmygwch drallod ymdopi â'r diagnosis, y poeni am ddyfodol y plentyn ac wedyn y rhwystredigaeth pan fydd 14 wythnos yn mynd heibio i ddechrau, wedyn 14 mis ac yna nad oes dim golwg o gwbl o gadair olwyn. Yr ydym wedi cael negeseuon e-bost gan rieni a gweithwyr iechedd sydd wedi gweld yr anawsterau beunyddiol drostynt eu hunain. Mae gennyf enghraifft sy'n ymwneud â sglerosis ymledol, sy'n glefyd gwaethybol. I ddechrau, efallai y bydd yn rhaid i ddioddefwyr ddibynnu ar ffyn, ar fframiau neu ar ddulliau eraill i'w cynnal ac efallai gadair olwyn i'w gwthio â llaw. Serch hynny, fel y gwyddom, natur y cyflwr yw y gall rhan uchaf y corff a'r breichiau yn y pen draw golli eu nerth, ac wedyn bydd angen cadair olwyn drydan ar y person. Dan y system bresennol, bernir y gwasanaeth cadeiriau olwyn ar sail ei lwyddiant i gydymffurfio â'r safonau gofynnol ar gyfer amserau aros am gadeiriau olwyn i blant. Pwrpas gwreiddiol cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn oedd dangos nad yw'r safonau hyn yn cael eu cyflawni. Os yw'r safonau wedi'u pennu, mae dulliau ar gael i asesu a ydynt yn cael eu cyflawni ai peidio. I gloi, fel fy nghyd-Aelod, fe'ch anogaf i helpu cryfhau'r arolwg drwy bleidleisio o blaid ein gwelliannau a'r cynnig hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Yr oeddwn am dynnu sylw nid yn unig at y cyfnodau disgwyl hir am gadeiriau i blant, ond at y dewis sydd ar gael i rieni ac i'w plant. Ychydig iawn o ddewis yn aml sydd ar gael i rieni, ac nid yw'n diwallu anghenion na dymuniadau'r plant dan sylw yn ddigon da. Mae anhawster penodol, er enghraifft, wrth allu cael cadeiriau olwyn ar gyfer chwaraeon a chadeiriau olwyn sy'n caniatáu i bobl gymryd rhan mewn amrywiaeth eang o weithgareddau. Mae prinder cadeiriau olwyn trydan i blant hefyd, er mai'r rheini, efallai, yw'r cadeiriau mwyaf priodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion penodol. Un awgrym a gynigiwyd gan rai o'm hetholwyr oedd bod angen cael canolfannau rhanbarthol lle gall plant a'u teuluoedd fynd i

families can actually go to try out a whole variety of chairs, so that they can make an informed choice about what is best for them, rather than the very limited choices that they have at the moment.

7.10 p.m.

That constituent also wanted to raise the serious point that although they, as a family, had suffered significant delays, ‘the wheelchair men’—as they are usually known—are always friendly, knowledgeable and helpful. That family is all too aware of the shortfalls in the service that the wheelchair men are able to offer and that they do their best under difficult circumstances. The point is that these parents and children do not want our sympathy or warm words about how tragic their circumstances are; they want to know once and for all, from the Chamber, that this will stop—that something will change and that we will no longer have debate after debate on this issue, as has been the case for many years. Surely that must be the focus of the Minister’s response this afternoon.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): I fully recognise the importance of essential equipment being made available to those who need it. The impact on people’s lives, if the right equipment is not available at the right time, has been illustrated by many Members in the Chamber. I was much taken by Janet Ryder’s point on ensuring that someone who wanted to access education had the appropriate wheelchair to enable them to do so.

This is important for all wheelchair users, but particularly for children whose needs can change significantly as they grow. I fully accept that the current standard provision across Wales is uneven and that waiting times can be excessively long, particularly in north Wales. There are currently over 70,000 long-term wheelchair users—people who have been using wheelchairs for more than six months—in Wales and that figure is growing as new referrals are being made.

roi cynnig ar amrywiaeth o gadeiriau, er mwyn iddynt allu dewis yn ddoeth beth sydd orau iddynt, yn hytrach na’r dewisiadau cyfyng iawn sydd ganddynt ar hyn o bryd.

Yr oedd yr etholwr hefyd am godi’r pwynt difrifol—er bod y teulu wedi dioddef oedi sylweddol—fod ‘y dynion cadair olwyn’—fel y’u gelwir fel rheol, yn bobl gyfeillgar, wybodus a chymwynasgar. Mae’r teulu’n hen gyfarwydd â diffygion y gwasanaeth y gall y dynion cadair olwyn ei gynnig ac yn sylweddoli eu bod yn gwneud eu gorau dan amgylchiadau anodd. Y pwynt yw nad yw’r rhieni a’r plant hyn am gael ein cydymdeimlad a’n geiriau teg ynglŷn â pha mor drasig yw eu hamgylchiadau; maent am gael gwybod unwaith ac am byth, gan y Siambr, y daw hyn i ben—y bydd rhywbeth yn newid ac na fydd dadl ar ôl dadl yma ynglŷn â hyn rhagor, fel sydd wedi bod yn wir ers blynyddoedd lawer. Siawns nad ar hynny y dylai’r Gweinidog ganolbwyntio wrth ymateb y prynhawn yma.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Yr wyf yn cydnabod yn llwyr mor bwysig yw sicrhau bod offer hanfodol ar gael i bobl y mae arnynt ei angen. Mae’r effaith ar fywydau pobl, os nad yw’r offer iawn ar gael ar yr adeg iawn, wedi ei disgrifio gan lawer Aelod yn y Siambr. Gwnaeth pwynt Janet Ryder argraff arnaf, sef bod angen sicrhau bod y gadair olwyn briodol ar gael i rywun sy’n dymuno manteisio ar addysg er mwyn gallu gwneud hynny.

Mae hyn yn bwysig i bawb sy’n defnyddio cadair olwyn, ond yn enwedig i blant gan fod eu hanghenion yn gallu newid yn sylweddol wrth iddynt dyfu. Yr wyf yn derbyn yn llwyr fod y ddarpariaeth safonol bresennol ledled Cymru yn anwastad ac y gall amserau aros fod yn rhy hir, yn enwedig yn y gogledd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae dros 70,000 o bobl sy’n defnyddio cadair olwyn dros gyfnod hir—pobl sydd wedi bod yn defnyddio cadair olwyn ers dros chwe mis—yng Nghymru ac mae’r ffigur hwnnw’n tyfu wrth i bobl gael eu cyfeirio o’r newydd.

In 2008, there were 12,485 additional adult referrals and 1,299 paediatric referrals to the service. The detail really matters when it comes to this area. While demand grows and some wait for too long, for the majority of users with non-complex requirements, the system works well. I acknowledge Eleanor's contribution, but for 70 per cent of users, wheelchairs are provided within three weeks and there are few complaints about the service.

On Kirsty Williams's point on those who provide the service: they are seen as friends and as professionals. At the end of the day, the service that these individuals provide is valued. The problem areas relate to users with complex needs, and that situation is absolutely unacceptable. The average wait for assessment in south and west Wales is five months, and 15 months in north Wales. There are additional waits while equipment is procured and while fitters meet the specific needs of the individual, which can be frustrating given that, despite starting the process, you have to put up with further delays. Ironically, the fact that a wider range of equipment is offered here compared with elsewhere in the UK can sometimes play a part in the delay. However, the biggest factor is the complexity of individual needs and although seven out of 10 people receive what is needed quickly, the remaining three are likely to have requirements that only a bespoke and individualised approach can resolve.

On my report, I accept Jonathan's criticism of the time frame for it and of the work that should have been undertaken quickly and that has not been properly delivered by the Welsh Assembly Government in conjunction with the health service. However, I expect specific recommendations to come to me, covering the referral and assessment pathway; waiting list management policy; staffing and training; the role of rehabilitation engineering; the maintenance and repair service; and the funding and service quality issues. Those issues have clearly come out in discussion today and Members have outlined the primary concerns as being: who is doing

Yn 2008, cyfeiriwyd 12,485 o oedolion ychwanegol a 1,299 o blant ychwanegol at y gwasanaeth. Mae'r manylion yn wirioneddol berthnasol yn y maes hwn. Wrth i'r galw dyfu, ac er bod rhai'n disgwyl yn rhy hir, i fwyafrif y defnyddwyr nad oes ganddynt ofynion cymhleth mae'r system yn gweithio'n dda. Yr wyf yn cydnabod cyfraniad Eleanor, ond i 70 y cant o ddefnyddwyr, darperir cadeiriau olwyn o fewn tair wythnos ac ychydig gwynion sydd am y gwasanaeth.

O ran pwynt Kirsty Williams am y rheini sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth: fe'u hystyrir yn gyfeillion ac yn bobl broffesiynol. Yn y pen draw, mae'r gwasanaeth y mae'r unigolion hyn yn ei ddarparu yn cael ei werthfawrogi. Y meysydd sy'n broblem yw'r rheini sy'n ymwneud â defnyddwyr sydd ag anghenion cymhleth, ac mae'r sefyllfa honno'n hollol annerbyniol. Ar gyfartaledd, bydd pobl yn disgwyl pum mis am asesiad yn y de a'r gorllewin a 15 mis yn y gogledd. Rhaid i bobl ddisgwyl eto tra bydd yr offer yn cael ei gaffael a thra bydd ffitwyr yn diwallu anghenion penodol yr unigolyn. Gall hyn achosi rhwystredigaeth, oherwydd er ichi ddechrau'r broses, rhaid ichi ddioddef rhagor o oedi. Yn eironig, mae'r ffaith fod ystod ehangach o offer yn cael ei gynnig yma o'n cymharu â mannau eraill yn y DU weithiau'n gallu cyfrannu at yr oedi. Serch hynny, y ffactor mwyaf yw cymhlethdod anghenion unigolion, ac er bod saith o bob 10 yn cael yr hyn y mae ei angen arnynt yn gyflym, mae'r tri arall yn debygol o fod ag anghenion na ellir eu datrys ond drwy lunio dull yn arbennig ac yn unigol ar eu cyfer.

O ran fy adroddiad, derbynias feirmiadaeth Jonathan ynglŷn â'r amserlen ar ei gyfer a'r gwaith y dylid bod wedi ei wneud yn gyflym ac nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i gyflawni'n briodol ar y cyd â'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn disgwyl cael argymhellion penodol, sy'n ymwneud â'r llwybr cyfeirio ac asesu, polisi rheoli'r rhestr aros; staffio a hyfforddi; rôl peirianeg ailsefydlu; y gwasanaeth cynnal a chadw ac atgyweirio; a'r materion sy'n ymwneud ag ariannu ac ansawdd y gwasanaeth. Mae'r materion hynny'n amlwg wedi codi yn y drafodaeth heddiw ac mae'r Aelodau wedi amlinellu'r prif bryderon, sef: pwy sy'n

what and where; who is responsible for what and how this service can be delivered quickly.

Darren Millar: I am pleased that you accept that the delay in delivering this report is unacceptable and that you acknowledge as much on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government. However, is there an explanation for that delay? Our constituents will ask why there has been such an unacceptable delay given that you accept that it should not have happened. What is the reason for this delay? I do not know whether you plan to tell us, but we need to get this back on track as soon as possible so that we can deliver the services that our constituents want.

Edwina Hart: I assure you that it is on track and I will be getting the report. I do not wish to look back at the past, but positively into the future. As Kirsty said, people do not want to hear warm words from me, but solutions to this problem. This is not a simple matter of providing additional funding because sustained efforts across the whole system are required to secure necessary improvements and to remove the current bottleneck in the service. The problems are caused by the bottleneck in the service. While this work is ongoing, I continue to expect the NHS in Wales to improve its current processes and reduce waiting times.

We have started to reduce waiting times; not as effectively as we want, but we have reduced them nonetheless. An additional £0.5 million has been put in to help waiting time initiatives and to accelerate progress—so we have been prepared to put money into this.

I am pleased with Peter's contribution, because he seems to agree with me for once that the implementation of my NHS reforms will assist this process. I honestly believe that it will. From October, accountability for this service will be much simpler, with the new local health boards having a clear responsibility to meet the needs of people in their areas and to deliver the standards that I determine. That will make a difference.

gwneud beth ac ymhle; pwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth a sut y gellir darparu'r gwasanaeth hwn yn gyflym.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn derbyn bod yr oedi wrth ddarparu'r adroddiad hwn yn annerbiniol a'ch bod yn cydnabod hynny ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, a oes esboniad dros yr oedi hwnnw? Bydd ein hetholwyr yn gofyn pam mae cymaint o oedi annerbiniol wedi bod a chithau'n derbyn na ddylai fod wedi digwydd. Beth yw'r rheswm dros yr oedi hwn? Ni wn a ydych yn bwriadu dweud wrthym, ond mae angen inni gael pethau yn ôl ar y trywydd iawn cyn gynted ag y bo modd er mwyn inni allu darparu'r gwasanaethau y mae'n hetholwyr am eu cael.

Edwina Hart: Gallaf eich sicrhau bod pethau ar y trywydd iawn ac y byddaf yn cael yr adroddiad. Nid wyf am edrych yn ôl ar y gorffennol, ond yn gadarnhaol tua'r dyfodol. Fel y dywedodd Kirsty, nid yw pobl am glywed geiriau teg gennyf fi; maent am gael atebion i'r broblem hon. Nid mater syml o ddarparu arian ychwanegol ydyw, oherwydd mae angen ymdrechion cyson ar draws y system gyfan i sicrhau'r gwelliannau angenrheidiol ac i glirio'r dagfa sydd yn y gwasanaeth ar hyn o bryd. Y dagfa yn y gwasanaeth sy'n achosi'r problemau. Wrth i'r gwaith hwn fynd rhagddo, yr wyf yn dal i ddisgwyl i'r GIG yng Nghymru wella'i brosesau presennol a lleihau amseroedd aros.

Yr ydym wedi dechrau lleihau amseroedd aros; nid i'r graddau y mae arnom ei eisiau ei weld, ond yr ydym wedi eu lleihau serch hynny. Mae £0.5 miliwn ychwanegol wedi cael ei roi i helpu mentrau amseroedd aros ac i gyflymu cynnydd—felly yr ydym wedi bod yn fodlon rhoi arian yn hyn.

Cefais fy mhlesio gan gyfraniad Peter, oherwydd ymddengys iddo gytuno â mi am unwaith y bydd gweithredu fy niwygiadau i'r GIG yn helpu'r broses hon. Yr wyf yn wir yn credu y bydd yn gwneud hynny. O fis Hydref ymlaen, bydd atebolrwydd ar gyfer y gwasanaeth hwn yn symlach o lawer, gyda byrddau iechyd lleol yn ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb clir i ddiwallu anghenion pobl yn eu hardaloedd ac i ddarparu'r safonau yr wyf yn eu pennu. Bydd hynny'n gwneud

gwahaniaeth.

We have tabled an amendment to the motion that recognises this as an area in which improvement is necessary, while recognising the practical steps that we are taking to bring about improvements. We cannot support the amendment tabled by the Liberal Democrats. While we reaffirm our commitment to the standards for paediatric wheelchair services set out in the children's national service framework, it is not sensible to set an arbitrary time limit for adult services, because, as I have explained, of the complexity of individual needs that lie at the root of that minority of cases where waits are too long. Rather, I think that the future lies in ensuring that essential equipment is made available in a timely manner, and in developing a service in which accountability for delivery is clear, there are uniform standards—which there clearly are not at present; that must be better—and in which we have the right infrastructure in place to ensure that it happens.

I will have the first report from the steering group this month, and I intend to use it to ensure that progress is made and that strategy, Jonathan, is developed.

I will not accuse anybody of paying lip service to this problem, because it is not a lip-service issue for me. This is about real people, their children and their problems. I assure you that we, as a Welsh Assembly Government, can address these issues.

I thank you for bringing this debate to the Chamber. I think that there is genuine unanimity on the issues affecting these individuals. I recognise that it is now up to me to deliver a better service.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank everyone who has contributed to this debate, and, in particular, Mark Isherwood, who opened with one of the best speeches that I have heard this term. It was filled with raw emotion, and also facts that were borne out at the seminar that he hosted at lunch time by various

Yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i'r cynnig sy'n cydnabod hwn fel maes y mae angen ei wella, ar yr un pryd â chydabod y camau ymarferol yr ydym yn eu cymryd i gyflwyno gwelliannau. Ni allwn gefnogi'r gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Er ein bod yn ailadrodd ein hymrwymiad i'r safonau ar gyfer gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn pediatrig a bennir yn fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol y plant, nid yw'n ddoeth pennu terfyn amser mympwyol ar gyfer gwasanaethau i oedolion, oherwydd, fel yr wyf wedi'i egluro, yr anghenion unigol cymhleth sydd wrth wraidd y lleiafrif hwnnw o achosion lle mae'r amseroedd aros yn rhy hir. Yn hytrach, credaf mai'r dyfodol yw sicrhau bod cyfarpar hanfodol ar gael mewn modd amserol, a datblygu gwasanaeth lle mae atebolrwydd yn glir o ran cyflawni, lle mae safonau unffurf—nad yw'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd, yn amlwg; a rhaid gwella hynny—a lle bydd yn rhaid inni roi'r seilwaith iawn ar waith i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

Byddaf yn cael yr adroddiad cyntaf gan y grŵp llywio y mis hwn, a bwriadaf ei ddefnyddio i sicrhau symud ymlaen a bod y strategaeth, honno, Jonathan, yn cael ei datblygu.

Ni wnafl gyhuddo neb o siarad yn wag am y broblem hon, gan nad yw'n fater o siarad gwag i mi. Mae hyn ymwneud â phobl go iawn, eu plant a'u problemau. Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau ein bod, fel Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn gallu rhoi sylw i'r materion hyn.

Diolch ichi am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon gerbron y Siambr. Credaf fod gwir unfrydedd ynghylch y materion sy'n effeithio ar yr unigolion hyn. Yr wyf yn cydnabod mai fi sydd yn awr yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaeth gwell.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i bawb a gyfrannodd at y ddadl hon, ac yn benodol Mark Isherwood, a agorodd gydag un o'r areithiau gorau a glywais y tymor yma. Yr oedd yn llawn emosiwn crai, a ffeithiau a ddaeth o'r seminar a gynhaliodd dros ginio gydag amrywiol fudiadau a roddodd

organisations that gave hard and fast examples of the situations facing many of the people whom they represent. That was encapsulated in Lynne Neagle's contribution, who said that many other people would have come along to that seminar were it not for the fact that they felt there was little or no point in doing so as no-one is listening. People are listening, certainly on these benches and on the backbenches of all the other parties, judging by the contributions today. The deficiencies of the service have been clearly identified, and ensuring that those deficiencies are corrected and that we see progress on this issue falls to the Minister.

I could have sat here 18 months ago and heard the Minister deliver the same speech as she has delivered today. It is lamentable that the group that she established is only now getting around to delivering its report. It was late in being set up by her in that January. When I spoke to Scope representatives at the seminar at lunchtime, they told me that they were completely unaware of what is going with that group, as were many other organisations. They were really concerned about what outcomes would result from the work of that group and the actions that the Minister would take on them. You have a task before you, Minister, to show the leadership and direction that Lynne Neagle called for to see this matter through so that people get better service delivery.

I had the pleasure of visiting the assessment centre in Wrexham back in March. The professionalism and dedication of the staff there, as Kirsty Williams mentioned, is unquestionable. The way in which deliver the service in a challenging environment is, without doubt, a credit to their profession. Those staff highlighted three factors. First, they acknowledged the money that the Government had put in, but, sadly, it was not recurrent funding, but a one-off payment to tackle the waiting list problem, and they could see that without continuing funding they would be back to square one on the waiting lists in a short time.

The second factor was the ability to train.

enghreifftiau pendant o'r sefyllfaoedd sy'n wynebu nifer o'r bobl maent yn eu cynrychioli. Cafodd hynny ei grynhoi yng nghyfraniad Lynne Neagle, a ddywedodd y byddai nifer o bobl eraill wedi dod i'r seminar oni bai am y ffaith eu bod yn teimlo nad oedd llawer o ddiben, os o gwbl, mewn gwneud hynny gan nad oes neb yn gwrando arnynt. Mae pobl yn gwrando, yn bendant ar y meinciau hyn ac ar feinciau cefn yr holl bleidiau eraill, yn ôl y cyfraniadau heddiw. Mae diffygion y gwasanaeth wedi eu nodi'n glir, a'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod y diffygion hynny'n cael eu cywiro a sicrhau ein bod yn gweld cynnydd gyda'r mater hwn.

Gallwn fod wedi eistedd yma 18 mis yn ôl a chlywed y Gweinidog yn adrodd yr un araith ag a adroddodd heddiw. Mae'n druenus mai nawr y mae'r grŵp a sefydlodd yn dod at ddarparu ei adroddiad. Yr oedd yn hwyr yn cael ei sefydlu ganddi'r mis Ionawr hwnnw. Pan siaradais â chynrychiolwyr Scope yn y seminar dros ginio, dywedasant wrthyf nad oedd ganddynt syniad beth oedd yn digwydd gyda'r grŵp hwnnw, fel yr oedd yn wir am nifer o fudiadau eraill. Yr oeddent yn pryderu'n fawr am y canlyniadau a fyddai'n deillio o waith y grŵp hwnnw a'r camau y byddai'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd yn eu cylch. Mae gennych dasg ger eich bron, Weinidog, i ddangos yr arweiniad a'r cyfeiriad y galwodd Lynne Neagle amdanynt er mwyn mynd â'r mater hwn rhagddo er mwyn i bobl gael darpariaeth gwasanaeth gwell.

Cefais y pleser o ymweld â'r ganolfan asesu yn Wrexham yn ôl ym mis Mawrth. Nid oes amheuaeth ynghylch proffesiynoldeb ac ymroddiad y staff yn fan honno, fel y soniodd Kirsty Williams. Yn ddiau, mae'r ffordd y maent yn darparu'r gwasanaeth mewn amgylchedd dyrys yn glod i'w proffesiwn. Tynnodd y staff hynny sylw at dri ffactor. Yn gyntaf, yr oeddent yn cydnabod yr arian yr oedd y Llywodraeth wedi'i roi, ond yn anffodus nid oedd yn gyllid rheolaidd, ond taliad un-tro i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem rhestr aros, a gallent weld y byddent yn dychwelyd i'r un sefyllfa gyda rhestr aros mewn dim o dro heb gyllid parhaus.

Yr oedd yr ail ffactor yn ymwneud â'r gallu i

They pointed out to me that they are completely unable to offer any meaningful training in the use of the chairs that they send out, especially specialist wheelchairs. Indeed, at the rear of that establishment, there is a very limited facility to offer an hour or two of training. When I asked the staff how they carry out the training, they told me that they signpost the individuals and the users through to other organisations, but, sadly, they do not have the ability to follow up whether that training is taken up or to assess the quality of it. Surely that is a critical requirement to ensure that people make the best use of this specialist equipment when they have the good fortune to access it.

7.20 p.m.

Given that the assessment is a multi-agency process, the situation with household adaptations and the general assessment that needs to be done to facilitate the use of the chair once it is made available is often out of their control. There seems to be a lack of strategic direction on this issue. Someone needs to pull all the parties together to deliver a quick assessment, so that we can overcome the problem that often occurs when a chair arrives, namely that it is completely unsuitable, because the child has grown since the original assessment. That is completely unacceptable and goes back to the need for leadership and direction to sort out this problem.

Janet Ryder touched on education, and it was only a fortnight ago that we debated the Enterprise and Learning Committee's report on post-18 education for people with disabilities. We heard many warm words during the debate, and the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills also expressed sentiments that we all agree with. However, if people are not able to be mobile or to live fulfilling lives, what hope do they have of reaching their full potential or of being able to adjust to society and work within society?

Mark touched on a powerful subject when he said that people are disabled by society, not themselves. If someone has a problem, it is incumbent on us to try to rectify it or put it

hyfforddi. Tynasant fy sylw at y ffaith nad oes modd iddynt gynnig dim hyfforddiant ystyrllon ar ddefnyddio'r cadeiriau y maent yn eu rhoi i bobl, yn enwedig cadeiriau olwyn arbenigol. Yn wir, yng nghefn y sefydliad hwnnw, ceir cyfleuster cyfyngedig iawn i gynnig awr neu ddwy o hyfforddiant. Pan ofynnais i'r staff sut y maent yn cynnal yr hyfforddiant, dywedasant wrthyf eu bod yn cyfeirio'r unigion a'r defnyddwyr at fudiadau eraill, ond, yn anffodus, nid ydynt yn gallu canfod os dilynwyd yr hyfforddiant hwnnw ai peidio nac asesu ei ansawdd. Onid yw hynny'n ofyniad hanfodol i sicrhau bod pobl yn defnyddio'r cyfarpar arbenigol hwn i'w eithaf pan fyddant yn ddigon ffodus i allu ei ddefnyddio.

Ac ystyried bod asesu yn broses aml-asiantaeth, yn aml nid ydynt yn gallu rheoli'r sefyllfa o ran addasiadau i'r cartref a'r asesiad cyffredinol y mae angen ei gynnal i hwyluso defnyddio'r gadair pan fydd ar gael. Ymddengys fod diffyg cyfeiriad strategol gyda'r mater hwn. Mae angen i rywun ddod â'r holl bartion ynghyd i wneud asesiad cyflym, er mwyn inni oresgyn y broblem a gyfyd yn aml pan fydd cadair yn cyrraedd, sef ei fod yn hollol anaddas, oherwydd bod y plentyn wedi tyfu ers yr asesiad gwreiddiol. Mae hynny'n gwbl annerbyniol ac mae'n mynd yn ôl at yr angen am arweiniad a chyfeiriad er mwyn datrys y broblem hon.

Soniodd Janet Ryder am addysg, a phrin bythefnos yn ôl cawsom ddadl am adroddiad y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu am addysg ôl-18 ar gyfer pobl ag anableddau. Clywsom nifer o eiriau gwresog yn ystod y ddadl, a mynegodd y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau sylwadau yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno â hwy hefyd. Fodd bynnag, os na all pobl symud neu os na allant fyw bywydau boddhaus, pa obaith sydd iddynt gyrraedd eu potensial llawn neu allu addasu i gymdeithas a gweithio mewn cymdeithas?

Crybwyllodd Mark bwnc pwerus pan ddywedodd mai cymdeithas sy'n gwneud pobl yn anabl, nid hwy eu hunain. Os oes gan rywun broblem, mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i

right as much as is possible, so that they feel as though they are an integral part of society and that society values their contribution.

My colleague, Jonathan Morgan, touched on the fact that we have systematically failed to hit targets in Wales in the measurements and assessments of the delivery of wheelchair services. On the radio this morning, I heard the director of the Multiple Sclerosis Society Cymru make a strong point that, if you live in Manchester or Birmingham, you would receive a wheelchair within 12 to 16 weeks, but, in Wales, it is 12 to 16 months. We debated 10 years of devolution on Tuesday. People will measure devolution by the success of the services that they receive to fulfil their lives. If we value devolution, it is critical that the Government of the day and the Minister who is charged with delivering that portfolio address the issues and concerns that have been raised time and again.

I have attended many seminars in the Assembly, but the seminar that I had the privilege of attending this afternoon, hosted by Mark Isherwood, was one of the most powerful I have ever attended. It gave evidence of people who have been promised much but let down by this Government, and let down by the services that they required. There is no need for excuses; it is now time for action. When the Minister responds to the report, once it is delivered to her, I hope that she will have a strategy to secure improvements for people who rely on the Government of the day to provide the service that means that they can lead a fulfilling life.

The motion that we vote on will initially be unamended. On the evidence before us, I fail to see why anyone could object to the motion by the Welsh Conservatives. It points out something that everyone in the Chamber agrees with, and so I fail to see why it needs to be amended. It will come as no surprise to anyone to learn that we will not accept the Government's amendment or amendments 2 and 3 in the name of the Welsh Liberal Democrats. However, we will accept

geisio ei datrys neu ei chywiro gymaint ag sy'n bosibl, er mwyn iddynt deimlo eu bod yn rhan annatod o gymdeithas a bod cymdeithas yn gwerthfawrogi eu cyfraniad.

Crybwyllodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Jonathan Morgan, y ffaith ein bod yn systematig wedi methu cyrraedd targedau yng Nghymru o ran mesur ac asesu darparu gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyr. Ar y radio bore yma, clywais gyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas Sglerosis Ymledol Cymru yn gwneud pwynt cryf, sef os ydych yn byw ym Manceinion neu yn Birmingham, byddech yn cael cadair olwyn cyn pen 12 i 16 wythnos, ond yng Nghymru mae'n 12 i 16 mis. Ddydd Mawrth cawsom ddadl am 10 mlynedd o ddatganoli. Bydd pobl yn pwyso ac yn mesur datganoli yn ôl llwyddiant y gwasanaethau a gânt i gyflawni eu bywyd. Os ydym yn gwerthfawrogi datganoli, mae'n hollbwysig bod Llywodraeth y dydd a'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu'r portffolio hwnnw'n rhoi sylw i'r materion a'r pryderon sydd wedi cael eu codi dro ar ôl tro.

Yr wyf wedi bod mewn seminarau dirifedi yn y Cynulliad, ond y seminar y cefais y fraint o fod ynddo brynhawn heddiw, a gynhaliwyd gan Mark Isherwood, oedd un o'r mwyaf pwerus imi erioed ei fynychu. Rhoddodd dystiolaeth o bobl sydd wedi cael llawer o addewidion ond sydd wedi cael eu siomi gan y Llywodraeth hon, ac sydd wedi cael eu siomi gan y gwasanaethau yr oedd eu heisiau arnynt. Nid oes angen esgusodion; mae'n hen bryd gweithredu yn awr. Pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb i'r adroddiad, ar ôl iddo gael ei roi iddi, gobeithio y bydd ganddi strategaeth i sicrhau gwelliannau i bobl sy'n dibynnu ar Lywodraeth y dydd i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth sy'n golygu y gallant fyw bywyd boddhaus.

I ddechrau, ni fydd gwelliannau ynghlwm wrth y cynnig y byddwn yn pleidleisio arno. Ar sail y dystiolaeth ger ein bron, ni allaf weld pam y gallai neb wrthwynebu'r cynnig gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Mae'n tynnu sylw at rywbeth y mae pawb yn y Siambr yn cytuno arno, ac felly ni allaf weld pam mae angen gwelliant. Nid yw'n syndod i neb na fyddwn yn derbyn gwelliant y Llywodraeth na gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Fodd bynnag, byddwn

amendment 4 because, although we want to be more ambitious than that, it is at least a better target than we have at the moment.

Look to your conscience, Members of this institution. Many of the people who attended that seminar as well as others are looking to us to show some direction, and we must have a positive outcome to the motion so that people are not let down once again.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed without amendment. Is there any objection? I see that there is. Therefore, the votes under this item will be deferred until voting time, which I understand was to be held at 5 p.m.. We are rather past that.

Before we proceed to the vote— [Interruption.] Order. I have waited a long time to say that. Do three Members wish for the bell to be rung? I see that they do not; therefore, we will move to the votes.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time.*

yn derbyn gwelliant 4 oherwydd, er bod arnom eisiau bod yn fwy uchelgeisiol na hynny, o leiaf mae'n darged gwell na hwnnw sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd.

Aelodau'r sefydliad hwn, beth mae eich cydwybod yn ei ddweud wrthyich? Mae nifer o'r bobl a ddaeth i'r seminar hwnnw, yn ogystal â phobl eraill, yn disgwyl inni ddangos cyfeiriad, a rhaid inni gael canlyniad cadarnhaol i'r cynnig er mwyn sicrhau na chaiff pobl eu siomi drachefn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig heb welliant. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, caiff y pleidleisiau dan yr eitem hon eu gohirio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio a oedd i'w gynnal am 5 p.m.. Yr ydym wedi colli'r cwch hwnnw.

Cyn inni symud ymlaen at y bleidlais— [Torri ar draws.] Trefn. Yr wyf wedi aros yn hir i gael dweud hynny. A oes tri Aelod yn dymuno inni ganu'r gloch? Gwelaf nad oes; felly, symudwn ymlaen at y pleidleisio.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4260: O blaid 12, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 20.
Motion NDM4260: For 12, Abstain 1, Against 20.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Ramsay, Nick

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4260: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.
Amendment 1 to NDM4260: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 12.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R. T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Cafodd gwelliannau 2 a 3 eu dad-ddethol.
Amendments 2 and 3 deselected.*

*Gwelliant 4 i NDM4260: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 19.
Amendment 4 to NDM4260: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 19.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R. T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Williams, Kirsty

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl

Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

Motion NDM4260 as amended: that

Cynnig NDM4260 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. recognises the importance of timely and effective services for disabled children and young people;

1. yn cydnabod mor bwysig yw gwasanaethau prydlon ac effeithiol i blant a phobl ifanc anabl;

2. notes with concern the current levels of delay in providing paediatric wheelchairs across Wales;

2. yn nodi â phryder lefelau presennol yr oedi wrth ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn pediatreg ledled Cymru;

3. looks forward to the report of the wheelchair services review established by the Minister for Health and Social Services;

3. yn edrych ymlaen at yr adroddiad yr adolygiad o wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn a sefydlwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol;

4. endorses the commitment to standards of paediatric wheelchair services, as set out in the children's national service framework.

4. yn cymeradwyo'r ymrwymiad i safonau gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, a nodwyd yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant.

Cynnig NDM4260 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 13.

Motion NDM4260 as amended: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 13.

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

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig NDM4260 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM4260 as amended agreed.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: I call upon Jocelyn Davies to move a procedural motion in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.26 to postpone the short debate tabled in the name of Chris Franks.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Galwaf ar Jocelyn Davies i gynnig cynnig trefniadol yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.26 i ohirio'r ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd yn enw Chris Franks.

The Deputy Minister for Housing (Jocelyn Davies): I move that

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai (Jocelyn Davies): Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 7.26, postpones the short debate.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.26, yn gohirio'r ddadl fer.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Cytuno'r cynnig yw'r cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, cytunir y cynnig.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

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

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

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 7.26 p.m.
The meeting ended at 7.26 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)

Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)