

Cofnod y Trafodion

The Record of Proceedings

02/04/2014

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Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 13:30 gyda'r Llywydd (Y Fonesig Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 13:30 with the Presiding Officer (Dame Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:30 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Good afternoon. The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Prynhawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

13:30 **Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau**

Questions to the Minister for Education and Skills

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Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Question 1, OAQ(4)0409(ESK), was withdrawn.

Tynnwyd cwestiwn 1, OAQ (4) 0409 (ESK), yn ôl.

Consortia Rhanbarthol

Regional Consortia

13:30 **Eluned Parrott** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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2. *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am waith y consortia rhanbarthol yng Nghymru?*
OAQ(4)0405(ESK)

2. *Will the Minister provide an update on the work of the regional consortia in Wales?* OAQ(4)0405(ESK)

13:30	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p><i>Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau / The Minister for Education and Skills</i></p> <p>I will. In December, I approved the national model for regional working, which will clarify and strengthen regional consortia working. It ensures a more consistent approach across the four consortia and it clarifies the way in which local authorities commission the services of regional education consortia to achieve whole-school improvement.</p>	<p>Gwnaf. Ym mis Rhagfyr, cymeradwyais y model cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwaith rhanbarthol, a fydd yn egluro ac yn atgyfnerthu gwaith y consortia rhanbarthol. Mae'n sicrhau mwy o gysondeb ar draws y pedwar consortia ac yn egluro sut y mae awdurdodau lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau consortia addysg rhanbarthol er mwyn gwneud gwelliannau ar draws ysgolion cyfan.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:30	<p>Eluned Parrott Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Thank you for that answer, Minister. You told the Chamber that you expected that all of the regional consortia would be fully operational by 31 March. Can you tell us whether those consortia are now fully operational in your view?</p>	<p>Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Dywedasoeh wrth y Siambur eich bod yn disgwyl y byddai'r holl gonsortia rhanbarthol yn gwbl weithredol erbyn 31 Mawrth. A allwch ddweud wrthym a yw'r consortia hynny bellach yn gwbl weithredol yn eich barn chi?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:31	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I have received business plans from each and every one of the four consortia now and I consider them up and running. There are, of course, things that still need to evolve within each region; it is an evolving project. The new, strengthened powers that they have will give them real teeth when it comes to school improvement, but there are things that still remain to be developed. However, they are operational, yes, and a clear business plan has been received from each.</p>	<p>Rwyf wedi cael cynlluniau busnes gan bob un o'r pedwar consortiwm erbyn hyn ac ystyriaf eu bod yn weithredol. Wrth gwrs, mae angen i rai pethau esblygu o hyd ym mhob rhanbarth; mae'n brosiect sy'n esblygu. Bydd y pwerau newydd, cryfach sydd ganddynt yn rhoi grym gwirioneddol iddynt o ran gwella ysgolion, ond mae yna bethau i'w datblygu o hyd. Fodd bynnag, ydynt, maent yn weithredol, a chafwyd cynllun busnes clir gan bob un ohonynt.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:31	<p>Keith Davies Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Codwyd pryderon gyda mi am ostyngiadau posibl yn nifer yr ymgynghorwyr mewnol yng nghonsortiwm de-orllewin a chanolbarth Cymru. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig cael arbenigedd i helpu athrawon mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd ym mhob pwnc?</p>	<p>Concerns were raised with me about possible reductions in the number of internal consultants in the south-west and mid Wales consortium. Does the Minister agree with me that it is important to have expertise to assist teachers in primary and secondary schools in all subjects?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:32	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Yes, I do. Each school will highlight its needs to its consortium challenge adviser—the key person in this regard. The challenge adviser has the scope to commission or broker the level of curriculum subject support that each schools requires to enhance subject development and achieve that improved pupil attainment that we are pursuing.</p>	<p>Ydw, rwy'n cytuno. Bydd pob ysgol yn rhoi gwybod am ei hanghenion i gynghorydd herio ei chonsortiwm—y person allweddol yn hyn o beth. Gall y cynghorydd herio gomisiynu neu froceru'r lefel o gymorth sydd ei hangen ar bob ysgol er mwyn helpu i ddatblygu pynciau'r cwricwlwm a sicrhau'r gwelliant hwnnw mewn cyrhaeddiad disgyblion yr ydym yn anelu ato.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:32	<p>William Graham Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Minister, in the light of the Estyn reports on the delivery of education services by local authorities, have you asked them to revise their inspection process for the consideration of the regional consortia?</p>	<p>Weinidog, yng ngoleuni adroddiadau Estyn ar y gwasanaethau addysg a ddarperir gan awdurdodau lleol, a ydych wedi gofyn iddi ddiwygio ei phroses arolygu er mwyn ystyried y consortia rhanbarthol?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:32	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Yes. Our consortia will, of course, come under the remit of Estyn in terms of inspection, which is in sharp contrast to the way that things are being run across the border in England, where, essentially, things like academy chains have no accountability, it seems, to anyone but the Minister directly. However, Estyn will be part and parcel of ensuring that our consortia handle themselves well and are doing the very best that they can.</p>	<p>Ydw. Bydd trefniadau arolygu ein consortia, wrth gwrs, yn dod o dan gylch gwaith Estyn, sy'n wahanol iawn i'r ffordd y mae pethau'n cael eu rhedeg ar draws y ffin yn Lloegr, lle nad yw'n ymddangos bod gan sefydliadau fel academiâu unrhyw gadwyni atebolrwydd, yn y bôn, i unrhyw un ond y Gweinidog ei hun. Fodd bynnag, bydd Estyn yn chwarae rhan hollbwysig wrth sicrhau bod ein consortia yn gweithredu'n dda ac yn gwneud eu gorau glas.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

- 13:33 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
I call Simon Thomas, the Plaid Cymru spokesperson. Galwaf ar Simon Thomas, llefarydd Plaid Cymru.
- 13:33 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
Weinidog, wrth edrych ar y cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg sydd newydd gael eu paratoi gan bob awdurdod lleol, ac sydd bellach wedi'u cyhoeddi, mae'n amlwg bod trafferth yn mynd i fod i gyrraedd targed y Llywodraeth o 30% o blant saith mlwydd oed yn derbyn addysg Gymraeg. Down yn ôl i drafod y cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg yn nes ymlaen yn y Cynulliad mae'n siŵr, ond wrth symud at weithredu argymhellion Williams, a gweithredu mwy rhanbarthol yng Nghymru, ym mha ffordd mae'r consortia i fod i gefnogi a rhoi gwasanaeth cefnogol i'r awdurdodau lleol i weithredu'r cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg?
Minister, in looking at the Welsh in education strategic plans, which have just been prepared by each local authority and are now published, it is apparent that there will be difficulty in achieving the Government's target of 30% of seven-year-old children being educated through the medium of Welsh. We will return to discuss Welsh in education strategic plans at a later date in the Assembly, I am sure, but in turning to the Williams recommendations, and at implementing in a more regional way in Wales, in what way are the consortia to support and provide a supportive service to local authorities to implement the Welsh in education strategic plans?
- 13:33 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
The role of consortia is connected to school improvement and that involves each and every school—Welsh and English medium. That is their role. It is the responsibility of local authorities to ensure that their WESPs are up to scratch, and I will be taking a very critical view of each and every one of those plans in order that we do progress towards the stated targets that you have mentioned.
Mae rôl y consortia yn ymwneud â gwella ysgolion ac mae hynny'n cynnwys pob ysgol—cyfrwng Cymraeg a Saesneg. Dyna eu rôl. Cyfrifoldeb yr awdurdodau lleol yw sicrhau bod eu Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg yn ddigon da, a byddaf yn bwrr golwg feirniadol iawn ar bob un o'r cynlluniau hynny er mwyn symud tuag at y targedau yr ydych wedi sôn amdanynt.
- 13:34 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
I thank the Minister for his reply and hope, indeed, that we can return to take a critical look at some of this later as we absorb the information. However, I will turn now to one specific consortium, which is the Education through Regional Working Consortium. As the Minister will know, there has been an industrial pay dispute with the National Union of Teachers and NASUWT, The Teachers' Union within that consortium regarding pay portability and the refusal of that consortium to take forward pay portability because it has been ruled out of national terms and conditions by Michael Gove, of course, in England. Now, Minister, you refused to meet the trade unions, because pay and conditions is not devolved. However, the Silk commission recommends that they should be devolved. So, what is the Welsh Government's position now on this recommendation, and do you not believe that it is better now that we all work together in Wales on devolving pay and conditions, so that we find the right terms and conditions for teachers in Wales, which respect their professionalism?
Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb a gobeithio, yn wir, y gallwn ddychwelyd i edrych yn feirniadol ar hyn yn ddiweddarach wrth inni ddod i ddeall y wybodaeth. Fodd bynnag, trof yn awr at un consortiwm penodol, sef Consortiwm Ein Rhanbarth ar Waith. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, bu anghydfod cyflog diwydiannol ag Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon a NASUWT, Undeb yr Athrawon yn y consortiwm hwnnw ynglŷn â hygludedd cyflog a phenderfyniad y consortiwm hwnnw i wrthod cynnig hygludedd cyflog am fod Michael Gove, wrth gwrs, yn Lloegr wedi dyfarnu nad yw'n rhan o'r telerau ac amodau cenedlaethol. Weinidog, gwnaethoch wrthod cwrrd â'r undebau llafur, am nad yw tâl ac amodau wedi'u datganoli. Fodd bynnag, mae comisiwn Silk yn argymhell y dylid eu datganoli. Felly, beth yw safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru ar yr argymhelliad hwn yn awr, ac onid ydych yn credu ei bod yn well yn awr bod pob un ohonom yn cydweithio yng Nghymru i ddatganoli cyflog ac amodau, er mwyn sicrhau'r telerau ac amodau cywir i athrawon yng Nghymru, sy'n parchu eu proffesiynoldeb?
- 13:35 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
Of course, Simon Thomas is quite right to say that Silk has recommended the devolution of the pay and conditions of teachers, and I broadly welcome that recommendation. It puts the responsibility on us to start planning now, and to start talking—in a consensual way, I hope—around how that sort of situation would be best constructed.
Wrth gwrs, mae Simon Thomas yn hollol gywir i ddweud bod Silk wedi argymhell y dylid datganoli cyflog ac amodau athrawon, a chroesawaf yr argymhelliad hwnnw ar y cyfan. Mae'n rhoi cyfrifoldeb arnom yn awr i ddechrau cynllunio ac i ddechrau siarad—mewn ffordd gytûn, gobeithio—am y ffordd orau o greu'r math hwnnw o sefyllfa.

However, my first concern would be to ensure that we have a proper devolution of the funding that is necessary to administer such devolution of pay and conditions. I would very much hope that, as we move forward in terms of talking these issues through with the employers—local authorities—and with trade unions, we can discuss the situation in a true spirit of social partnership, and see this, perhaps, as much more than an opportunity to simply devolve an administrative set-up around pay and conditions, and think much more widely about the development of the workforce within Wales as being part of that conversation.

Fodd bynnag, y peth pwysicaf imi i ddechrau fyddai sicrhau bod camau priodol yn cael eu cymryd i ddatganoli'r arian sydd ei angen i weinyddu'r cyflog ac amodau hyn ar ôl eu datganoli. Byddwn yn mawr obeithio, wrth inni fwrw ati i drafod y materion hyn â'r cyflogwyr—awdurdodau lleol—ac undebau llafur, y gallwn drafod y sefyllfa mewn ysbryd o wir bartneriaeth gymdeithasol a gweld hyn, efallai, fel llawer mwy na chyfle i ddatganoli trefniant gweinyddol ar gyfer cyflog ac amodau, a meddwl yn llawer ehangach am gynnwys datblygu'r gweithlu yng Nghymru fel rhan o'r drafodaeth honno.

13:36 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I agree with that.

Rwy'n cytuno â hynny.

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[Fideo Video](#)

13:36 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you for that information, Simon Thomas—that is very helpful. Question 3 is from Ann Jones.

Diolch ichi am y wybodaeth honno, Simon Thomas—mae hynny'n ddefnyddiol iawn. Ann Jones sy'n gofyn cwestiwn 3.

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Dysgu ymhlith Carcharorion

Prisoner Learning

13:36 **Ann Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

3. *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddysgu ymhlith carcharorion yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0401(ESK)*

3. *Will the Minister make a statement on prisoner learning in Wales? OAQ(4)0401(ESK)*

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13:36 **Kenneth Skates** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg / The Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

The Welsh Government works closely with the National Offender Management Service in Wales to deliver learning for those in custody and those serving sentences in the community. This includes a wide range of skills interventions to improve employability, with the overall aim of reducing reoffending.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwy'r Nghymru i roi addysg i'r rhai sydd yn y ddalfa a'r rhai sy'n bwrw dedfrydau yn y gymuned. Mae hyn yn cynnwys ystod eang o ymyriadau sgiliau i wella cyflogadwyedd a'r nod cyffredinol yw lleihau aildroseddu.

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[Fideo Video](#)

13:37 **Ann Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you very much for that, Deputy Minister. The Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Grayling, has recently announced that prisoners in England and Wales will no longer be able to receive books or magazines of any kind from friends or relatives. Now, I will agree with those people who have described this as most despicable and vindictive. Even prisoners in Guantanamo Bay are allowed to receive books from the outside. A large number of prisoners are poorly educated, or even illiterate, and this draconian measure jeopardises their work while inside serving their sentences, and will also jeopardise their rehabilitation. Prisons need to be about rehabilitation, not just punishment. Deputy Minister, what representations have you made to the Secretary of State for Justice on behalf of those prisoners from Wales, who should be helped to learn while serving their sentence?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyfiawnder, Chris Grayling, wedi cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar na fydd carcharorion yng Nghymru a Lloegr bellach yn gallu cael unrhyw fath o lyfrau na chylchgronau gan ffrindiau neu berthnasau. Rwy'n cytuno â'r bobl hynny sydd wedi disgrifio'r penderfyniad hwn fel un cwbl ffaidd a dialgar. Mae hawl hyd yn oed gan garcharorion ym Mae Guantanamo i dderbyn llyfrau o'r tu allan. Mae nifer fawr o garcharorion heb gael fawr ddim addysg, neu hyd yn oed yn anlythrennog, ac mae'r mesur llym hwn yn peryglu eu gwaith yn y carchar tra'u bod yn bwrw eu dedfryd, a bydd hefyd yn peryglu eu proses adsefydlu. Mae angen i garchardai adsefydlu, nid dim ond cosbi. Ddirprwy Weinidog, pa sylwadau yr ydych wedi'u cyflwyno i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyfiawnder ar ran y carcharorion hynny o Gymru, a ddylai gael help i ddysgu tra'u bod yn bwrw eu dedfryd?

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[Fideo Video](#)

13:37

Kenneth Skates [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am pleased, as a consequence of strong recommendations, strong lobbying and strong representations made to the UK Government, that that Government has now issued a statement regarding the matter that the Member raises. The statement commits to continue to allow prisoners to have access to books, and to be able to purchase them through prison shops. The public prisons of Wales are ensuring that we have an upskilling service, and that we lead offenders to improved employment prospects. Of course, prisons are a place of punishment, but they must also be a venue for rehabilitation, and gaining the skills and the education needed to find work upon release is a critical part of the rehabilitation process.

Ar ôl argymhellion cadarn, lobiö cadarn a sylwadau cadarn a gyflwynwyd i Lywodraeth y DU, rwy'n falch bod y Llywodraeth yn awr wedi cyhoeddi datganiad ar y mater y mae'r Aelod yn ei godi. Yn y datganiad, mae'n ymrwmo i barhau i ganiatáu i garcharorion gael mynediad at lyfrau a'u prynu mewn siopau carchar. Mae carchardai cyhoeddus Cymru yn sicrhau bod gennym wasanaeth gwella sgiliau a'n bod yn arwain troseddwr at well rhagolygon cyflogaeth. Wrth gwrs, mae carchardai yn cosbi, ond rhaid iddynt hefyd fod yn lleoliadau adsefydlu, ac mae meithrin y sgiliau a'r addysg sydd eu hangen i ddod o hyd i waith pan gaiff carcharorion eu rhyddhau yn rhan hanfodol o'r broses adsefydlu.

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13:38

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Clearly, the ban on parcels, including books, which was introduced last year, did not prevent the availability of books through libraries and prison shops. Books are essential to rehabilitation, self-development, education, and recreation—I could not get by without my recreational reading about matters that have nothing to do with politics. However, do you agree with me that we should perhaps encourage Assembly Members to visit prisons themselves to look at the scale of drug and substance smuggling and misuse, which is what the Secretary of State for Justice has been saying in recent days that this is related to? That reflects the offer that he has made to the English poet laureate—who has raised this with him—to visit a prison herself, to talk to prisoners and staff to find out what is really going on.

Yn amlwg, nid oedd y gwaharddiad ar barseli, gan gynnwys llyfrau, a gyflwynwyd y llynedd, yn golygu nad oedd llyfrau ar gael mewn llyfrgelloedd a siopau carchar. Mae llyfrau yn hanfodol o ran adsefydlu, hunan-ddatblygu, addysg a hamdden—allwn i ddim ymdopi heb ddarllen am faterion nad oes ganddynt unrhyw gysylltiad â gwleidyddiaeth. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn cytuno â mi y dylem efallai annog Aelodau Cynulliad i ymweld â charchardai eu hunain i weld faint o gyffuriau a sylweddau sy'n cael eu smyglo a'u camddefnyddio, sef y rheswm dros y gwaharddiad hwn fel y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyfiawnder ei hun wedi'i ddweud dros y dyddiau diwethaf? Mae hynny'n adlewyrchu'r cynnig a wnaeth i fardd llawryfog Lloegr—sydd wedi codi'r mater gydag ef—ymweld â charchar ei hun a siarad â charcharorion a staff er mwyn darganfod beth sy'n digwydd mewn gwirionedd.

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13:39

Kenneth Skates [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I think that the Member makes an important point. I think that it would be valuable for Members to visit prisons. I think that the point made about security is also very valid. There needs to be a careful balance between the availability of what is brought into prisons and ensuring that drugs and any other illegal substances are not brought on to the prison estate.

Credaf fod yr Aelod yn gwneud pwynt pwysig. Credaf y byddai'n werthfawr i Aelodau ymweld â charchardai. Credaf fod y pwynt a wnaed am ddiogelwch hefyd yn ddilys iawn. Mae angen taro cydbwysedd gofalus rhwng argaeledd yr hyn sy'n cael ei gludo i mewn i garchardai a sicrhau nad oes cyffuriau nac unrhyw sylweddau anghyfreithlon eraill yn mynd i mewn i'r stad carchardai.

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13:39

Jocelyn Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, will you commit to making sure that the UK Government understands that this Assembly wants to encourage reading by prisoners, and that this ban is counter-productive to rehabilitation through education, learning and self-development? This book ban, I think, indicates what the Tories really feel, which is that prisons are not for rehabilitation at all.

Weinidog, a wnewch ymrwmo i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y DU yn deall bod y Cynulliad hwn yn awyddus i annog carcharorion i ddarllen, a bod y gwaharddiad hwn yn wrthgynhyrchiol i'r broses o adsefydlu drwy addysg, dysgu a hunan-ddatblygu? Mae'r gwaharddiad hwn ar lyfrau, yn fy marn i, yn dangos gwir deimladau'r Torïaid, nad adsefydlu yw diben carchardai o gwbl.

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13:40

Kenneth Skates [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I thank the Member for her question, and I do commit to that. If there is any indication that a ban would be brought in in the future, I would make the strongest representations possible.

Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn ac ymrwymaf i wneud hynny. Os oes unrhyw arwydd y byddai gwaharddiad yn cael ei gyflwyno yn y dyfodol, byddwn yn gwneud y sylwadau cryfaf posibl.

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Cyllidebau Ysgolion

School Budgets

- 13:40 **Peter Black** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- 4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i gynyddu cyllidebau ysgolion 1% yn uwch na'r cynnydd yng ngrant bloc Cymru?*
OAQ(4)0402(ESK)
- 4. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's commitment to increase school budgets by 1% above the increase in the Welsh block grant?*
OAQ(4)0402(ESK)
- 13:40 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I thank the Member for South Wales West. We maintain our commitment to protect front-line spending for schools at 1% above the rate of change to the Welsh block. I gained assurance from all local authority leaders that they will deliver this additional funding to schools. As budgets have been set, I expect authorities to deliver and I will monitor to ensure that the commitment is met.
- Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin De Cymru. Rydym yn cadw ein hymrwymiad i sicrhau bod gwariant rheng flaen ar gyfer ysgolion 1% yn uwch na'r gyfradd newid i grant bloc Cymru. Cefais sicrwydd gan arweinwyr yr holl awdurdodau lleol y byddant yn darparu'r arian ychwanegol hwn i ysgolion. Gan fod cyllidebau wedi cael eu pennu, disgwyliaf i awdurdodau gyflawni a byddaf yn eu monitro er mwyn sicrhau bod yr ymrwymiad yn cael ei fodloni.
- 13:41 **Peter Black** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Thank you for that answer, Minister. You will be aware from any scrutiny of the budget documents of councils around Wales that most of them have failed to deliver that 1%, or have done so through fairly dodgy accounting methods. In fact, a number of them are relying on the pupil deprivation grant to make up that 1%. Can we have your assurance that local authorities that are trying to do that, namely those that are using the pupil deprivation grant to cover that commitment, will be told in no uncertain terms that they cannot do that, and that the 1% should be separated from that particular provision?
- Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Os craffwch ar ddogfennau cyllidebol cynghorau ledled Cymru, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y rhan fwyaf ohonynt heb gyflawni'r 1% hwnnw neu eu bod wedi gwneud hynny trwy ddulliau cyfrifyddu eithaf amheus. Yn wir, mae nifer ohonynt yn dibynnu ar y grant amddifadedd disgyblion am yr 1% hwnnw. A allwn gael sicrwydd gennych y bydd awdurdodau lleol sy'n ceisio gwneud hynny, hynny yw, y rhai sy'n defnyddio'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion i dalu am yr ymrwymiad hwnnw, yn cael gwybod yn blwmp ac yn blaen na allant wneud hynny, ac y dylai'r 1% fod ar wahân i'r ddarpariaeth benodol honno?
- 13:41 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- They have been told this repeatedly. Peter Black may be privy to information that I am not, but, as yet, I have no evidence in front of me that suggests that local authorities are in any sense trying to dodge their stated commitment—and that is a commitment from all 22 local authority leaders. If he has evidence or concerns that he can be more specific about, I would be more than happy to look into these issues. Now that local authorities have set their overall budgets, officials from the Local Government and Communities Directorate will shortly issue the monitoring forms to authorities to demonstrate how they have set their education budgets in line with the commitment to protect school spend. The monitoring forms will be collated and verified by late June. I will have no hesitation whatsoever in directing officials to recover funding where the evidence is clear that the pupil deprivation grant is not being spent in accordance with its purposes.
- Maent wedi cael gwybod hyn dro ar ôl tro. Efallai bod gan Peter Black wybodaeth nad oes gennyf i, ond, hyd yma, nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw dystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu bod awdurdodau lleol yn ceisio osgoi eu hymrwymiad datganedig mewn unrhyw ffordd—a gwnaed yr ymrwymiad hwnnw gan arweinwyr pob un o'r 22 o awdurdodau lleol. Os oes ganddo dystiolaeth neu bryderon y gall roi mwy o fanylion amdanynt, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i edrych ar y materion hyn. Nawr bod awdurdodau lleol wedi pennu eu cyllidebau cyffredinol, bydd swyddogion o'r Gyfarwyddiaeth Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn dosbarthu'r ffurflenni monitro i awdurdodau cyn bo hir fel y gallant ddangos sut y maent wedi pennu eu cyllidebau addysg yn unol â'r ymrwymiad i ddiogelu gwariant ar ysgolion. Caiff y ffurflenni monitro eu coladu a'u dilysu erbyn diwedd mis Mehefin. Ni fyddaf yn petruso o gwbl cyn rhoi cyfarwyddyd i swyddogion adennill arian os ceir dystiolaeth glir nad yw'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn cael ei wario yn unol â'i ddibenion.
- 13:42 **Paul Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Minister, I accept that the Welsh Government has committed to increase school budgets by 1% above the increase in the Welsh block grant, and you have just talked about how you are monitoring the additional funding as far as the Government is concerned. However, can you tell us what data is available to you as the Minister responsible to ensure that this money actually reaches schools? Can you tell us how much of this money has reached schools in the last 12 months?
- Weinidog, derbyniaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i gynyddu cyllidebau ysgolion 1% yn uwch na'r cynnydd yng ngrant bloc Cymru, ac rydych newydd sôn am sut yr ydych yn monitro'r arian ychwanegol cyn belled ag y mae'r Llywodraeth yn y cwestiwn. Fodd bynnag, a allwch ddweud wrthym pa ddata sydd ar gael ichi fel y Gweinidog cyfrifol er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arian hwn yn cyrraedd ysgolion mewn gwirionedd? A allwch ddweud wrthym faint o'r arian hwn sydd wedi cyrraedd ysgolion yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf?

13:43	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>The monitoring to which I have referred has been going on since the last Assembly election. That has shown us that, as of the last financial year, we have more than met the 1% commitment to protect front-line spending in schools. That monitoring will continue for this year, now that local authorities have set their budgets. The monitoring forms will be collated and verified, and I will make public that verification by late June.</p>	<p>Mae'r gwaith monitro y cyfeiriais ato wedi bod yn digwydd ers etholiad diwethaf y Cynulliad. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw wedi dangos inni, o'r flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf, ein bod wedi hen fodloni'r ymrwymiad o 1% i ddiogelu gwariant rheng flaen mewn ysgolion. Bydd y gwaith monitro hwnnw'n parhau am y flwyddyn hon, nawr bod awdurdodau lleol wedi pennu eu cyllidebau. Bydd y ffrflenni monitro'n cael eu coladu a'u dilysu, a byddaf yn cyhoeddi'r gwaith dilysu hwnnw erbyn diwedd mis Mehefin.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:43	<p>Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Gan eich bod wedi bod yn casglu'r dystiolaeth hon dros y tair blynedd diwethaf, a fyddwch yn rhyddhau'r wybodaeth honno, er mwyn inni gael gweld yn union sut mae'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion a'r addewid arall hwnnw yn gweithio ar lawr gwlad?</p>	<p>Given that you have been collecting this evidence over the past three years, will you be releasing that information, so that we can see exactly how the pupil deprivation grant and that other undertaking will work on the ground?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:44	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>It is a complex set of figures, of course, but there is nothing secret about it. If the Member would like to see written confirmation of my statements, I am more than happy to ensure that he receives it.</p>	<p>Mae'n set gymhleth o ffigurau, wrth gwrs, ond does dim byd cyfrinachol amdani. Os hoffai'r Aelod weld cadarnhad ysgrifenedig o'm datganiadau, rwy'n fwy na pharod i sicrhau ei fod yn ei gael.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
Gwyddoniaeth		Science	
13:44	<p>Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p><i>5. Pa ystyriaeth y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei rhoi i newid y ffordd y mae gwyddoniaeth yn cael ei haddysgu mewn ysgolion? OAQ(4)0403(ESK)</i></p>	<p><i>5. What consideration has the Minister given to changing the way that science is taught in schools? OAQ(4)0403(ESK)</i></p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:44	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I have recently commissioned Professor Graham Donaldson to review the national curriculum and assessment arrangements and put forward proposals for a curriculum that reflects the needs of business and the economy, including the critical role of science. I look forward to receiving Professor Donaldson's report and recommendations later this year.</p>	<p>Yn ddiweddar, comisiynais yr Athro Graham Donaldson i adolygu'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol a threfniadau asesu a chyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer cwricwlwm sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion busnes a'r economi, gan gynnwys rôl hanfodol gwyddoniaeth. Edrychaf ymlaen at gael adroddiad ac argymhellion yr Athro Donaldson yn ddiweddarach eleni.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
13:44	<p>Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Thank you for that answer, Minister. We look forward to hearing about the findings of that report. You may be aware that Emma Watkins, the director of the Confederation of British Industry Wales, last month highlighted the value of science education to the future prosperity of the Welsh economy. We need to engage pupils at an early age to enjoy science so they see it as a realistic career option. With this in mind, will you support the CBI's calls to reintroduce the teaching of the three separate sciences at GCSE level in Wales, to better encourage take-up of science at higher levels of education?</p>	<p>Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weindog. Edrychwn ymlaen at glywed am ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad hwnnw. Efallai y gwyddoch i Emma Watkins, cyfarwyddwr Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yng Nghymru, dynnu sylw fis diwethaf at werth addysg gwyddoniaeth i ffyniant economi Cymru yn y dyfodol. Mae angen inni annog disgyblion pan fyddant yn ifanc i fwynhau gwyddoniaeth fel eu bod yn ei hystyried yn opsiwn gyrfa realistig. Gyda hyn mewn golwg, a fyddwch yn cefnogi galwadau'r CBI i ailgyflwyno'r drefn o addysgu'r tri phwnc gwyddoniaeth ar wahân ar lefel TGAU yng Nghymru, er mwyn annog mwy o ddisgyblion i astudio gwyddoniaeth ar lefelau addysg uwch?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

13:45

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The three separate sciences are taught at GCSE level in Wales, although the Member is quite right to be concerned around various issues as to why not every pupil necessarily would be taught in that way. I know that Professor Donaldson will be taking a particular look at this situation. We are very much supportive of the CBI's view that science, technology, engineering and mathematics in general, and a good flow of numbers of students who are enthused and qualified in STEM subject areas, is very important for the Welsh economy. I know that the professor understands that, and I look forward very much to reading about his conclusions in order to make sure that we get this agenda right.

Mae'r tri phwnc gwyddoniaeth unigol yn cael eu haddysgu ar lefel TGAU yng Nghymru, ond mae'r Aelod yn hollol gywir i fod yn bryderus am faterion amrywiol ynglŷn â pham na fyddai pob disgybl o reidrwydd yn cael ei addysgu yn y ffordd honno. Gwn y bydd yr Athro Donaldson yn edrych yn benodol ar y sefyllfa hon. Rydym yn gefnogol iawn o farn y CBI bod gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg yn gyffredinol, a llif dda o niferoedd myfyrwyr sy'n frwdfrydig ac yn gymwys yn y meysydd pwnc STEM, yn bwysig iawn i economi Cymru. Gwn fod yr athro yn deall hynny, ac edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr iawn at ddarllen ei gasgliadau er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cael yr agenda hon yn gywir.

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13:46

Keith Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Mae fy nghwestiwn i'n dilyn cwestiwn Nick Ramsay, achos rwy'n pryderu bod nifer o ysgolion yn cynnig TGAU gwyddoniaeth ddwbl yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 yn hytrach na'r pynciau ar wahân, sef cemeg, bywydeg a ffiseg. A ydy'r Gweinidog yn cytuno â fi y dylai plant sy'n gallu gwneud hynny gael y cyfle i astudio'r pynciau unigol?

My question follows on from Nick Ramsay's question, because I am concerned that many schools are offering GCSE in double-award science at key stage 4, rather than offering the subjects of chemistry, biology and physics separately. Does the Minister agree with me that children who can do that should have the opportunity to study the individual subjects?

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13:46

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Again, I think the Member for Llanelli is quite right to raise the question. This is a matter that is being considered through the national curriculum review and the development of the new suite of science qualifications that we will be moving towards in terms of first teaching in Wales from September 2016. My officials are looking at the trends behind the various science qualifications being offered at key stage 4, the reasons why they are being offered and how the various qualifications prepare learners for further science study. I would confirm with the Member for Llanelli that I will be taking a personal interest in the results of that study of the trends as they are happening across our schools at the moment, as well as how we can make sure that the correct emphasis upon the study of science is built into the new curriculum for Wales that we are all working towards.

Unwaith eto, credaf fod yr Aelod dros Lanelli yn hollol iawn i godi'r cwestiwn. Mae hwn yn fater sy'n cael ei ystyried trwy'r adolygiad o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol a'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r gyfres newydd o gymwysterau gwyddoniaeth y byddwn yn anelu at eu haddysgu gyntaf yng Nghymru o fis Medi 2016. Mae fy swyddogion yn edrych ar y tueddiadau y tu ôl i'r gwahanol gymwysterau gwyddoniaeth sy'n cael eu cynnig yng nghyfnod allweddol 4, y rhesymau pam eu bod yn cael eu cynnig a sut y mae'r gwahanol gymwysterau yn paratoi dysgwyr i astudio gwyddoniaeth ymhellach. Byddwn yn cadarnhau i'r Aelod dros Lanelli y byddaf yn cymryd diddordeb personol yng nghanlyniadau'r astudiaeth honno o'r tueddiadau sydd i'w gweld ar draws ein hysgolion ar hyn o bryd, yn ogystal â sut y gallwn sicrhau bod y pwyslais cywir ar astudio gwyddoniaeth yn cael ei gynnwys yn y cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru yr ydym i gyd yn gweithio tuag ato.

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13:47

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

A fyddai'r Gweinidog addysg yn cytuno bod dealltwriaeth o wyddoniaeth amgylcheddol a gwyddoniaeth byd natur yn hanfodol nid yn unig i ddatblygu'r economi a swyddi, ond i ddatblygu dealltwriaeth ddemocrataidd, oherwydd bod cymaint o'r penderfyniadau anodd yr ydym yn gorfod eu hwynebu y dyddiau hyn ynglŷn â newid hinsawdd a materion eraill yn dibynnu ar barodrwydd i wrando ar wyddoniaeth sylfaenol, a bod gwrthwynebiad i lawer o ynni adnewyddadwy yn codi allan o ddiffyg dealltwriaeth o wyddoniaeth sylfaenol natur ar y ddaear?

Would the Minister for education agree with me that an understanding of environmental science and the science of nature is vital not only to developing the economy and jobs, but to developing democratic understanding, because so many of the difficult decisions that we have to face these days regarding climate change and other issues are dependent on a willingness to listen to fundamental science, and that opposition to a lot of renewable energy arises from a lack of understanding of basic natural science?

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13:48

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Of course, I would agree. I think a basic level of scientific literacy, if you like, is a basic requirement for any informed citizen in a democratic polity. It is all too easy for the wool to be pulled over people's eyes if they do not have that basic understanding of what constitutes proper scientific evidence. Therefore, their judgment is necessarily impaired if they are not able to distinguish between arguments that are based on evidence and those that are not.

Addysg Entrepreneuriaeth

Wrth gwrs, byddwn yn cytuno. Credaf fod lefel sylfaenol o lythrennedd gwyddonol, os y mynnwch, yn ofniad sylfaenol ar gyfer unrhyw ddinesydd gwybodus mewn ffurlywodraeth ddemocrataidd. Mae'n rhy hawdd taflu llwch i lygaid pobl os nad oes ganddynt ddealltwriaeth sylfaenol o'r hyn a olygir gan dystiolaeth wyddonol briodol. Felly, os na allant wahaniaethu rhwng dadleuon sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth a'r rhai nad ydynt yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, mae'n anochel y bydd hynny'n amharu ar eu barn.

Entrepreneurship Education

13:49

Byron Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am addysg entrepreneuriaeth yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0411(ESK)

6. Will the Minister make a statement on entrepreneurship education in Wales? OAQ(4)0411(ESK)

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13:49

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I will. The Welsh Government recognises the importance of entrepreneurship to Wales and the key role of schools in providing our young people with good education on entrepreneurship. Through the careers and the world of work framework and the Welsh baccalaureate schools encourage pupils to understand the role that entrepreneurship plays in wealth creation, free enterprise and the wider world economy.

Gwnaf. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd entrepreneuriaeth i Gymru a rôl allweddol ysgolion wrth roi addysg dda i'n pobl ifanc ar entrepreneuriaeth. Drwy'r fframwaith gyrfaoedd a byd gwaith a bagloriaeth Cymru, mae ysgolion yn annog disgyblion i ddeall y rôl y mae entrepreneuriaeth yn ei chwarae o ran creu cyfoeth, menter rydd a'r economi byd ehangach.

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13:49

Byron Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you for that, Minister. I took pleasure as a Member of the Enterprise and Business and Committee exploring the challenges surrounding entrepreneurship and how we encourage the next generation. I have asked you before about the basic curriculum review, specifically whether you will be embedding entrepreneurship in the curriculum in primary, secondary and further and higher education rather than it being a bolt-on. My question on the back of that is: what action are you taking immediately, while not prejudicing the review, to ensure that you do not let down the current generation moving through our schools?

Diolch ichi am hynny, Weinidog. Fel Aelod o'r Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes, roeddwn yn mwynhau ystyried yr heriau sy'n gysylltiedig ag entrepreneuriaeth a sut yr ydym yn annog y genhedlaeth nesaf. Rwyf wedi gofyn ichi o'r blaen am yr adolygiad sylfaenol o'r cwricwlwm, yn benodol a fyddwch yn cynnwys entrepreneuriaeth yn y cwricwlwm addysg gynradd, addysg uwchradd, addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, yn hytrach nag fel rhywbeth ychwanegol. Fy nghwestiwn arall yn dilyn hynny yw: pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd yn awr, heb effeithio ar yr adolygiad, er mwyn sicrhau nad ydych yn siomi'r genhedlaeth bresennol sy'n mynd drwy ein hysgolion?

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13:50

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Well, I do not believe that we are letting the current generation down in any way. As I say, the revised Welsh baccalaureate, which will be implemented from next year—in other words, not waiting for that curriculum change—will include an enterprise and employability challenge for our young people. The Welsh Government will be encouraging that revised Welsh baccalaureate to be universally adopted. So, I think that the strength of the offer, even before we move towards integration of entrepreneurship education within the curriculum for Wales, is being stepped up regardless.

Wel, ni chredaf ein bod yn siomi'r genhedlaeth bresennol mewn unrhyw ffordd. Fel y dywedais, bydd bagloriaeth ddiwygiedig Cymru, a fydd yn cael ei rhoi ar waith o'r fwyddyn nesaf—hynny yw, heb aros i'r newid hwnnw i'r cwricwlwm—yn cynnwys her menter a chyflogadwyedd ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn annog pob ysgol i fabwysiadu bagloriaeth ddiwygiedig Cymru. Felly, credaf fod yr hyn sydd gennym i'w gynnig yn cael ei atgyfnerthu beth bynnag, hyd yn oed cyn inni ddechrau integreiddio addysg entrepreneuriaeth yn y cwricwlwm yng Nghymru.

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13:51

Keith Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Ymwelais â Ysgol Brynteg yn Llwynhendy ddydd Llun i weld ei gynllun peilot newydd, Micro-Tyco, sef rhaglen entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion. Mae'n cynnig i ddysgwyr o bob oedran y cyfle i greu refeniw dros gyfnod o bedair wythnos i ariannu entrepreneuriaeth yn y trydydd byd, ac mae'n clymu i mewn dysgu damcaniaethol a sgiliau busnes â'i weithrediadau ymarferol. Mae'r rhaglen yn annog plant i feddwl am entrepreneuriaeth a llythrennedd ariannol yn uniongyrchol. Mae argymhellion y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes yn ei adroddiad ar entrepreneuriaeth ymysg ieuenctid yn cyffwrdd ag ymgorffori addysg entrepreneuriaeth yn y cwricwlwm. O ystyried yr adolygiad cyfredol o'r cwricwlwm, a yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod rhaglenni fel yr un yr wyf yn cyfeirio ati yn cynnig sgiliau defnyddiol i blant ysgol?

I visited Brynteg school in Llwynhendy on Monday to see its new pilot scheme, Micro-Tyco, which is an entrepreneurship in schools programme. It gives learners of all ages the opportunity to generate revenue over a period of four weeks to fund entrepreneurship in the third world, and it ties in theoretical learning and business skills with its practical operation. The programme encourages children to think about entrepreneurship and financial literacy directly. The recommendations of the Enterprise and Business Committee in its report on youth entrepreneurship touch on incorporating entrepreneurship education in the curriculum. Bearing in mind the current curriculum review, does the Minister agree that programmes such as the one I referred to actually offer useful skills for pupils in our schools?

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13:51

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Yes, of course they do. I do agree that these types of programmes have an important part to play in developing entrepreneurial thinking among young people. I am pleased that schools like Ysgol Brynteg have participated in the Micro-Tyco entrepreneurship schools programme. All this is in line with our priorities identified in the youth entrepreneurship strategy action plan in terms of promoting the value of entrepreneurship and providing entrepreneurial learning activities for our young people.

Ydw, wrth gwrs. Rwy'n cytuno bod gan y mathau hyn o raglenni ran bwysig i'w chwarae wrth ddatblygu meddylfryd entrepreneuraidd ymysg pobl ifanc. Rwy'n falch bod ysgolion fel Ysgol Brynteg wedi cymryd rhan yn rhaglen entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion Micro-Tyco. Mae hyn i gyd yn cyd-fynd â'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd gennym yng nghynllun gweithredu'r strategaeth entrepreneuriaeth ieuenctid o ran hyrwyddo gwerth entrepreneuriaeth a darparu gweithgareddau dysgu entrepreneuraidd ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc.

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13:52

Rhun ap Iorwerth [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Cefais y fraint yr wythnos diwethaf o fynd i ddigwyddiad y Big Bang yn Llandudno, lle cafodd disgyblion o ar draws gogledd Cymru brofi'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael ym maes peirianeg. Rhan fawr o'r cynllun hwnnw yw'r cydweithio rhwng myfyrwyr ifanc, entrepreneuriaid ifanc a byd busnes. Sut mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu datblygu'r berthynas honno rhwng busnesau yng Nghymru a myfyrwyr mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru er mwyn eu perswadio, fel entrepreneuriaid ifanc, bod angen iddynt ddatblygu syniadau drwy fusnesau yma yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol?

I had the pleasure last week of going to the Big Bang science fair event in Llandudno, where pupils from across north Wales could experience the opportunities available in engineering. A major part of that scheme is the collaboration between young students, young entrepreneurs and the business world. How does the Minister intend to develop the relationship between businesses in Wales and students in Welsh schools in order to persuade them, as young entrepreneurs, that they need to develop ideas through businesses here in Wales in future?

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13:53

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Well, of course, we need to first of all cherish but also build on events like the Big Bang to make those relationships, if you like, at a regional level and an international level between the world of business and the world of education part and parcel of the way we normally do things here in Wales. There have been and there are a number of fantastically inspiring projects up and down the country. I see no reason why we cannot—particularly as we move to building entrepreneurship education into the nuts and bolts of the curriculum and the Welsh baccalaureate—make sure that the real careers and world of work side of this and the necessary connections with businesses are maintained throughout.

Wel, wrth gwrs, yn gyntaf, mae angen inni gyd drysori, ond hefyd adeiladu, ar ddigwyddiadau fel Big Bang i sicrhau bod datblygu'r perthnasau hynny, os y mynnwch, ar lefel ranbarthol a lefel ryngwladol rhwng byd busnes a byd addysg yn rhan annatod o'n ffordd arferol o weithio yma yng Nghymru. Mae nifer o brosiectau hynod ysbrydoledig wedi digwydd ac yn parhau i ddigwydd ledled y wlad. Ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam na allwn—yn enwedig wrth inni fynd ati i gynnwys addysg entrepreneuriaeth fel un o hanfodion y cwricwlwm a bagloriaeth Cymru—wneud yn siŵr bod yr elfen gyrfaoedd a byd gwaith a'r cysylltiadau angenrheidiol â busnesau yn cael eu cynnal bob amser.

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Her Ysgolion Cymru

Schools Challenge Cymru

- 13:54 **Mike Hedges** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#) [Fideo](#) [Video](#)
 7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am Her Ysgolion Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru?
 OAQ(4)0400(ESK) 7. Will the Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's Schools Challenge Cymru programme?
 OAQ(4)0400(ESK)
- 13:54 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#) [Fideo](#) [Video](#)
 My thanks to the Member for Swansea East. We are working closely with regional education consortia to identify the Schools Challenge Cymru schools. We are also drawing on the knowledge and expertise of our stakeholders and working with experts from across the UK to develop a coherent package of support in line with the national model. Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe. Rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r consortia addysg rhanbarthol i ddewis ysgolion Her Ysgolion Cymru. Rydym hefyd yn defnyddio gwybodaeth ac arbenigedd ein rhanddeiliaid ac yn gweithio gydag arbenigwyr o bob rhan o'r DU i ddatblygu pecyn cydlynol o gymorth yn unol â'r model cenedlaethol.
- 13:54 **Mike Hedges** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#) [Fideo](#) [Video](#)
 Thank you for that response, Minister. We have seen two very successful programmes—one in London and one in Manchester—that have both managed to radically improve the fortunes of schools in those areas. Can the Minister reveal, first, what the eligibility criteria for schools in Wales would be for taking part in this programme and, secondly, whether he expects it to be as successful as those in Manchester and London? Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Rydym wedi gweld dwy raglen lwyddiannus iawn—un yn Llundain ac un ym Manceinion—sydd wedi llwyddo i wella sefyllfa ysgolion yn yr ardaloedd hynny yn sylweddol. A all y Gweinidog ddatgelu, yn gyntaf, beth fyddai'r meini prawf cymhwyso i ysgolion yng Nghymru gymryd rhan yn y rhaglen hon ac, yn ail, a yw'n disgwyl y bydd mor llwyddiannus â'r rhai ym Manceinion a Llundain?
- 13:54 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#) [Fideo](#) [Video](#)
 Well, of course, we are unashamedly hoping to learn from the experiences of London and Manchester, and we have engaged the services of and had many conversations with professionals who have great experience of the London challenge and the Manchester challenge, and they are helping us to construct Schools Challenge Cymru. Wel, wrth gwrs, rydym yn amlwg yn gobeithio dysgu o brofiadau Llundain a Manceinion, ac rydym wedi defnyddio gwasanaethau ac wedi cael sawl sgwrs gyda gweithwyr proffesiynol sydd â phrofiad helaeth o her Llundain a her Manceinion, ac maent yn ein helpu i ddatblygu Her Ysgolion Cymru.
 In terms of the selection of schools, I want to keep this as simple and transparent as possible. They will be selected using partly banding information, but also deprivation-related factors. There will be a need to draw in local intelligence from the school consortium level to ensure that, for instance, we do not include in the schools challenge a school that the local authority is planning to close or merge or anything like that. So, we need to make sure that we have the local knowledge to identify these schools intelligently. O ran dewis ysgolion, rwyf am gadw hyn mor syml a thryloyw â phosibl. Cânt eu dewis gan ddefnyddio gwybodaeth am fandio yn rhannol, ond hefyd ffactorau sy'n gysylltiedig ag amddifadedd. Bydd angen defnyddio gwybodaeth leol y consortia ysgolion er mwyn sicrhau nad ydym, er enghraifft, yn cynnwys ysgol y mae'r awdurdod lleol yn bwriadu ei chau neu'i huno neu rywbeth felly, yn yr her ysgolion. Felly, mae angen inni wneud yn siŵr bod gennym y wybodaeth leol i ddewis yr ysgolion hyn yn ddeallus.
 Achievement of level 2 inclusive by the pupils in those schools who are eligible for free school meals will be one of the key measures at the forefront of my mind in terms of getting this list right. I will announce the schools on the list in early May, and, following that, there will be a period of quite intensive action planning with those schools and the educational consortia, and the challenge will roll out formally in those schools from September. Bydd cyflawniad lefel 2 cynwysedig gan y disgyblion yn yr ysgolion hynny sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim yn un o'r prif fesurau y byddaf yn eu hystyried wrth geisio sicrhau bod y rhestr hon yn gywir. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi'r ysgolion ar y rhestr ddechrau mis Mai ac, yn dilyn hynny, bydd cyfnod o gynllunio gweithredu eithaf dwys gyda'r ysgolion hynny a'r consortia addysgol, a chaiff yr her ei rhoi ar waith yn ffurfiol yn yr ysgolion hynny o fis Medi.
- 13:56 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#) [Fideo](#) [Video](#)
 I call the opposition spokesperson, Suzy Davies. Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Suzy Davies.
- 13:56 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#) [Fideo](#) [Video](#)
 Diolch yn fawr. Weinidog, rydym yn croesawu rhaglen Her Ysgolion Cymru. Pa rôl fydd gan y rhaglen mewn cynyddu nifer y bobl ifanc o ardaloedd o amddifadedd sy'n defnyddio'r Gymraeg? Thank you very much. Minister, we welcome the Schools Challenge Cymru programme. What role will the programme have in increasing the number of young people from deprived areas who use the Welsh language?

- 13:56 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Of course, this is an all-encompassing school improvement challenge for those schools. Every aspect of the educational attainment of young people within those schools will be the subject of discussion and of planning. That would include their achievement in terms of the Welsh language.
- Wrth gwrs, mae hon yn her wella hollgynhwysol i'r ysgolion hynny. Bydd pob agwedd ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol pobl ifanc yn yr ysgolion hynny yn cael ei thrafod a'i chynllunio. Byddai hynny'n cynnwys eu cyflawniad o ran yr iaith Gymraeg.
-
- 13:57 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw. Rhan bwysig o gynyddu nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n siarad Cymraeg yw annog y nifer sy'n siarad Cymraeg y tu fas i leoliad ffurfiol yr ysgol. Yn ôl y rhaglen lywodraethu, nid ydych yn monitro prosiectau ysgol a gynlluniwyd i annog defnydd anffurfiol o'r Gymraeg y tu fas i'r ystafell ddosbarth. A fydd y rhaglen yn helpu gyda hynny? Sut ydych chi'n sicrhau bod polisi o'r fath dros addysg Gymraeg yn cyflawni'r canlyniadau a ddymunir?
- Thank you for that response. An important part of increasing the number of young people who speak Welsh is the encouragement to use the Welsh language outside the formal setting of the school. According to the programme for government, you are not monitoring programmes designed to encourage the use of the Welsh language outside the classroom. Will this programme assist with that work? How are you ensuring that Welsh-medium education policies such as this actually achieve the desired outcomes?
-
- 13:57 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I am not sure that this is directly a question about the Schools Challenge Cymru model. Of course, some of the schools within the challenge may well be Welsh-medium schools. I am sure that some will be. So, achievement in language will be a necessary part and parcel of the measurement of how the challenge achieves improvement within those schools.
- Nid wyf yn siŵr bod y cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â model Her Ysgolion Cymru. Wrth gwrs, mae'n debygol y bydd rhai o'r ysgolion yn yr her yn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd rhai ohonynt. Felly, bydd cyflawniad mewn iaith yn rhan annatod ac angenrheidiol o'r gwaith o fesur sut y mae'r her yn cyflawni gwelliant yn yr ysgolion hynny.
- However, there are also curricular elements of Suzy Davies's question that will need to be addressed, again, through the Graham Donaldson review. I am concerned about the way in which we are delivering Welsh language skills to young people across Wales through our English-medium schools. Welsh as a second language has been a topic of conversation between myself and Professor Donaldson, and I know that he will be looking carefully and closely at how we can boost children's skills and, at the end of the day, produce more Welsh speakers from the system.
- Fodd bynnag, mae yna hefyd elfennau cwricwlaidd o gwestiwn Suzy Davies y bydd angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, unwaith eto, trwy adolygiad Graham Donaldson. Rwy'n pryderu am y ffordd yr ydym yn cyflwyno sgiliau iaith Gymraeg i bobl ifanc ledled Cymru yn ein hysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg. Rwyf fi a'r Athro Donaldson wedi trafod Cymraeg fel ail iaith, a gwn y bydd yn edrych yn ofalus ac yn fanwl ar sut y gallwn wella sgiliau plant ac, yn y pen draw, gynhyrchu mwy o siaradwyr Cymraeg drwy'r system.
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- 13:58 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I droi yn ôl at Her Ysgolion Cymru, Weinidog, mae patrwm wedi cael ei osod yn Llundain ac fe wnaethoch chi sôn am hwnnw. Yn Llundain, roedd arfer, ac mae'n dal i fod, o osod disgyblion yn gynnar ac yn aml ar gyfer arholiadau. Yn wyneb y drafodaeth a gawsom ddoe ynglŷn â'r ffaith eich bod yn ddrwgdybus iawn o roi disgyblion i mewn i arholiad TGAU Saesneg yn gynnar ym mis Ionawr, pa fath o ganllawiau, felly, y byddech chi'n eu rhoi i Her Ysgolion Cymru ynglŷn â rhoi disgyblion i mewn i arholiad yn gynnar? Fe ddywedodd un arweinydd undeb athrawon yng Nghymru ddoe:
- Turning back to Schools Challenge Cymru, Minister, a pattern has been established in London, and you have already mentioned that. In London, the practice was, and continues to be, to enter pupils for examinations early and often. Given the discussion that we had yesterday about the fact that you were very suspicious of putting pupils in early for GCSE English in January, what sort of guidelines will you give to Schools Challenge Cymru in terms of putting pupils in early for an exam? One teaching union leader in Wales said yesterday:
- 'Some call it gaming others call it outstanding leadership.'
- Mae rhai yn ei alw'n hapchwarae ac eraill yn ei alw'n arweinyddiaeth radorol.
- Pa un ydyw?
- Which is it?

13:59

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am reluctant at this point, even now, to think about issuing guidelines around early examination entry. One would hope that this is part and parcel of good levels of professionalism within each school in terms of the way that school leaders, in particular, approach this. It should be entirely about the educational prospects of the individual young person concerned, rather than about an attempt to game a system with a cohort of young people. That is not how things should be. The Member is quite right to say that there was a feature of the London Challenge that included a stepping up of early entry to examinations, at least in the early stages of the programme, but I am convinced that, of itself, this is not something that improves teaching and learning. We should not be concerned with gaming a system; we should be concerned with raising the standards of education in the classroom. That will give us a true uplift in attainment, rather than any statistical exercise around entry into examinations.

Rwŷ'n gyndyn iawn ar hyn o bryd, hyd yn oed yn awr, i feddwl am gyhoeddi canllawiau ynglŷn â chofrestru disgyblion ar gyfer arholiadau yn gynnar. Byddem yn gobeithio bod hyn yn rhan annatod o broffesiynoldeb da ym mhob ysgol o ran y ffordd y mae arweinwyr ysgolion, yn enwedig, yn ymdrin â hyn. Dylai fod yn gyfan gwbl seiliedig ar ragolygon addysgol y person ifanc unigol dan sylw, yn hytrach nag ymgais i chwarae system gyda charfan o bobl ifanc. Nid dyna sut y dylai pethau fod. Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le i ddweud mai un o nodweddion Her Llundain oedd bod nifer y cofrestradau cynnar ar gyfer arholiadau wedi cynyddu, o leiaf ar ddechrau'r rhaglen, ond rwŷ'n argyhoeddedig nad yw hyn, ynddo'i hun, yn gwella addysgu a dysgu. Ni ddylem ganolbwyntio ar chwarae system; dylem ganolbwyntio ar godi safonau addysg yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Bydd hynny'n rhoi cynnydd gwirioneddol mewn cyrhaeddiad inni, yn hytrach nag unrhyw ymarfer ystadegol ynghylch cofrestru ar gyfer arholiadau.

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14:00

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call the Welsh Liberal Democrat spokesperson, Aled Roberts.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Aled Roberts.

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14:00

Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Weinidog, mae cronfa £20 miliwn Her Ysgolion Cymru yn cynnwys rhyw £12 miliwn o arian newydd, ond £8 miliwn o fewn eich cyllideb chi. Erbyn hyn, a ydych chi wedi cydnabod o ble yn union mae'r £8 miliwn hwnnw'n dod?

Minister, the £20 million for Schools Challenge Cymru includes about £8 million of new funding, with the rest coming from within your budget. Have you now identified where that £8 million comes from?

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14:01

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

No, it is £12.1 million of new money. The remaining £8 million or so will be made up through reprioritisation within my budget. Yes, there are some decisions that need to be taken there, and some of those decisions will be tough, but I will ensure that that £20 million is delivered to the programme.

Na, £12.1 miliwn o arian newydd ydyw. Byddaf yn ailflaenoriaethu fy nghyllideb er mwyn cael gafael ar yr £8 miliwn arall. Oes, mae rhai penderfyniadau y mae angen eu gwneud, a bydd rhai o'r penderfyniadau hynny'n anodd, ond byddaf yn sicrhau bod yr £20 miliwn yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r rhaglen.

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14:01

Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Ymwelais ag ysgol uwchradd sydd o dan fesurau arbennig yn ardal Wrexham ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Un elfen o'r drafodaeth a gefais efo'r pennaeth oedd bod yr awdurdod lleol wedi penodi arweinydd o dan Her Llundain, bod arweinyddion eraill gan y consortiwm rhanbarthol—y Gwasanaeth Effeithiolrwydd a Gwella Ysgolion Rhanbarthol i Ogledd Cymru—a bod yr ysgol yn gobeithio y bydd yn cael ei chynnwys o dan Her Ysgolion Cymru. A fyddwch yn gwarantu nad oes canllawiau gwahanol yn cael eu rhoi gan y strwythurau gwahanol hyn a bod arweinyddion ysgol yn gallu dweud yn union pa ganllawiau sydd orau i'w hysgol unigol nhw?

I visited a secondary school that is under special measures in the Wrexham area last Friday. One element of the discussion that I had with the headteacher was that the local authority had appointed a leader under the London Challenge, that other leaders have been put in by the regional consortium—the North Wales Regional School Effectiveness and Improvement Service—and that the school hoped to be included as part of Schools Challenge Cymru. Will you guarantee that different guidelines will not be imposed by these different structures and that school leaders can say exactly which guidelines are best for their individual school?

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14:02

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

This is an important question. It is very important, and I am taking measures to ensure, that schools within the challenge are not caught up in overlapping or competing demands around what they should be doing at any given point in terms of their school improvement journey. What I will do is ensure that each one of those schools has an expert adviser who is unique to it and who will act as gatekeeper in terms of the various initiatives that will be active in that school at any given time. We will ensure that we do not have various initiatives tripping over each other within the school environment. In other words, we will bring coherence to the improvement plan, and that improvement plan will be unique to that school—bespoke for that school—and following that plan will be the key element of the challenge.

Mae hwn yn gwestiwn pwysig. Mae'n bwysig iawn, ac rwy'n cymryd camau i sicrhau na fydd ysgolion sy'n rhan o'r her yn cael eu dal gan alwadau cystadleuol neu alwadau sy'n gorgyffwrdd ynghylch yr hyn y dylent fod yn ei wneud ar unrhyw adeg ar eu taith i wella fel ysgolion. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod gan bob un o'r ysgolion hynny eu cynghorydd arbenigol eu hunain a fydd yn gweithredu fel porthor mewn perthynas â'r mentrau amrywiol a fydd ar waith yn yr ysgol honno ar unrhyw adeg. Byddwn yn sicrhau na fydd gennym fentrau amrywiol yn baglu dros ei gilydd o fewn yr amgylchedd ysgol. Hynny yw, byddwn yn sicrhau bod y cynllun gwella yn gydlynol, a bydd y cynllun gwella hwnnw yn unigryw i'r ysgol honno—wedi'i deilwra'n arbennig iddi—a dilyn y cynllun hwnnw fydd prif elfen yr her.

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Rhaglen Ysgolion ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain

Twenty-first Century Schools Programme

14:03

Keith Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain? OAQ(4)0412(ESK)

8. Will the Minister provide an update on the 21st Century Schools programme? OAQ(4)0412(ESK)

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14:03

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

My thanks to the Member for Llanelli. The twenty-first century schools programme formally begins on 1 April 2014, which was yesterday. This £1.4 billion investment will benefit over 150 schools in 22 local authority areas in Wales. Welsh Government funding is provided via capital grant and revenue support. Business cases for individual projects are now being received and assessed.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Lanelli. Mae'r rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn dechrau yn ffurfiol ar 1 Ebrill 2014, sef ddoe. Bydd y buddsoddiad hwn o £1.4 biliwn o fudd i fwy na 150 o ysgolion mewn 22 o ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Caiff arian Llywodraeth Cymru ei ddarparu drwy grant cyfalaf a chymorth referniw. Mae achosion busnes ar gyfer prosiectau unigol bellach yn dod i law ac yn cael eu hasesu.

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14:04

Keith Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Mae Ysgol Gymraeg Ffwrnes wedi elwa o'r rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae datblygiad yr adeilad newydd i'w groesawu ac mae'n adlewyrchu'r twf mewn galw am addysg Cymraeg yn Llanelli. Wrth symud i'r safle newydd, mae pryder gan yr ysgol y bydd yn rhaid iddi fynd â nifer fawr o'r celfi o'r safle presennol, sy'n annhebygol o fod yn briodol ar gyfer yr adeilad newydd. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod hyn yn annerbyniol?

Ysgol Gymraeg Ffwrnes has benefited from the twenty-first century schools programme. The development of the new building is to be welcomed and it reflects the increased demand for Welsh-medium education in Llanelli. In the move to the new site, the school is concerned that it will have to take much of the furniture from the current site, which is unlikely to be appropriate for the new building. Does the Minister agree that this is unacceptable?

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14:04

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am not familiar with the detail of the situation that the Member for Llanelli describes. I would be more than happy to take a second look if he were to write to me regarding these issues. Of course, the furnishing of a new or redeveloped school is strictly a matter for the local authority and for the school. However, I would be interested in ensuring that we have efficiency and that we ensure value for money in terms of the twenty-first century schools programme, which is a Welsh Government programme. If you were to write to me with more detail I would be more than happy to take another look at that.

Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â manylion y sefyllfa y mae'r Aelod dros Lanelli yn ei disgrifio. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ailedrych ar y materion hyn pe bai'n ysgrifennu ataf. Wrth gwrs, mater i'r awdurdod lleol a'r ysgol yw dodrefnu ysgol newydd neu ysgol sydd wedi'i hailddatblygu. Fodd bynnag, byddai gennyf ddi-ddordeb mewn sicrhau ein bod yn effeithlon a'n bod yn sicrhau gwerth am arian o ran y rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, sy'n un o raglenni Llywodraeth Cymru. Pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf gyda mwy o fanylion, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i gymryd golwg arall ar y mater.

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14:05	<p>Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Effective use of information and communications technology, ICT, is a vital element of the twenty-first century schools programme for delivering teaching and learning in the school. Will the Minister provide a progress report on ICT provision and best use of ICT for twenty-first century schools in Wales?</p>	<p>Mae gwneud defnydd effeithiol o dechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, TGCh, yn elfen hanfodol o'r rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain o ran addysgu a dysgu yn yr ysgol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad cynnydd ar ddarpariaeth TGCh a'r defnydd gorau o TGCh ar gyfer ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yng Nghymru?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:05	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Standing here this afternoon, it would be impossible to give a comprehensive update on the thousands of individual upgrades that are taking place across Wales now in order to make sure that we have the very best in terms of ICT connectivity across every single school. However, I will be more than happy to write to the Member with a snapshot of where we are at the moment, and the challenges that we are facing in terms of making sure that we complete the programme.</p>	<p>Wrth sefyll yma y prynhawn yma, byddai'n amhosibl rhoi diweddariad cynhwysfawr ar y miloedd o welliannau unigol sy'n digwydd ledled Cymru ar hyn o bryd er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr bod gennym y cysylltiadau TGCh gorau ym mhob ysgol. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn fwy na pharod i ysgrifennu at yr Aelod er mwyn rhoi cipolwg iddo o'r sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd a'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu o ran sicrhau ein bod yn cwblhau'r rhaglen.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:06	<p>Elin Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Weinidog, wrth i gymunedau yn fy etholaeth i drafod dyfodol ysgolion cynradd, mae'n dod yn gynyddol amlwg i mi fod nifer o gymunedau yn barod iawn i edrych ar ysgolion bro er mwyn sicrhau addysg ac adnoddau o'r radd flaenaf. Er mwyn datblygu hynny, mae angen cyfalaf newydd. Pryd y byddwch mewn sefyllfa i agor rownd newydd o ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, i ddenu ceisiadau gan awdurdodau lleol?</p>	<p>Minister, as communities in my constituency discuss the future of primary schools, it is becoming increasingly evident to me that a number of communities are more than willing to look at community schools in order to secure education and facilities of the highest order. To develop that, new capital is required. When will you be in a position to open a new round of twenty-first century schools, to attract bids from local authorities?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:06	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I am a little unclear on the thrust of the Member's question. Twenty-first century schools is a five-year programme. We are talking about £1.4 billion of investment over the next five years. That pot of money is secure, and it is for local authorities, working alongside communities, to bid into that. I know that each and every local authority has made some initial requests and so on, but every local authority is also at a different stage of development in terms of the detail of the whole five-year programme. So, I would be interested if Ceredigion were to get in touch about the later stages of the programme. I do not have the Ceredigion bid figures thus far with me at the moment, I am afraid, but I can write to the Member with details of where we stand in her constituency area as soon as I can.</p>	<p>Rwyf braidd yn aneglur ynglŷn â byrdwn cwestiwn yr Aelod. Mae ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn rhaglen bum mlynedd. Rydym yn sôn am £1.4 biliwn o fuddsoddiad dros y pum mlynedd nesaf. Mae'r arian hwnnw'n ddiogel, a mater i awdurdodau lleol, gan weithio ochr yn ochr â chymunedau, yw gwneud cais amdano. Gwn fod pob awdurdod lleol wedi gwneud rhai ceisiadau cychwynnol ac yn y blaen, ond mae pob awdurdod lleol hefyd ar gam gwahanol yn y broses o ddatblygu manylion y rhaglen bum mlynedd gyfan. Felly, byddai gennyf ddiddordeb pe bai Ceredigion yn cysylltu ynglŷn â chamau diweddarach y rhaglen. Mae arnaf ofn nad oes gennyf ffigurau cais Ceredigion hyd yma, ond gallaf ysgrifennu at yr Aelod gyda manylion y sefyllfa yn ei hetholaeth cyn gynted ag y gallaf.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
Safonau mewn Ysgolion		Standards in Schools	
14:08	<p>Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gymorth i godi safonau mewn ysgolion? OAQ(4)0407(ESK)</p>	<p>9. Will the Minister make a statement on support to raise standards in schools? OAQ(4)0407(ESK)</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:08	<p>Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>The Welsh Government is supporting school performance at a national, local and school level. These are set out in the programme for government.</p>	<p>Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi perfformiad ysgolion ar lefel genedlaethol, lefel leol ac ar lefel ysgolion. Mae'r rhain wedi'u nodi yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

14:08 **Alun Ffred Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Barn prifathrawon yn fy etholaeth i yw bod diflaniad Cynnal, y corff cefnogi addysg, wedi bod yn golled fawr. Y teimlad yw bod y consortiwm sydd wedi'i ddisodli yn gweithredu mwy fel rhyw fath o Estyn arall—yn barod i weld y gwendidau ond yn amharod i gefnogi. Sut gallwch chi roi sicrwydd i brifathrawon y bydd y consortia newydd yn welliant ar y drefn flaenorol?

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The view of headteachers in my constituency is that the disappearance of Cynnal, the educational support body, has been a great loss. The feeling is that the consortium that replaced it is acting more like some sort of an alternative to Estyn—prepared to see the weaknesses but unwilling to give support. How can you assure headteachers that the new consortia will be an improvement on the previous system?

14:08 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Of course, the Member will be aware that, when I first took up this post, I was dissatisfied with the way in which consortia were delivering. The north Wales consortium certainly was a cause for concern at that time. I would hope that the national model, and the changes in terms of expectations around consortia, would begin to make themselves plain in terms of his experience as a representative in north Wales, in Arfon. If that is not the case in terms of certain aspects of the consortium's way of working, I would be concerned and would be prepared to have conversations with officials and consortium members in order to ensure that we get this right. Consortia are there to deliver school improvement, and that does include, of course, supportive activities around the work of schools as well as casting a critical eye or evaluating the situation—that is equally important, but the support matters too.

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Wrth gwrs, gŵyr yr Aelod fy mod yn anfodlon â pherfformiad y consortia pan gefais fy mhenodi i'r swydd hon. Yn sicr, roedd consortiwm y gogledd yn peri pryder ar y pryd. Byddwn yn gobeithio y byddai'r model cenedlaethol, a'r newidiadau i ddisgwyliadau o ran y consortia, yn dechrau dod yn fwy amlwg o ran ei brofiad fel cynrychiolydd yn y gogledd, yn Arfon. Os nad yw hynny'n wir yn achos rhai agweddau ar waith y consortiwm, byddwn yn bryderus a byddwn yn barod i sgwrsio gyda swyddogion ac aelodau'r consortiwm er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael hyn yn iawn. Diben y consortia yw gwella ysgolion, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys, wrth gwrs, weithgareddau i gefnogi gwaith ysgolion yn ogystal â bwrw golwg feiriadol neu werthuso'r sefyllfa—mae hynny yr un mor bwysig, ond mae'r gefnogaeth yn bwysig hefyd.

14:09 **Joyce Watson** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Sometimes, what is missing from the conversation about schools standards is the importance of school governance. The Government's school effectiveness framework talks about the role of school councils and what they can do. Minister, thank you for joining me in Pembrokeshire last week to visit Greenhill School. Were you struck, as I was, by how effective the Greenhill school council was in empowering pupils to help to shape their education by engaging them as learners? Do you agree that that is a model of best practice that could be spread out across other schools in Wales?

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Weithiau, yr hyn sydd ar goll o'r sgwrs am safonau ysgolion yw pwysigrwydd trefniadau llywodraethu ysgolion. Mae fframwaith effeithiolrwydd ysgolion y Llywodraeth yn sôn am rôl cynghorau ysgol a'r hyn y gallant ei wneud. Weinidog, diolch ichi am ymuno â mi yn Sir Benfro yr wythnos diwethaf i ymweld ag Ysgol Greenhill. A gawsoch eich taro, fel finnau, gan ba mor effeithiol yr oedd cyngor ysgol Greenhill wrth rymuso disgyblion i helpu i lunio eu haddysg drwy eu cynnwys fel dysgwyr? A ydych yn cytuno bod hwnnw yn fodel o arfer gorau y gellid ei ledaenu i ysgolion eraill yng Nghymru?

14:10 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Yes. I would like to thank Joyce Watson for that opportunity and for pointing out that the school improvement journey in Greenhill School in Tenby is worthy of a very close look. I made a trip down there to talk to the headteacher, Joyce Watson, the governors and so on. It was a fascinating visit. What stood out most of all about the way in which Greenhill was approaching its school improvement journey was its honesty around self-evaluation and, as an in-built part of that, taking the pupil voice very seriously. Pupils are rising to that challenge with an incredible degree of maturity and honesty in terms of what they felt should be improved around the workings of the school. The visit was well worthwhile and if there was one word that summarised the approach of Greenhill, it would be 'honesty', in terms of self-evaluation.

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Ydw. Hoffwn ddiolch i Joyce Watson am y cyfle hwnnw ac am ein hysbysu bod y daith gwella ysgol yn Ysgol Greenhill yn Ninbych-y-pysgod yn haeddu sylw agos iawn. Euthum yno i siarad â'r pennaeth, Joyce Watson, y llywodraethwyr ac ati. Roedd yn ymweliad diddorol. Y peth mwyaf trawiadol ynglŷn â'r ffordd yr oedd Greenhill yn mynd ati i wella'r ysgol oedd ei gonestrwydd ynghylch hunanwerthuso ac, fel rhan o hynny, y ffaith ei bod yn cymryd llais y disgyblion o ddifrif. Mae disgyblion yn ymateb i'r her honno gan ddangos lefel anhygoel o aeddfedrwydd a gonestrwydd ynglŷn â'r agweddau ar waith yr ysgol y dylid eu gwella yn eu barn nhw. Roedd yr ymweliad yn werthfawr iawn a phe byddai'n rhaid crynhoi dull Greenhill o weithredu mewn un gair, 'gonestrwydd' fyddai hwnnw, o ran hunanwerthuso.

- 14:11 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- The issue of pupil attendance has an impact on the school's overall rating and performance. The governing body of a nursery and infant school in my constituency has expressed some concern regarding Estyn's targets for school attendance. Schools do not always have control over the reasons why pupils are absent. Can you explain why Estyn includes figures that are beyond the control of the school? How can a system be allowed to take into account figures that do not directly affect the quality and performance of teaching?
- Mae problem presenoldeb disgyblion yn effeithio ar radd a pherfformiad cyffredinol yr ysgol. Mae corff llywodraethu ysgol feithrin a babanod yn fy etholaeth wedi mynegi peth pryder ynglŷn â thargedau Estyn ar gyfer presenoldeb yn yr ysgol. Nid oes gan ysgolion bob amser reolaeth dros y rhesymau pam y mae disgyblion yn absennol. A allwch esbonio pam y mae Estyn yn cynnwys ffigurau sydd y tu hwnt i reolaeth yr ysgol? Sut y gellir caniatáu i system ystyried ffigurau nad ydynt yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar ansawdd a pherfformiad yr addysgu?
- 14:12 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- We must remain concerned about issues surrounding attendance. This, historically, has been an issue within Wales and across the UK in terms of making sure that we are delivering the very best education to our young people and that they attain to their full potential. I make no apology for that. Estyn is a necessary partner in terms of making sure that issues around attendance are taken seriously by each and every school. However, this is not just a matter for the school: this is also an issue for all those support services around the school. It should be of particular concern for local authorities and consortia too.
- Rhaid inni ddal ati i roi sylw i faterion yn ymwneud â phresenoldeb. Mae hyn, yn hanesyddol, wedi bod yn broblem yng Nghymru a ledled y DU o ran gwneud yn siŵr ein bod yn darparu'r addysg orau bosibl i'n pobl ifanc a'u bod yn cyrraedd eu llawn botensial. Nid wyf yn ymddiheuro am hynny. Mae Estyn yn bartner angenrheidiol o ran sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn cymryd materion yn ymwneud â phresenoldeb o ddifrif. Fodd bynnag, nid mater i'r ysgol yn unig yw hwn: mae hefyd yn berthnasol i'r holl wasanaethau cymorth hynny sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ysgol. Dylai fod o bwys penodol i awdurdodau lleol a'r consortia hefyd.
- Bwlio** **Bullying**
- 14:13 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- 10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ganllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru ar atal bwlio mewn ysgolion? OAQ(4)0406(ESK)*
- 10. Will the Minister provide an update on Welsh Government guidance on preventing bullying in schools? OAQ(4)0406(ESK)*
- 14:13 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Following on from our 'Respecting Others' guidance, we published a further suite of guidance in 2011, which covered bullying around race, culture and religion; sexist, sexual and transphobic bullying; homophobic bullying; bullying involving pupils with special educational needs and disabilities; and cyber-bullying. We are currently developing guidance on appearance-related bullying.
- Yn dilyn ein canllawiau 'Parchu Eraill', gwnaethom gyhoeddi cyfres arall o ganllawiau yn 2011, a oedd yn cynnwys bwlio sy'n ymwneud â hil, diwylliant a chrefydd; bwlio rhywiaethol, rhywiol a thrawsffobig; bwlio homoffobig; bwlio sy'n ymwneud â disgyblion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig ac anabledau; a seiberfwlio. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym wrthi'n datblygu canllawiau ar fwlio sy'n gysylltiedig ag ymddangosiad.
- 14:13 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Thank you for that, Minister. As you know, bullying is a major factor in poor attendance. Some schools have introduced some very helpful programmes. For example, Pontarddulais Comprehensive School in my region has pupils volunteering to provide peer mentoring as anti-bullying ambassadors. Bullying still happens though and school councillors deal with the victims. Does it worry you that the applied psychologists in health national specialist advisory group, which advises Welsh Government, has expressed concerns about the efficacy of school counselling? Is there scope for any further guidance on how they might work differently or better with other mental health professionals?
- Diolch ichi am hynny, Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, mae bwlio yn ffactor pwysig o ran presenoldeb gwael. Mae rhai ysgolion wedi cyflwyno rhai rhaglenni defnyddiol iawn. Er enghraifft, yn Ysgol Gyfun Pontarddulais yn fy rhanbarth, mae disgyblion yn gwirfoddoli fel llysgenhadon gwrth-fwlio er mwyn rhoi cymorth mentora i gyfoedion. Er hynny, mae bwlio yn dal i ddigwydd ac mae cwnselwyr ysgolion yn delio â'r dioddefwyr. A yw'n peri gofid ichi fod y seicolegwyr cymwysedig yn y grŵp cynghori arbenigol cenedlaethol ar iechyd, sy'n cynghori Llywodraeth Cymru, wedi mynegi pryderon ynglŷn ag effeithlonrwydd gwasanaethau cwnselu mewn ysgolion? A oes modd llunio unrhyw ganllawiau pellach ar sut y gallent weithio'n wahanol neu'n well gyda gweithwyr iechyd meddwl proffesiynol eraill?

14:14

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

There is always scope to raise our game in this area. I am not aware of the particular piece of work that the Member has referred to. Perhaps she could forward it to me and I could take a closer look. I can say that, in order to strengthen the agenda, the Welsh Government has asked Estyn, as part of its 2013-14 remit, to carry out a thematic survey, looking at the effectiveness of action taken by schools to address bullying on the grounds of protected characteristics. The report from that review, which will be available in May, will be extremely interesting and important and will inform future policy development.

Mae lle i wella ein perfformiad yn y maes hwn bob amser. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o'r darn arbennig o waith y cyfeiriodd yr Aelod ato. Efallai y gallai ei anfon ataf a gallaf edrych yn agosach arno. Er mwyn atgyfnerthu'r agenda, gallaf ddweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gofyn i Estyn, fel rhan o'i chylch gwaith yn 2013-14, gynnal arolwg thematig o effeithiolrwydd y camau a gymerwyd gan ysgolion i fynd i'r afael â bwlio ar sail nodweddion gwarchoddedig. Bydd adroddiad yr adolygiad hwnnw, a fydd ar gael ym mis Mai, yn hynod o ddiddorol a phwysig a bydd yn llywio polisïau a ddatblygir yn y dyfodol.

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14:14

Jocelyn Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, about a third of pupils who are bullied then turn to truanting to avoid school altogether and, of course, if they truant, they will not be able to access the school-based counselling services that are available. What are you doing to ensure that the bullied truants are able to access counselling?

Weinidog, mae tua thraean o'r disgyblion sy'n cael eu bwlio wedyn yn dechrau chwarae triwant er mwyn osgoi'r ysgol yn gyfan gwbl ac, wrth gwrs, os ydynt yn chwarae triwant, ni allant ddefnyddio'r gwasanaethau cwnsela sydd ar gael yn yr ysgol. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod triwantiad sy'n cael eu bwlio yn gallu cael gwasanaethau cwnsela?

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14:15

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

This is part and parcel of getting it right around those agendas, and these things are often connected, as the Member says quite correctly. Attendance, which we are very concerned about in terms of driving those figures down, can be connected to the distress caused through bullying, and if we have various support services working as they should around young people within the school environment, then counselling services should be very well aware of the reasons behind non-attendance, and if they are not, they should have the mechanisms by which they can find out. So, getting it right around those services, and services talking to each other, are very important. The drive on school attendance is not simply about getting children through the door. It is also a diagnostic tool in many ways for addressing issues that young people may be facing.

Mae hyn yn hollbwysig er mwyn sicrhau bod yr agendâu hynny'n gywir, ac mae'r pethau hyn yn aml yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd, fel y mae'r Aelod yn gywir i ddweud. Gall fod cysylltiad rhwng presenoldeb, sy'n bwysig iawn inni o ran lleihau'r ffigurau, a'r gofid a achosir gan fwlio, ac os oes gennym wasanaethau cymorth amrywiol sy'n gweithio fel y dylent gyda phobl ifanc yn yr ysgol, yna dylai gwasanaethau cwnsela fod yn ymwybodol iawn o'r rhesymau dros ddiffyg presenoldeb, ac os nad ydynt, dylai fod ganddynt systemau i gael gwybod hynny. Felly, mae sicrhau bod pethau'n gywir o ran y gwasanaethau hynny, a bod gwasanaethau'n siarad â'i gilydd, yn bwysig iawn. Mae'r ymgyrch presenoldeb mewn ysgolion yn golygu mwy na chael plant drwy'r drysau. Mae hefyd yn adnodd diagnostig mewn llawer o ffyrdd i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau y gall pobl ifanc eu hwynebu.

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Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig

Special Educational Needs

14:16

Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar addysgu disgyblion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig? OAQ(4)0404(ESK)

11. Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's policy on teaching pupils with special educational needs? OAQ(4)0404(ESK)

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14:16

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I thank the Member for Monmouth. The Welsh Government is committed to promoting an inclusive education system for all our learners. Through current guidance, existing statutory duties and future legislative reform, we are ensuring that education providers are best placed to deliver high-quality educational provision to pupils with special educational needs.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Fynwy. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymrwymedig i hyrwyddo system addysg gynhwysol ar gyfer ein holl ddysgwyr. Drwy ganllawiau cyfredol, dyletswyddau statudol presennol a diwygiadau deddfwriaethol yn y dyfodol, rydym yn sicrhau bod darparwyr addysg yn y sefyllfa orau i gyflwyno darpariaeth addysgol o ansawdd uchel i ddisgyblion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig.

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14:16 **Nick Ramsay** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

There are certainly some very good examples of special educational needs teaching across our constituencies and regions, but there are also conflicting views as to how schools can best teach pupils with special educational needs. As you will be aware, many schools are now including SEN pupils in mainstream lessons for at least part of the school day. On the face of it, this can be a good thing, but what safeguards are you putting in place to ensure that these pupils will continue to get a suitable level of support while still being able to get the most out of the overall school experience?

Yn sicr, mae rhai enghreifftiau da iawn o addysg anghenion addysgol arbennig yn ein hetholaethau a'n rhanbarthau, ond mae yna hefyd safbwyntiau croes ynglŷn â'r ffordd orau o addysgu disgyblion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig yn ein hysgolion. Fel y gwyddoch, mae llawer o ysgolion bellach yn cynnwys disgyblion ag AAA mewn gwersi prif ffrwd am o leiaf ran o'r diwrnod ysgol. Ar yr olwg gyntaf, gall hyn fod yn beth da, ond pa fesurau diogelu yr ydych yn eu rhoi ar waith i sicrhau y bydd y disgyblion hyn yn parhau i gael lefel addas o gymorth gan ddal ati i gael y gorau o'r profiad ysgol yn gyffredinol?

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14:17 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The Member is quite right to draw attention to the importance of this agenda. Indeed, there are conflicting views about which model of support around these young people is necessarily the best. I would not like to pronounce upon that as Minister. It is a matter for professional judgment and local decision making in terms of the priorities of local government and how it addresses all this. This conversation will be a very important part of the build-up towards our additional learning needs Bill, which will include all these issues as subjects of conversation and deliberation, now that post-16 SEN provision has been removed from the Education (Wales) Bill. I will be working very closely across parties with spokespeople and others who are concerned with this agenda—I know that many Members are—as we move towards legislation in this area.

Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le i dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd yr agenda hon. Yn wir, mae safbwyntiau croes ynglŷn â pha fodel cefnogaeth sydd orau i'r bobl ifanc hyn. Ni hoffwn fynegi barn ar hynny fel Gweinidog. Mae'n fater o farn profesiynol a phenderfyniadau lleol sy'n seiliedig ar flaenoriaethau llywodraeth leol a sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â hyn i gyd. Bydd y sgwrs hon yn rhan bwysig iawn o'r gwaith paratoi ar gyfer ein Bil anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, a fydd yn cynnwys yr holl faterion hyn fel pynciau i'w trin a'u trafod, nawr bod darpariaeth AAA ôl-16 wedi'i thynnu allan o Fil Addysg (Cymru). Byddaf yn gweithio'n agos iawn ar draws y pleidiau gyda llefaryr ac eraill sy'n pryderu am yr agenda hon—a gwn ei bod yn bwysig i lawer o Aelodau—wrth inni symud tuag at ddeddfwriaeth yn y maes hwn.

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Dysgu Cymunedol

Community Learning

14:18 **Christine Chapman** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ymagwedd Llywodraeth Cymru at ddysgu cymunedol?
OAQ(4)0410(ESK)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's approach to community learning?
OAQ(4)0410(ESK)

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14:18 **Kenneth Skates** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

We remain committed to adult community learning. We recognise its vital role in reaching adults unable to engage in formal education, but who have a lot to offer with the right support. Priorities within delivering community learning for Wales remain, and we are working with the sector to determine future priorities.

Rydym yn parhau i fod yn ymrwymedig i ddysgu oedolion yn y gymuned. Rydym yn cydnabod ei fod yn chwarae rôl hanfodol wrth gyrraedd oedolion na allant ddilyn addysg ffurfiol, ond sydd â llawer i'w gynnis os cânt y cymorth cywir. Mae'r blaenoriaethau o ran darparu cyfleoedd dysgu cymunedol yn parhau, ac rydym yn gweithio gyda'r sector i bennu blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

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14:18 **Christine Chapman** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Over the past fortnight, both Cynon Valley Communities First clusters came together to hold the Cynon learning festival. The festival offered community members the chance to access a range of structured activities, with a focus on providing work-ready skills to young people and adults who are disengaged or seeking better work opportunities. Will you join with me in welcoming this approach? What lessons of best practice do you think we can draw from this to help to improve the skills, confidence and opportunities of people all across Wales?

Dros y pythefnos diwethaf, daeth y ddau glwstwr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghwm Cynon ynghyd i gynnal gŵyl ddysgu Cynon. Rhoddodd yr ŵyl gyfle i aelodau o'r gymuned gymryd rhan mewn amrywiaeth o weithgareddau strwythuredig, gan ganolbwyntio ar ddarparu sgiliau 'parod i weithio' i bobl ifanc ac oedolion sydd wedi ymddieithrio neu sy'n chwilio am gyfleoedd gwaith gwell. A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r dull hwn o weithredu? Pa wersi arfer gorau y gallwn eu tynnu o'r fenter hon, yn eich barn chi, er mwyn helpu i wella sgiliau, hyder a chyfleoedd pobl ledled Cymru?

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14:19	Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography Yes, indeed, I welcome any initiatives that engage members of our communities in learning, while being mindful at all times to avoid duplication and that learners must be confident of the quality of the provision on offer, especially when the money that is funding those initiatives is public. Learning festivals can be an excellent way to introduce individuals back into learning, and I look forward to Adult Learners' Week in June, when there will be a number of events across Wales aiming to achieve just that. In addition, my officials are working with the sector to ensure that learning festivals are joined up and that the courses on offer do indeed feed into clear progression routes for the learners involved.	Gwnaf, yn wir, rwy'n croesawu unrhyw fentrau sy'n annog aelodau o'n cymunedau i ddysgu, ond rhaid cofio bob amser y dylid osgoi dyblygu a bod yn rhaid i ddysgwyr fod yn hyderus ynglŷn ag ansawdd y ddarpariaeth a gynigir, yn enwedig pan gaiff y mentrau hynny eu cyllido gan arian cyhoeddus. Gall gwyliau dysgu fod yn ffordd wych o annog unigolion i ddychwelyd i ddysgu, ac edrychaf ymlaen at Wythnos Addysg Oedolion ym mis Mehefin, pan fydd nifer o ddigwyddiadau ledled Cymru yn ceisio cyflawni hynny. Yn ogystal, mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio gyda'r sector i sicrhau bod gwyliau dysgu yn gydgysylltiedig a bod y cyrsiau a gynigir yn bwydo i mewn i lwybrau dilyniant clir ar gyfer y dysgwyr sy'n cymryd rhan.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	Prentisiaethau	Apprenticeships	
14:20	Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography <i>13. A wnaiff y Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am nifer y prentisiaethau yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0413(ESK)</i>	<i>13. Will the Minister provide an update on the number of apprenticeships in Wales? OAQ(4)0413(ESK)</i>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:20	Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography Yes. The latest statistics indicate that there has been a record number of new starts in apprenticeship learning programmes, increasing from 17,910 in 2011 to 28,030 in 2012-13. On a full-year basis, 44,820 distinct learners pursued apprenticeships in Wales in 2012. Of course, our measure of success—the measure of success—of apprenticeships is the percentage of learners who complete their frameworks. At present, the success rate is also at a record high of 85% compared to a falling rate in England, which is now at just 73.8%.	Gwnaf. Mae'r ystadegau diweddaraf yn dangos i'r nifer fwyaf erioed o unigolion newydd ddechrau rhaglenni dysgu prentisiaethau, gan gynyddu o 17,910 yn 2011 i 28,030 yn 2012-13. Ar sail blwyddyn lawn, roedd 44,820 o ddysgwyr unigol wedi dilyn prentisiaethau yng Nghymru yn 2012. Wrth gwrs, ein mesur o lwyddiant prentisiaethau—y mesur llwyddiant—yw canran y dysgwyr sy'n cwblhau eu fframweithiau. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r gyfradd llwyddiant hefyd yn uwch nag erioed ar 85% o gymharu â'r gyfradd yn Lloegr sydd wedi gostwng i ddim ond 73.8% erbyn hyn.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:20	Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography Thank you.	Diolch.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:20	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography Do you have a second question?	A oes gennych ail gwestiwn?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:21	Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography I was going to ask my supplementary question.	Roeddwn yn mynd i ofyn fy nghwestiwn atodol.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:21	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography Did you not ask your supplementary question? I beg your pardon; it was just rather a long answer from the Deputy Minister.	Oni wnaethoch ofyn eich cwestiwn atodol? Mae'n ddrwg gennyf; roedd ateb y Dirprwy Weinidog yn un eithaf hir, dyna'i gyd.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video

- 14:21 **Sandy Mewies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- These latest figures are to be welcomed, showing as they do an exceptional rise in work-based learning. They demonstrate why Wales is leading the way, with youth unemployment here falling faster than in the rest of the UK, as the latest statistics have shown. Of course, the apprenticeship programme is one of a number receiving money from European structural funds. Deputy Minister, is this not further evidence of the importance of Europe to Wales and yet another reason why we must not be forced out?
- Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf hyn i'w croesawu, gan eu bod yn dangos cynnydd eithriadol mewn dysgu seiliedig ar waith. Maent yn dangos pam y mae Cymru yn arwain y ffordd, gyda diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yn gostwng yn gyflymach yma nag yng ngweddill y DU, fel y dengys yr ystadegau diweddaraf. Wrth gwrs, mae'r rhaglen prentisiaethau yn un o nifer o raglenni sy'n derbyn arian o gronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd. Ddirprwy Weinidog, onid yw hyn yn dystiolaeth bellach o bwysigrwydd Ewrop i Gymru ac yn rheswm arall pam na ddylem gael ein gorfodi allan?
- 14:21 **Kenneth Skates** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- It is a perfect example. At the moment, we have received £1.9 billion through current programmes and that amounts to a total of £3.7 billion in project investment. In terms of people, that means that 169,000 individuals have been helped to gain qualifications, 55,000 people have been helped into work and 38,750 have been helped into further learning. All of these opportunities have been dependent on our membership of Europe, and all of these opportunities and the funding would be gone if we were to be removed from the European Union.
- Mae'n enghraifft berffaith. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym wedi derbyn £1.9 biliwn drwy raglenni cyfredol ac mae hynny'n cyfateb i gyfanswm o £3.7 biliwn o fuddsoddiad mewn prosiectau. O ran pobl, mae hynny'n golygu bod 169,000 o unigolion wedi cael help i ennill cymwysterau, 55,000 o bobl wedi cael eu helpu i mewn i waith a 38,750 wedi cael help i ymgymryd â dysgu pellach. Mae pob un o'r cyfleoedd hyn wedi bod yn ddibynnol ar y ffaith ein bod yn aelod o Ewrop, a byddem yn colli'r holl gyfleoedd a'r arian hyn pe baem yn cael eu tynnu allan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd.
- 14:22 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Finally, we have question 14 from Janet Finch-Saunders.
- Yn olaf, mae gennym gwestiwn 14 gan Janet Finch-Saunders.

Llythrennedd Ariannol

Financial Literacy

- 14:22 **Janet Finch-Saunders** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- 14. Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod llythrennedd ariannol ar gael i bawb yn y system addysg yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0414(ESK)*
- 14. What steps is the Minister taking to ensure that financial literacy is available for all those within the education system in Wales? OAQ(4)0414(ESK)*
- 14:22 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I thank the Member for Aberconwy. The Welsh Government has acted to make sure that financial literacy is embedded in our education system. 'Manage money' is a key element of the literacy and numeracy framework, which is now a statutory curriculum requirement, strengthening existing curriculum arrangements under which financial education is included in mathematics and personal and social education.
- Diolch i'r Aelod dros Aberconwy. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithredu i wneud yn siŵr bod llythrennedd ariannol wedi'i ymgorffori yn ein system addysg. Mae 'rheoli arian' yn elfen allweddol o'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd, sydd bellach yn ofyniad cwricwlwm statudol, gan atgyfnerthu trefniadau presennol y cwricwlwm lle caiff addysg ariannol ei chynnwys mewn mathemateg ac addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol.

14:22 **Janet Finch-Saunders** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you, Minister. Certainly, in the schools that I have visited, I have actually been asked whether more time could be spent for pupils as regards financial literacy, because many, as they grow older and get into colleges and universities, actually start to struggle with finances. There are various schemes working over in England. Barclays Money Skills has created a fantastic set of financial education resources, 'Sort your Spending', and it assesses pupils' money personality—do they spend money on impulse or plan weeks ahead and plan every purchase? Minister, as you will be aware, there will be a new Bill coming forward to support financial literacy in Wales. Will you be supporting that Bill when it comes forward?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Yn sicr, yn yr ysgolion yr wyf wedi ymweld â hwy, gofynnwyd imi a fyddai modd i'r disgyblion dreulio mwy o amser ar lythrennedd ariannol, gan fod llawer ohonynt, wrth iddynt fynd yn hŷn a mynd i golegau a phrifysgolion, yn dechrau cael trafferth gydag arian. Mae amryw o gynlluniau ar waith yn Lloegr. Mae Barclays Money Skills wedi creu cyfres wych o adnoddau addysg ariannol, 'Sort your Spending', ac mae'n asesu personoliaeth arian y disgyblion—a ydynt yn gwario arian yn fyrbwyll neu a ydynt yn cynllunio wythnosau ymlaen llaw ac yn cynllunio popeth y byddant yn ei brynu? Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, bydd Bil newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno i gefnogi llythrennedd ariannol yng Nghymru. A fyddwch yn cefnogi'r Bil hwnnw pan gaiff ei gyflwyno?

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14:23 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

First of all, as I mentioned, we now have a statutory requirement, through the LNF, for each and every school to be taking a look at the managing of money and raising children's awareness of being savvy around cash.

However, if she is talking about good examples of materials, there is no need to cross the border, necessarily, to get them, because there will be a bilingual pack that will go live on the Learning Wales site—it is there now, I believe. The materials included in the pack are mapped onto the Welsh literacy and numeracy framework, and include a number of modules around using a bank account, handling money, budgeting, saving, being a smart consumer and so on. So, there is no necessity to travel too far; it is there at the click of a button so that all teachers in all schools in Wales can access this material in a bilingual format.

Yn gyntaf oll, fel y soniais, mae gennym bellach ofyniad statudol, drwy'r FfLIRh, sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid i bob ysgol roi sylw i reoli arian a chodi ymwybyddiaeth plant o drin arian yn synhwyrol.

Fodd bynnag, os yw'n sôn am enghreifftiau da o ddeunyddiau, nid oes angen croesi'r ffin, o reidrwydd, i gael gafael ar rai, oherwydd bydd pecyn dwyieithog a fydd ar gael ar wefan Dysgu Cymru—mae yno yn awr, yr wyf yn credu. Mae'r deunyddiau yn y pecyn wedi'u mapio â fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd Cymru ac maent yn cynnwys nifer o fodiwlau ar ddefnyddio cyfrif banc, trin arian, cyllidebu, cynilo, bod yn ddefnyddiwr doeth ac yn y blaen. Felly, nid oes angen teithio'n rhy bell; mae'r cyfan ar gael drwy glicio botwm fel y gall pob athro ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru gael gafael ar y deunydd hwn mewn fformat dwyieithog.

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14:24 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you, Minister.

Diolch ichi, Weinidog.

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Cwestiynau i Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth

Questions to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Tocynnau Teithio Rhatach

Concessionary Fares Scheme

14:24 **Darren Millar** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynllun tocynnau teithio rhatach? OAQ(4)0395(EST)

1. Will the Minister make a statement on the concessionary fares scheme? OAQ(4)0395(EST)

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14:24 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth / The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

I recently announced funding of £189 million for the continuation of our free bus travel scheme across Wales. I am also pleased to have been able to extend eligibility to the rail scheme to all concessionary pass holders in Wales.

Cyhoeddais yn ddiweddar gyllid o £189 miliwn er mwyn parhau â'n cynllun teithio ar fws am ddim ledled Cymru. Rwyf hefyd yn falch o fod wedi gallu ymestyn cymhwysedd i'r cynllun rheilffordd i holl ddeiliaid cerdyn teithio rhatach yng Nghymru.

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[Fideo](#) [Video](#)

- 14:25 **Darren Millar** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Thank you for that answer, Minister. I welcome that additional commitment and the extension of the scheme for veterans in Wales. You will be aware of anecdotal evidence of abuse of the scheme by some operators, whereby particularly those who are embarking on longer journeys are asked to disembark from the buses and then re-register and re-present themselves as passengers in order to take advantage of the cash that is available. What action is the Welsh Government taking in order to stamp out those sorts of practices among rogue operators across the country?
- Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Croesawaf yr ymrwymiad ychwanegol a'r gwaith i ymestyn y cynllun i gyn-filwyr yng Nghymru. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o dystiolaeth anecdotaidd o achosion o gam-drin y cynllun gan rai gweithredwyr, lle gofynnir i'r rhai sy'n cychwyn ar deithiau hirach yn enwedig, adael y bws ac yna ailgofrestru ac ailgyflwyno eu hunain fel teithwyr er mwyn manteisio ar yr arian sydd ar gael. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i gael gwarded ar y mathau hynny o arferion ymysg gweithredwyr twyllodrus ledled y wlad?
- 14:25 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Thank you very much indeed because you have previously raised this matter with me and I have asked officials to look at these issues in detail. I would request that if Members have any further information on this that they let us have it. I will be happy to report back after recess on any issues that we have found.
- Diolch yn fawr iawn yn wir oherwydd rydych wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi o'r blaen ac rwyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion ystyried y materion hyn yn fanwl. Byddwn yn gofyn i Aelodau roi unrhyw wybodaeth bellach sydd ganddynt am hyn inni. Byddaf yn fwy na pharod i adrodd yn ôl ar unrhyw faterion a nodwyd gennym, ar ôl y toriad.
- 14:26 **Joyce Watson** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Minister, I have received a number of messages of support from constituents following your decision to extend the concessionary rail scheme that operates between Blaenau Ffestiniog and Llandudno. Rail users in the north of my region have not had much to cheer about this year with all the disruption that has gone on. That made your announcement all the more welcome. The lines have partially reopened, but there is one part that is not open and that is the line between Harlech and Pwllheli. Minister, have you any idea of the date of the reopening of that section of the line?
- Weinidog, rwyf wedi cael nifer o negeseuon o gefnogaeth gan etholwyr yn dilyn eich penderfyniad i ymestyn y cynllun tocynnau trên rhatach sydd ar waith rhwng Blaenau Ffestiniog a Llandudno. Ni fu gan ddefnyddwyr rheilffyrdd yng ngogledd fy rhanbarth lawer i'w ddathlu eleni gyda'r holl aflonyddwch a welwyd. Felly, roeddent yn croesawu eich cyhoeddiad hyd yn oed yn fwy. Mae'r llinellau wedi ailagor yn rhannol, ond mae un rhan nad yw ar agor, sef y llinell rhwng Harlech a Pwllheli. Weinidog, a oes gennych unrhyw syniad pryd y caiff y rhan honno o'r lein ei hailagor?
- 14:26 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- The section of the Cambrian Coast rail line between Machynlleth and Barmouth, as you know, reopened in February. A further section of the line between Barmouth and Harlech is due to reopen in May. The remainder of the line to Pwllheli will be reopened as soon as possible after that. Obviously, bus replacement services will remain in place.
- Ailagorodd rhan o reilffordd Arfordir y Cambria rhwng Machynlleth ac Abermaw, fel y gwyddoch, ym mis Chwefror. Disgwylir i ran arall o'r llinell rhwng Abermaw a Harlech gael ei hailagor ym mis Mai. Caiff gweddill y llinell i Bwllheli ei hailagor cyn gynted â phosibl ar ôl hynny. Yn amlwg, bydd gwasanaethau bws yn parhau i redeg yn lle'r gwasanaeth trenau.
- 14:27 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Fel deiliad cirdyn teithio rhatach yn sir Conwy, a gaf i ddatgan diddordeb? A yw'r Gweinidog wedi mynd ymhellach gydag ystyried cardiau teithio rhatach ar gyfer teithwyr ifanc i addysg, hyfforddiant neu i geisio gwaith? Roeddwn i yma ddoe gyda dinasyddion o Goleg Meirion Dwyfor, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, a oedd yn awyddus iawn i weld datblygiad yn y cyfeiriad hwn. A oes gan y Gweinidog newyddion pwysig am hyn y gall hi eu rhannu gyda ni yn y Cynulliad?
- As the holder of a concessionary fare card in the county of Conwy, may I declare an interest? Has the Minister got any further with considering concessionary fare cards for young passengers so that they can access education or training or seek employment? I was here yesterday with citizens from Coleg Meirion Dwyfor, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, who were very keen to see a development in this regard. Does the Minister have any important updates about this that she could share with us in the Assembly?
- 14:27 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- As I indicated when I gave evidence in committee, as a result of the Liberal Democrat debate in the Chamber I am now looking at the whole issue of cards for 16 to 19-year-olds. My officials are assessing how we will take this issue forward and looking for the appropriate expertise to help us to model it.
- Fel y dywedais wrth roi tystiolaeth yn y pwyllgor, o ganlyniad i ddadl y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Siambr, rwyf bellach yn ystyried cardiau i bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 19 oed. Mae fy swyddogion yn asesu sut y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn ac yn chwilio am yr arbenigedd priodol i helpu i'w fodelu.

14:28	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography Question 2, OAQ (4)0394(EST), has been withdrawn.	Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ (4)0394 (EST), yn ôl.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	System Metro	Metro System	
14:28	Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography <i>3. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU am ddatblygu'r system Metro yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru? OAQ(4)0404(EST)</i>	<i>3. What discussions has the Minister had with UK Government Ministers about the development of the Metro system in south east Wales? OAQ(4)0404(EST)</i>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:28	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography I will have discussions with UK Government Ministers at the appropriate time, once I have received proposals from the implementation group.	Byddaf yn cael trafodaethau â Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ar yr adeg briodol, unwaith y byddaf wedi derbyn cynigion gan y grŵp gweithredu.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:28	Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography Thank you, Minister, for that response. Does the Minister think that it would be helpful in delivering the metro if the budget and responsibilities for rail infrastructure were devolved to Wales?	Diolch, Weinidog, am yr ymateb hwnnw. A yw'r Gweinidog o'r farn y byddai'n ddefnyddiol wrth gyflwyno'r metro pe bai'r gyllideb ar gyfer seilwaith rheilffyrdd a chyfrifoldebau amdano wedi'u datganoli i Gymru?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:28	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography I think that we have always been clear that rail is an area where we see a case for further devolution, subject to a fair financial settlement, of course.	Credaf ein bod bob amser wedi ei gwneud yn glir bod rheilffyrdd yn faes lle credwn fod achos cryf dros ddatganoli pellach, yn amodol ar setliad ariannol teg, wrth gwrs.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:28	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography I call the opposition spokesperson, William Graham.	Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, William Graham.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:28	William Graham Bywgraffiad Biography Minister, you will agree that there is wide ranging support for the metro system and the potential that it offers to increase travel by public transport. Reports supporting the creation of the metro also highlighted upgraded connectivity between Newport and Ebbw Vale that would boost regeneration opportunities for both. Have you a timetable for the completion of the Newport to Ebbw Vale rail link?	Weinidog, byddwch yn cytuno bod cefnogaeth eang iawn i'r system fetro a'r potensial y mae'n ei gynnig i gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n teithio ar gludiant cyhoeddus. Mae adroddiadau sy'n cefnogi'r metro hefyd yn tynnu sylw at gysylltedd gwell rhwng Casnewydd a Glynebwy a fyddai'n hybu cyfleoedd adfywio ar gyfer y ddau le. A oes gennych amserlen ar gyfer cwblhau'r cyswllt rheilffordd rhwng a Casnewydd a Glynebwy?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:29	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography In terms of Ebbw Vale town, we have looked at improvements such as those at Pye Corner and so on. We are looking to set out when everything will be undertaken. I think that I will have a clearer picture once the implementation group has reported.	O ran tref Glynebwy, rydym wedi ystyried gwelliannau megis y rhai yn Pye Corner ac ati. Bwriadwn nodi pryd y caiff popeth ei wneud. Credaf y bydd gennyf ddarlun cliriach unwaith y bydd y grŵp gweithredu wedi cyflwyno adroddiad.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:29	William Graham Bywgraffiad Biography I am most grateful to the Minister for her reply. Clearly, we all acknowledge, and the chairman of the Cardiff capital region recently said, that the metro is more than a public transport project; it has great potential to impact on people, businesses and communities across the region. The metro will link both the Cardiff capital region and enterprise zones. How will you ensure that these operate in unison to attract inward investment?	Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Gweinidog am ei hateb. Yn amlwg, cydnabyddwn, a dywedodd cadeirydd rhanbarth prifddinas Caerdydd yn ddiweddar, fod y metro yn fwy na phrosiect cludiant cyhoeddus; mae ganddo botensial mawr i effeithio ar bobl, busnesau a chymunedau ar draws y rhanbarth. Bydd y metro yn cysylltu rhanbarth prifddinas Caerdydd ag ardaloedd menter. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod y rhain yn cydweithredu er mwyn denu buddsoddiad allanol?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video

- 14:29 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo Video](#)
- You make an absolutely fair point. We need to ensure that our discussions on transport come in unison. If the city region has agreed the metro approach, it will be very difficult to have conflicting reports about different styles of metro coming into the public domain to be discussed. It is important that we have one project for the purpose of European structural funds. Also, because businesses are so heavily involved in the city region board and they understand what is going on in the enterprise zone board, I very much hope that we can align. The exciting developments that are happening in Newport should also be aligned with that discussion.
- Rydych yn gwneud pwynt teg iawn. Mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn cyd-drafod cludiant. Os yw'r ddinas-ranbarth wedi cytuno ar y system fetro, byddwn yn wynebu sefyllfa anodd iawn os caiff adroddiadau sy'n gwrthdaro am fathau gwahanol o fetro eu cyhoeddi i'w trafod. Mae'n bwysig bod gennym un prosiect at ddibenion cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop. Hefyd, gan fod busnesau yn chwarae rhan mor fawr ym mwrdd y ddinas-ranbarth a'u bod yn deall beth sy'n digwydd ym mwrdd yr ardal fenter, gobeithiaf yn fawr y gallwn gysoni. Dylai'r datblygiadau cyffrous sy'n digwydd yng Nghasnewydd hefyd fod yn gyson â'r drafodaeth honno.
- 14:30 **Lindsay Whittle** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo Video](#)
- I first heard the late Dr Phil Williams talk about electrification and a metro system 46 years ago and here we are today. Given that it is now not quite clear whether electrification will go ahead—at least in the originally proposed time frame—how has this affected planning for the scale of the south-east Wales metro? Is it the case that if rail electrification does not go ahead—which I think that we would all agree would be a disaster—the ambitions will have to be slightly altered? Do you have a plan B, please, Minister?
- Clywais y diweddar Dr Phil Williams yn siarad am drydaneiddio a system fetro am y tro cyntaf 46 mlynedd yn ôl a dyma ni heddiw. O gofio nad yw bellach yn gwbl glir a fydd y gwaith trydaneiddio yn mynd rhagddo—o leiaf o fewn yr amserlen a gynigwyd yn wreiddiol—sut mae hyn wedi effeithio ar y gwaith o gynllunio maint system fetro y de-ddwyrain? A yw'n wir, os nad aiff y gwaith o drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd rhagddo—a fyddai'n drychineb ym marn pob un ohonom, fe gredaf—y bydd yn rhaid newid yr uchelgeisiau ychydig? A oes gennych gynllun wrth gefn, Weinidog?
- 14:30 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo Video](#)
- Obviously, an implementation group is now working through the detail of what the metro would look like, what area it would cover, what the timescale would be and what budgets would be required. May I make it quite clear on Valleys electrification that the Deputy Prime Minister stated that the development work will continue? We have ongoing discussions with the UK Government and my officials are actually discussing with the Department for Transport today. I think that it is important to recognise that this is the opportunity for us to come to an agreement to take these very exciting proposals forward.
- Yn amlwg, mae grŵp gweithredu wrthi'n gweithio drwy'r manylion o ran sut beth fyddai'r metro, pa ardal y byddai'n ei chwmpasu, beth fyddai'r amserlen ni a pha gyllidebau y byddai eu hangen. Hoffwn ei gwneud yn gwbl glir o ran trydaneiddio'r Cymoedd fod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi dweud y bydd y gwaith datblygu yn parhau? Rydym yn cynnal trafodaethau parhaus â Llywodraeth y DU ac mae fy swyddogion, yn wir, yn trafod â'r Adran Drafnidiaeth heddiw. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod mai dyma'r cyfle inni gytuno i fwrw ymlaen â'r cynigion cyffrous iawn hyn.
- 14:31 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo Video](#)
- I call the Welsh Liberal Democrats' spokesperson, Eluned Parrott.
- Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Eluned Parrott.
- 14:31 **Eluned Parrott** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo Video](#)
- Minister, Mark Barry in his metro briefing to Members a little earlier today suggested that running light rail services on the core Valleys lines, once that electrification agreement is finalised, would achieve even greater savings in operational costs in the long term than running electrified trains. What discussions have you had with the UK DfT and Network Rail around the feasibility of doing the engineering works that would be necessary to separate the two systems so that they could run side by side?
- Weinidog, awgrymodd Mark Barry yn ei friff ar y metro i Aelodau ychydig yn gynt heddiw y byddai rhedeg gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd ysgafn ar linellau craidd y Cymoedd, unwaith y caiff y cytundeb trydaneiddio hwnnw ei gwblhau, yn sicrhau hyd yn oed mwy o arbedion mewn costau gweithredol yn y tymor hir na rhedeg trenau wedi'u trydaneiddio. Pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael ag Adran Drafnidiaeth y DU a Network Rail ar ddichonoldeb y gwaith peirianyddol a fyddai'n angenrheidiol i wahanu'r ddwy system fel eu bod yn gallu rhedeg ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd?

14:31 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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Obviously, Mark Barry has had discussions with Network Rail. We also have regular discussions with Network Rail. When we flesh out a little bit more of this, I will be able to report back to the Chamber. However, I certainly think that the proposal that he has outlined to you today is a viable one.

Yn amlwg, mae Mark Barry wedi cael trafodaethau â Network Rail. Rydym ninnau hefyd yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd â Network Rail. Pan fydd gennym ragor o fanylion am hyn, gallaf adrodd yn ôl i'r Siambr. Fodd bynnag, credaf yn sicr fod y cynnig y mae wedi'i amlinellu ichi heddiw yn un hyfiw.

14:32 **Eluned Parrott** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Another critical issue for the delivery of the metro is governance, which I would like to return to. Where successful metro systems are operated in other parts of the UK, they are almost invariably delivered by a very integrated passenger transport executive, and we do not currently have all the powers that we need to create a PTE in Wales. Do you intend to establish a passenger transport executive to run the metro and, if so, have you had discussions about those powers with the DfT?

Mater hanfodol arall o ran cyflwyno'r metro yw llywodraethu, yr hoffwn ddychwelyd ato. Lle mae systemau metro llwyddiannus ar waith mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, maent bron yn ddiethriad yn cael eu darparu gan weithrediaeth trafndiaeth integredig iawn i deithwyr, ac nid oes gennym yr holl bwerau ar hyn o bryd sydd eu hangen arnom i greu rhwydwaith o'r fath yng Nghymru. A ydych yn bwriadu sefydlu gweithrediaeth trafndiaeth i deithwyr er mwyn rhedeg y metro ac, os felly, a ydych wedi cael trafodaethau am y pwerau hynny gyda'r Adran Drafndiaeth?

14:32 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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Yes. There is obviously an issue that I am considering, if we have the powers. I am also looking at the wider governance issues for the city region, and whether that would be a suitable mechanism for running the metro in the future. I will be reporting back on some of the discussions of the city region, which will influence my answer to your question, after the Easter recess.

Ydw. Mae'n amlwg yn fater yr wyf yn ei ystyried, os bydd gennym y pwerau. Rwyf hefyd yn ystyried y materion llywodraethu ehangach ar gyfer y ddinas-ranbarth, a pha un a fyddai hynny'n ffordd addas o redeg y metro yn y dyfodol. Byddaf yn adrodd yn ôl ar rai o drafodaethau'r ddinas-ranbarth, a fydd yn dylanwadu ar fy ateb i'ch cwestiwn, ar ôl toriad y Pasg.

Llwybrau Mwy Diogel i'r Ysgol

Safer Routes to Schools

14:32 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)

4. Pryd y mae'r Gweinidog yn disgwyl adrodd ar ganfyddiadau'r ymgynghoriad ar lwybrau mwy diogel i'r ysgol? OAQ(4)0396(EST)

4. When does the Minister expect to report on the findings of the consultation on safer routes to schools? OAQ(4)0396(EST)

14:32 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)

I issued a written statement on the findings of the risk assessment of the safe routes to schools consultation on 26 March.

Cyhoeddais ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar ganfyddiadau'r asesiad risg o'r llwybrau diogel i'r ymgynghoriad ar ysgolion ar 26 Mawrth.

14:33 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Thank you for that answer. I am sure Members understand that that question was tabled before the statement came out, and also understand how pleased I was at the very high number of responses to the consultation. It is a matter that I campaigned on very hard myself. I was also pleased, Minister, to see you come to my state comprehensive school in my region to raise awareness.

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd Aelodau yn deall bod y cwestiwn wedi'i gyflwyno cyn i'r datganiad gael ei gyhoeddi, a hefyd yn deall pa mor falch yr oeddwn o gael nifer fawr iawn o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad. Mae'n fater yr ymgyrchais yn galed iawn drosto fy hun. Roeddwn hefyd yn falch, Weinidog, o'ch gweld yn ymweld ag hysgol gyfun y wladwriaeth yn fy rhanbarth er mwyn codi ymwybyddiaeth.

Your statement suggested that the main concerns of children and their families are traffic related and 'stranger danger'. What will you be saying to local authorities about the exercise of their discretion should they be dealing with a family whose fears are not clearly captured in the new guidelines?

Awgrymwyd gennych yn eich datganiad mai prif bryderon plant a'u teuluoedd yw'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â thraffig a 'pherygl dieithriaid'. Beth y byddwch yn ei ddweud wrth awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn ag arfer eu disgrisiwn os byddant yn delio â theulu nad yw'r canllawiau newydd yn ymdrin â'u hofnau yn glir?

- 14:33 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I am about to look at revised guidance on this, and obviously am discussing matters with the children's commissioner, because I do see the limitations that you can put within guidance on this agenda. I think that we can find a way forward to broker across what the needs and requirements of children and families are, and what is required in general.
- Rwyf ar fin ystyried canllawiau diwygiedig ar hyn, ac yn amlwg rwy'n trafod materion â'r comisiynydd plant, oherwydd gwelaf y cyfyngiadau y gallwch eu cynnwys mewn canllawiau ar yr agenda hon. Credaf y gallwn ddod o hyd i ffordd ymlaen i gyfleu anghenion a gofynion plant a theuluoedd, a'r hyn sy'n ofynnol yn gyffredinol.
- 14:34 **Mike Hedges** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Minister, last month, we saw the publication of the Silk commission's second report, with one of the recommendations being the devolution of road safety powers and speed limits. Does the Minister welcome this recommendation, and does she believe it could be used to complement the Welsh Government's safer routes strategies through the rolling out of more 20 mph zones outside schools and other potentially hazardous areas?
- Weinidog, fis diwethaf, gwelsom ail adroddiad comisiwn Silk yn cael ei gyhoeddi, ac un o'r argymhellion a wnaed oedd y dylid datganoli pwerau diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a therfynau cyflymder. A yw'r Gweinidog yn croesawu'r argymhelliad hwn, ac a yw'n credu y gellid ei ddefnyddio i ategu strategaethau llwybrau diogelach Llywodraeth Cymru drwy gyflwyno parthau 20 milltir yr awr y tu allan i ysgolion ac ardaloedd eraill a allai fod yn beryglus?
- 14:34 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Obviously, in our evidence to the Silk commission, as a Welsh Government, we have made the case for further devolution of transport functions, including speed limits. Road safety outside schools is a top priority for me and I want to use all the tools available to promote safety.
- Yn amlwg, yn ein tystiolaeth i gomisiwn Silk, fel Llywodraeth Cymru, rydym wedi cyflwyno'r achos dros ddatganoli rhagor o swyddogaethau trafndiaeth, gan gynnwys terfynau cyflymder. Mae diogelwch ar y ffyrdd y tu allan i ysgolion yn brif flaenoriaeth imi, ac rwy'n awyddus i ddefnyddio'r holl adnoddau sydd ar gael i hyrwyddo diogelwch.
- 14:34 **Elin Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Weinidog, roeddwn yn falch o weld o'ch datganiad wythnos diwethaf eich bod yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i edrych ar ddiogelwch ffyrdd ar y cefnffyrdd o gwmpas ysgolion, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar i un o'ch swyddogion a ddaeth i gwrdd â fi a rhieni yn Llanarth yr wythnos diwethaf i edrych ar ddiogelwch ar yr A487 o gwmpas yr ysgol. A ydych yn cytuno â mi ei bod bellach yn amhriodol i gael cyfyngder cyflymder o 40 mya ar gefnffordd o fewn cyrraedd, ac o fewn mynediad, i ysgol gynradd?
- Minister, I was pleased to see from your statement of last week that you are giving priority to looking at road safety on the trunk roads around schools, and I am grateful to one of your officials who came to meet with me and parents in Llanarth last week to look at safety on the A487 around the school. Do you agree with me that it is now inappropriate to have a speed limit of 40 mph on a trunk road within reach of, and giving access to, a primary school?
- 14:35 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- This is one of the issues that we will be looking at when my officials look at all schools on the trunk roads in the first three months of this financial year. I was very much taken, when I went through the village that you mentioned, about the speed of the traffic. I have also done several visits in Powys, where I have been concerned about schools on the trunk roads.
- Mae hwn yn un o'r materion y byddwn yn ei ystyried pan fydd fy swyddogion yn ystyried pob ysgol ar y cefnffyrdd yn ystod tri mis cyntaf y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Cefais fy synnu'n fawr iawn, pan deithiais drwy'r pentref y gwnaethoch gyfeirio ato, gan gyflymder y traffig. Rwyf hefyd wedi ymweld â Phowys ar sawl achlysur, lle rwyf wedi bod yn pryderu am ysgolion ar y cefnffyrdd.
- 14:35 **Aled Roberts** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Weinidog, ro'n i'n ddiolchgar iawn hefyd eich bod yn rhoi £40,000 i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrexham ar gyfer llwybrau diogel yn y pentref lle rwyf yn byw. Fodd bynnag, a gaf i ofyn i chi hefyd y ydych yn monitro'r hyn mae cyngorau lleol yn ei wneud ynghylch cynlluniau megis Kerbcraft, lle maent yn barod iawn i dderbyn arian oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru, ond, er hynny, yn cwtogi ar arfer da ar gyfer plant gyda chynlluniau sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn yn y gorffennol?
- Minister, I was also very grateful that you are giving £40,000 to Wrexham council for safe routes to school in the village where I live. However, may I also ask you whether you are monitoring what local councils are doing as regards schemes such as Kerbcraft, where they are very willing to accept funding from Welsh Government, but, notwithstanding that, are cutting back on good practice for children with schemes that have been very successful in the past?

14:36	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography Thank you very much for raising that particular issue with me. I will certainly now liaise with my officials about what further data we may wish to collect in that area.	Diolch yn fawr iawn am godi'r mater penodol hwnnw gyda mi. Byddaf yn sicr yn awr yn cydweithio â'm swyddogion i nodi pa ddata pellach y gallwn fod am eu casglu yn y maes hwnnw.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
Ardaloedd Menter		Enterprise Zones	
14:36	Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography <i>5. Beth yw blaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog ar gyfer datblygu Ardaloedd Menter yn y chwe mis nesaf? OAQ(4)0405(EST)</i>	<i>5. What are the Minister's priorities for the development of Enterprise Zones in the next six months? OAQ(4)0405(EST)</i>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:36	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography My priority is the continued delivery of interventions that support the safeguarding of existing employment, and the creation of new jobs over the longer term.	Fy mlaenoriaeth yw parhau i ddarparu ymyriadau sy'n helpu i ddiogelu swyddi sy'n bodoli eisoes, a chreu rhai newydd dros y tymor hwy.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:36	Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography Would the Minister give a progress report on plans and projects in the pipeline for Cardiff enterprise zone?	A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad ar gynnydd y cynlluniau a'r prosiectau sydd ar y gweill ar gyfer ardal fenter Caerdydd?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:36	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography The private sector, obviously, leads the enterprise zone board. It is very clear in its view that suitable accommodation is required to attract key tenants. This underpins our work at Callaghan Square, and at buildings 1 and 2 within the Capital Quarter. The development of first-class locations will help to cement Cardiff's position as an attractive location for financial services investment. Also, I shall be meeting the Lord Mayor of London later this month, when we will be discussing those very issues with businesses and members of the enterprise zone board.	Y sector preifat, yn amlwg, sy'n arwain bwrdd yr ardal fenter. Mae'n amlwg iawn o'r farn bod angen llety addas er mwyn denu tenantiaid allweddol. Mae hyn yn ategu ein gwaith yn Sgwâr Callaghan, ac yn adeiladau 1 a 2 yng Nghwrt y Ddinas. Bydd datblygu lleoliadau o'r radd flaenaf yn helpu i gadarnhau safle Caerdydd fel lleoliad deniadol i wasanaethau ariannol fuddsoddi. Hefyd, byddaf yn cyfarfod ag Arglwydd Faer Llundain yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn, er mwyn trafod yr union faterion hynny gyda busnesau ac aelodau o fwrdd yr ardal fenter.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:37	Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography <i>Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition</i> Minister, recent figures released by the Government, and research as to the awareness of the enterprise zone within Cardiff itself, showed that less than a third of the businesses within the enterprise zone realised that their area was an enterprise zone. Over the next six months, will you commit to, obviously, a far greater awareness among business in Cardiff and wider afield, so that we can make the best use of the facility that is granted, and the concessions that are granted, via the status of enterprise zones here in Cardiff?	Weinidog, dangosodd ffigurau diweddar a ryddhawyd gan y Llywodraeth, ac ymchwil i'r ymwybyddiaeth o'r ardal fenter yng Nghaerdydd ei hun, fod llai na thraean o'r busnesau yn yr ardal fenter yn sylweddoli eu bod mewn ardal fenter. Dros y chwe mis nesaf, a wnewch chi ymrwymo, yn amlwg, i sicrhau llawer mwy o ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith busnesau yng Nghaerdydd a thu hwnt, fel y gallwn wneud y defnydd gorau o'r cyfleuster a roddir, a'r gostyngiadau a ganiateir, drwy statws ardaloedd menter yma yng Nghaerdydd?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:37	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography I think that you make a very valid point. We have to ensure that the information is out there, and enterprise zones' chairs are very conscious of the fact that they need to do further work in this area.	Credaf eich bod yn gwneud pwynt dilys iawn. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y wybodaeth ar gael, a bod cadeiryddion ardaloedd menter yn ymwybodol iawn o'r ffaith bod angen iddynt wneud rhagor o waith yn y maes hwn.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:37	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography I call the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Rhun ap Iorwerth.	Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Rhun ap Iorwerth.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video

- 14:37 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Let me say at the outset that Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales wants the zones to work, and we support the Government in its efforts.
- Gadwch imi ddweud i ddechrau fod Plaid Cymru yn awyddus i'r ardaloedd hyn lwyddo, a chefnogwn ymdrechion y Llywodraeth.
- Since the zones were created, they have received some £12.8 million in grants, and £7.3 million in loans. How can the Minister assure us that that is good value for money for the taxpayer?
- Ers i'r ardaloedd gael eu creu, maent wedi cael tua £12.8 miliwn mewn grantiau, a £7.3 miliwn mewn benthyciadau. Sut y gall y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd inni bod hynny'n cynnig gwerth da am arian y trethdalwr?
- 14:38 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- We do look at all the requests that we have financially, we look at what is valuable, and we look at the long-term potential. I do think that investments such as that in Ynys Môn of £7 million to secure 150 jobs at Glanbia Cheese in Llangefni do prove good value for money.
- Rydym yn ystyried pob cais a gawn yn ariannol, rydym yn ystyried beth sy'n werthfawr, ac rydym yn ystyried y potensial hirdymor. Credaf fod buddsoddiadau fel yr hyn a welwyd yn Ynys Môn, sef £7 miliwn i ddiogelu 150 o swyddi yng nghwmni Caws Glanbia yn Llangefni yn cynnig gwerth da am arian.
- 14:38 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I am afraid that what we need for assurance, of course, is more detail about what we are getting back for the taxpayer's pound. The Deeside zone, for example, recently claimed to have attracted 1,000 jobs, which is very good news, but, at the same time, we are being told that we cannot get a detailed breakdown of the success of the enterprise zones. Will the Minister give us an assurance that we can get, soon, a full breakdown of how the zones are performing, so that we can see that this potentially very important cog in the Welsh economic machine is delivering, and so that we can identify potential problems and put them right, because, of course, the public will never trust a Government that is not fully open and transparent?
- Mae arnaf ofn mai'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom o ran sicrwydd, wrth gwrs, yw rhagor o fanylion am yr hyn a gawn am bunt y trethdalwr. Er enghraifft, honnodd ardal Glannau Dyfrdwy yn ddiweddar ei bod wedi denu 1,000 o swyddi, sy'n newyddion da iawn, ond, ar yr un pryd, dywedir wrthym na allwn gael dadansoddiad manwl o lwyddiant yr ardaloedd menter. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd inni y gallwn, yn fuan, gael dadansoddiad llawn o berfformiad yr ardaloedd, fel y gallwn weld bod yr hyn a allai fod yn rhan bwysig o economi Cymru yn cyflawni, ac fel y gallwn nodi problemau posibl a'u datrys, oherwydd, wrth gwrs, ni fydd y cyhoedd fyth yn ymddiried mewn Llywodraeth nad yw'n gwbl agored a thryloyw?
- 14:39 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Overall targets for 2014-15 have been published and will help set the benchmark for delivery over the year. Each enterprise zone is required to regularly report to me on their contribution towards meeting those targets, and I will be providing overall details on the number of jobs created.
- Cyhoeddwyd targedau cyffredinol ar gyfer 2014-15 a fydd yn helpu i osod y meincnod ar gyfer cyflawni yn ystod y flwyddyn. Mae'n ofynnol i bob ardal fenter gyflwyno adroddiadau rheolaidd imi ar eu gwaith i geisio cyflawni'r targedau hynny, a byddaf yn rhoi manylion cyffredinol am nifer y swyddi a grëwyd.
- 14:39 **Eluned Parrott** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Minister, in terms of transparency, reportedly a £2 million development grant has been given by the Welsh Government to the Heads of the Valleys Development Company to progress the Circuit of Wales project, which, generously, has been described as an ambitious project, but is obviously critical to the success of the Ebbw Vale enterprise zone. Did you conduct a full due diligence process before releasing that funding, and, if so, who undertook that work for you?
- Weinidog, o ran tryloywder, mae'n debyg bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi grant datblygu o £2 filiwn i Gwmni Datblygu Blaenau'r Cymoedd er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â phrosiect Cylchdaith Cymru, a ddisgrifiwyd, yn hael, fel prosiect uchelgeisiol, ond sy'n amlwg yn hanfodol i lwyddiant ardal fenter Glynabwy. A wnaethoch gynnal proses diwydrwydd dyladwy llawn cyn rhyddhau'r arian hwnnw, ac, os felly, pwy a gynhaliodd y gwaith hwnnw ar eich rhan?

14:39	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Obviously, we look at all issues around due diligence when we make any money available. If there are any further applications for funds in that area, that is totally dependent on the availability of private sector moneys, and we will certainly undertake the due diligence on that. I will have to check my records to indicate who undertook the due diligence.</p>	<p>Yn amlwg, ystyriwn bob mater yn ymwneud â diwydrwydd dyladwy wrth ddyrannu unrhyw arian. Os bydd unrhyw geisiadau pellach am arian yn yr ardal honno, bydd hynny'n gwbl ddibynol ar yr arian sydd ar gael yn y sector preifat, a byddwn yn sicr yn ymgymryd â gwaith diwydrwydd dyladwy mewn perthynas â hynny. Bydd yn rhaid imi edrych ar fy nghofnodion i weld pwy a gynhaliodd y gwaith diwydrwydd dyladwy.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
Ffordd Osgoi y Bontnewydd a Chaernarfon		Bontnewydd and Caernarfon Bypass	
14:40	<p>Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ffordd osgoi y Bontnewydd a Chaernarfon? OAQ(4)0401(EST)</p>	<p>6. Will the Minister provide an update on the Bontnewydd and Caernarfon bypass? OAQ(4)0401(EST)</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:40	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I refer you to my letter of 28 March 2014, which I wrote to all Assembly Members.</p>	<p>F'ch cyfeiriaf at fy llythyr dyddiedig 28 Mawrth, 2014, a ysgrifennwyd gennyf at holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:40	<p>Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Diolch yn fawr am y wybodaeth honno. Mae'n dda gweld bod gwaith yn mynd yn ei flaen. A all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pa ymdrechion sy'n cael eu gwneud gan ei swyddogion i sicrhau bod cymaint o'r contractau a fydd yn ymwneud â'r ffordd newydd hon ag y bo modd yn dod i gwmnïau o Gymru, ac, wrth i hynny ddigwydd, sicrhau cyflogaeth leol o'r buddsoddiad mawr hwn?</p>	<p>Thank you very much for that information. It is good to see that the work is progressing. Can the Minister tell us what efforts are being made by her officials to ensure that as many of the contracts appertaining to this road will come to Welsh companies as possible, and, as that happens, will then ensure local employment from this major investment?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:41	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I always make it clear to officials that we want to maximise the number of people who are involved in local contracts and employment. However, I will specifically make enquiries regarding this project and write to the Member.</p>	<p>Rwyf bob amser yn ei gwneud yn glir i swyddogion ein bod am sicrhau bod cynifer o bobl â phosibl yn ymwneud â chontractau lleol a chyflogaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn gwneud ymholiadau ynghylch y prosiect hwn yn benodol ac yn ysgrifennu at yr Aelod.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:41	<p>Byron Davies Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Minister, as I have previously highlighted to you in this Chamber, I believe that the route change was probably quite premature and possibly inaccurate, and has left two major local employers to face an uncertain future. I previously questioned you on why the cost projections of the scheme are based on 2002 prices, which is the very thing your department has been criticised for previously by the Wales Audit Office. Given that, will you ask your department to do a quick recalculation, with up-to-date costings and the likely compensation payment to the two businesses affected by this update, for the Assembly as to the true cost of this bypass, please?</p>	<p>Weinidog, fel yr wyf wedi ei bwysleisio wrthyhych o'r blaen yn y Siambr hon, credaf fod y newid llwybr fwy na thebyg wedi digwydd yn rhy gynnar a'i fod o bosibl yn anghywir, ac mae wedi golygu bod dau gyflogwr lleol o bwys yn wynebu dyfodol ansicr. Gofynnais ichi'n flaenorol pam bod rhagamcanion cost y cynllun yn seiliedig ar brisiau 2002, sef yr union beth y beirniadodd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru eich adran amdano yn flaenorol. O gofio hynny, a wnewch chi ofyn i'ch adran gynnal ailgyfrifiad cyflym, gan gynnwys costau cyfredol a'r taliad iawndal tebygol i'r ddau fusnes yr effeithir arnynt gan y diweddariad hwn, ar gyfer y Cynulliad o ran gwir gost y ffordd osgoi hon?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

14:41

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I make it quite clear that my officials met with representatives, I believe, of the two businesses you refer to you on a number of occasions during the route selection study and the public consultation exercises in 2010-11. They also met with them in August and November 2012, following the preferred route announcement, and a business impact assessment was commissioned to identify impacts on both businesses in more detail. I am also now aware that the Wales Audit Office is currently considering whether there are grounds for an investigation into this matter, and, as such, I do not wish to comment further.

Hoffwn ei gwneud yn gwbl glir bod fy swyddogion wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr, fe gredaf, o'r ddau fusnes y cyfeiriwch atynt ar sawl achlysur yn ystod yr astudiaeth dewis llwybr a'r ymgynghoriadau cyhoeddus yn ystod 2010-11. Gwnaethant hefyd gyfarfod â hwy ym mis Awst a mis Tachwedd 2012, yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r llwybr dewisol, a chomisynwyd asesiad o'r effaith ar fusnesau er mwyn nodi'r effeithiau ar y ddau fusnes mewn mwy o fanylder. Rwyf hefyd bellach yn ymwybodol bod Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wrthi'n ystyried pa un a oes sail i'r ymchwiliad i'r mater hwn, ac, fel y cyfryw, nid wyf yn dymuno gwneud sylwadau pellach.

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Cau Ffyrdd Ymuno ac Ymadael ar Gyffordd 41

Closure of Slip Roads at Junction 41

14:42

David Rees [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

7. Pa ddadansoddiad o effaith economaidd sydd wedi ei wneud mewn perthynas â'r cynlluniau arfaethedig i gau ffyrdd ymuno ac ymadael ar Gyffordd 41 yr M4? OAQ(4)0400(EST)

7. What economic impact analysis has been undertaken in relation to the proposed closure of slip roads at Junction 41 of the M4? OAQ(4)0400(EST)

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14:42

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The estimated wider economic benefit of time and accident savings on the M4 is expected to be over £1 million per year.

Disgwylir i fudd economaidd ehangach amcangyfrifedig arbedion amser a damweiniau ar yr M4 fod dros £1 filiwn y flwyddyn.

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14:42

David Rees [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you for that answer, Minister. In large volumes, local people are expressing their anger to me at the decision, which they believe will damage the trade in the town and create traffic mayhem along many local roads as motorists and hauliers try to find alternative routes, which, clearly, will possibly deter people from coming to the town to shop. I have had many meetings with business leaders in Port Talbot, and they are fearful for their own businesses and for the town centre, with major businesses discussing the option of not renewing leases. Last week, in answer to a similar question, the First Minister indicated that the Government was looking at funding streams that may be available to support local businesses that suffer a detrimental impact as a result of a closure. When will you be able to provide further details and criteria for that funding, so that business can be reassured? Will you ensure that this support will not only cover the duration of any closure trial but a recovery period afterwards?

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae nifer fawr o bobl leol yn mynegi eu dicter imi ynghylch y penderfyniad, a fydd, yn eu barn hwy, yn cael effaith andwyol ar fasnach yn y dref ac yn creu anhrefn traffig ar hyd nifer o ffyrdd lleol wrth i yrwyr a chludwyr geisio dod o hyd i lwybrau amgen, a fydd, yn amlwg, o bosibl yn atal pobl rhag dod i'r dref i siopa. Rwyf wedi cael sawl cyfarfod ag arweinwyr busnes ym Mhort Talbot, ac maent yn bryderus am eu busnesau eu hunain ac am ganol y dref, gyda busnesau mawr yn trafod yr opsiwn o beidio ag adnewyddu eu prydles. Yr wythnos diwethaf, mewn ateb i gwestiwn tebyg, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog fod y Llywodraeth yn ystyried ffrydiau ariannu a all fod ar gael i gynorthwyo busnesau lleol sy'n dioddef effaith andwyol o ganlyniad i gau'r gyffordd. Pryd byddwch yn gallu rhoi rhagor o fanylion a meini prawf o ran yr arian hwnnw, fel y gellir rhoi tawelwch meddwl i fusnesau? A wnewch chi sicrhau y bydd y cymorth hwn nid yn unig yn cwmpasu cyfnod unrhyw dreial i gau'r gyffordd ond hefyd gyfnod adfer wedi hynny?

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14:43

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I assure you that work is being undertaken in that area, and I will report back after recess on that. I am also looking at making money available to Neath Port Talbot Borough Council to ensure that it can undertake some work if it feels that it is necessary to mitigate any of the issues around this. I will be happy to update Members after recess.

Gallaf roi sicrwydd ichi fod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn y maes hwnnw, a byddaf yn adrodd yn ôl ar hynny ar ôl y toriad. Rwyf hefyd yn ystyried dyrannu arian i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Castell-nedd Port Talbot er mwyn sicrhau y gall wneud rhywfaint o waith os yw'n teimlo bod hynny'n angenrheidiol i liniaru unrhyw faterion yn hyn o beth. Byddaf yn fwy na pharod i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau ar ôl y toriad.

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14:43	Byron Davies Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Further to that, Minister, I have visited many businesses that have been contacted by an unprecedented number of residents already about the effects of the closure with concern that the Government, they say, has not listened to their views. I have some major concerns surrounding certain dangers, for example, if there is a significant rise in traffic through communities such as Baglan in order to join the M4 westwards at Skewen. Also, more worryingly, your letter dated 25 March 2014, in which you outline the decision to close the junction, did not give an end date for the trial. So, is this really a trial? If so, when will it end? Also, what measures are in place to monitor the increase in traffic in areas such as Baglan to ensure resident safety and that this measure does not blight communities further up the valley in particular?</p>	<p>At hynny, Weinidog, rwyf wedi ymweld â nifer o fusnesau y mae nifer ddi-gynsail o drigolion eisoes wedi cysylltu â hwy am effeithiau cau'r ffyrdd gyda phryderon nad yw'r Llywodraeth, yn eu barn hwy, wedi gwrandao ar eu barn. Mae gennyf rai pryderon mawr ynghylch rhai peryglon penodol, er enghraifft, os bydd cynnydd sylweddol mewn traffig drwy gymunedau fel Baglan er mwyn ymuno â'r M4 tua'r gorllewin yn Sgiwen. Hefyd, nid oedd eich llythyr dyddiedig 25 Mawrth 2014, sy'n amlinellu'r penderfyniad i gau'r gyffordd, yn rhoi dyddiad gorffen ar gyfer y treial. Felly, ai treial yw hwn mewn gwirionedd? Os felly, pryd y bydd yn dod i ben? Hefyd, pa fesurau sydd ar waith i fonitro'r cynnydd mewn traffig mewn ardaloedd fel Baglan er mwyn diogelu trigolion a sicrhau nad yw'r mesur hwn yn difetha cymunedau ymhellach i fyny'r cwm yn benodol?</p>
14:44	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>May I make this quite clear, Presiding Officer? I do not lie. At the end of the day, if it is a trial, it is a trial, and this trial that will be conducted properly, with a proper analysis undertaken. I will be more than happy during the period of the trial to share information with Members. This is a trial period, and I have given that assurance on many occasions in a number of meetings I have had with David Rees, the local Member, about this. I assure the Chamber that this is a trial period to monitor what we can do to improve the M4.</p>	<p>Hoffwn ei gwneud yn gwbl glir, Lywydd, nad wyf yn dweud celwydd. Ar ddiwedd y dydd, treial yw treial, a chaiff y treial hwn ei gynnal yn briodol, a'i ddadansoddi'n briodol. Byddaf yn fwy na pharod yn ystod y treial i rannu gwybodaeth ag Aelodau. Cyfnod prawf yw hwn, ac rwyf wedi rhoi'r sicrwydd hwnnw ar sawl achlysur mewn nifer o gyfarfodydd yr wyf wedi'u cael â David Rees, yr Aelod lleol, am hyn. Rhoddaf sicrwydd i'r Siambr mai cyfnod prawf yw hwn i fonitro'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud i wella'r M4.</p>
14:45	Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Minister, given that this is a trial period and that you will be carrying out an assessment at the end of that period, I would like to ask you what weight will be given to the impact on the town of Port Talbot as opposed to the impact on the M4 when you come to decide whether to continue with the closure.</p>	<p>Weinidog, o gofio mai cyfnod prawf yw hwn ac y byddwch yn cynnal asesiad ar ddiwedd y cyfnod hwnnw, hoffwn ofyn ichi faint o bwys a roddir i'r effaith ar dref Port Talbot o gymharu â'r effaith ar yr M4 pan fyddwch yn penderfynu a ddyldid bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o gau'r gyffordd.</p>
14:45	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>I think that I have to give equal weight to both. This trial is for a six-month period, and we will take comments from the public throughout that period. I will give weight to everybody's comments, because it is, as I indicated to you, a trial.</p>	<p>Credaf fod yn rhaid imi roi'r un pwys i'r ddwy effaith. Caiff y treial hwn ei gynnal am chwe mis, a byddwn yn cymryd sylwadau gan y cyhoedd drwy gydol y cyfnod hwnnw. Byddaf yn ystyried sylwadau pawb, gan mai treial, fel y dywedais wrthy, ydyw.</p>
14:45	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Question 8, OAQ(4)0406(EST), has been withdrawn.</p>	<p>Tynnwyd cwestiwn 8, OAQ (4) 0406 (EST), yn ôl.</p>
	Twf Economaidd	Economic Growth
14:45	Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am weithgarwch Llywodraeth Cymru i annog twf economaidd yn Sir Drefaldwyn? OAQ(4)0408(EST)</p>	<p>9. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's activity to encourage economic growth in Montgomeryshire? OAQ(4)0408(EST)</p>
14:45	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Creating growth is at the heart of our programme for government. Our absolute focus remains on supporting and boosting the economy across Wales.</p>	<p>Mae sicrhau twf wrth wraidd ein rhaglen lywodraethu. Erys ein prif ffocws ar gefnogi a hybu'r economi ledled Cymru.</p>

14:45	Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>I thank the Minister for her answer. There have been some local concerns raised regarding the marketing of two business parks in my constituency, namely the Offa's Dyke Business Park extension and the site near Abermule. Given these concerns, I would be grateful if the Minister could let me know what the strategic marketing plans are for these two business parks and how the Government can be proactive in encouraging business on these sites.</p>	<p>Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei hateb. Codwyd rhai pryderon lleol ynglŷn â marchnata dau barc busnes yn fy etholaeth, sef estyniad Parc Busnes Clawdd Offa a'r safle ger Abermwl. O gofio'r pryderon hyn, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthyf pa gynlluniau marchnata strategol sydd ar waith ar gyfer y ddau barc busnes hyn a sut y gall y Llywodraeth fynd ati i annog busnesau ar y safleoedd hyn.</p>
14:46	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>I am well aware of the concerns that are being expressed locally. They will obviously feature on the Wales property database, and officials have had discussions with a number of business that are interested in locating to the sites over the last five years, but none was able to proceed and the current financial climate was the reason they indicated for this. I am currently considering the measures that are required to deliver speculative business premises in Powys to see whether that will kick-start interest in those sites.</p>	<p>Rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o'r pryderon sy'n cael eu mynegi'n lleol. Byddant yn amlwg yn cael eu cynnwys yng nghronfa ddata eiddo Cymru, ac mae swyddogion wedi cynnal trafodaethau â nifer o fusnesau oedd â diddordeb mewn symud i'r safleoedd dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, ond ni lwyddodd unrhyw un ohonynt i wneud hynny a'r rheswm a nodwyd ganddynt am hyn oedd yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol. Rwyf wrthi'n ystyried y mesurau sydd eu hangen i ddarparu safleoedd busnes damcaniaethol ym Mhowys er mwyn gweld a fydd hynny'n ennyn diddordeb yn y safleoedd hynny.</p>
14:46	Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Weinidog, yr wythnos hon, ar ddydd Llun, bu ichi gyhoeddi cynllun pwysig ynglŷn â rhyddhad i fusnesau fel siopau bach a chronfa o £3.5 miliwn ar gyfer anghenion lleol. Mae trefi, fel y Drenewydd yn sir Drefaldwyn, a fyddai'n sicr â diddordeb i fynd ar ôl y gronfa anghenion lleol, yn ogystal â threfi eraill yn fy rhanbarth i, megis Llanelli. Felly, beth fydd y broses y bydd trefi fel y Drenewydd yn ei dilyn er mwyn ceisio am yr arian hwn, a pha feini prawf y byddwch yn eu defnyddio er mwyn gwneud penderfyniad?</p>	<p>Minister, on Monday of this week, you announced an important plan on rate relief for businesses such as small shops and a £3.5 million fund for local needs. There are towns, such as Newtown in Montgomeryshire, that would certainly be interested in applying to the local needs fund, as would other towns in my region, such as Llanelli. Therefore, what will the process be through which towns such as Newtown can apply for this fund, and what criteria will you use in order to make a decision?</p>
14:47	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>If it would be helpful, I will circulate full details to Members.</p>	<p>Pe bai'n ddefnyddiol, byddaf yn dosbarthu'r manylion llawn i'r Aelodau.</p>
	Diwydiant Trafnidiaeth	Transportation Industry
14:47	Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p><i>10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyflwr presennol y diwydiant trafndiaeth yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(4)0399(EST)</i></p>	<p><i>10. Will the Minister make a statement on the current state of the transportation industry in South Wales Central? OAQ(4)0399(EST)</i></p>
14:47	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Good quality transportation is vital in linking the communities across south Wales and providing access to jobs and services.</p>	<p>Mae cludiant o ansawdd da yn hanfodol i gysylltu cymunedau ledled y de a sicrhau bod modd cael gafael ar swyddi a gwasanaethau.</p>

14:47

Andrew R.T. Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

Thank you, Minister, for that answer. Transportation obviously needs to be integrated, and one of the things that relies on a good transport system is the movement of freight and goods from companies. The Enterprise and Business Committee undertook an inquiry into Cardiff Airport that identified that only 27 tonnes of freight was going through that airport at the time. Are you in a position to inform Members in the Chamber as to whether there has been any increase in the amount of freight? If there has been no increase, what measures is the Government taking to increase the volume of freight going through Cardiff Airport to make it a more integrated transport operation at that airport hub?

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn amlwg mae angen integreiddio cludiant, ac un o'r pethau sy'n dibynnu ar system cludiant dda yw'r gwaith o gludo nwyddau o gwmpniau. Cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ymchwil i Faes Awyr Caerdydd a nododd mai dim ond 27 o dunelli o nwyddau oedd yn cael eu cludo drwy'r maes awyr ar y pryd. A ydych mewn sefyllfa i ddweud wrth yr Aelodau yn y Siambr a fu unrhyw gynydd o ran nifer y nwyddau a gludir drwy'r maes awyr? Os na fu unrhyw gynydd, pa gamau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i gynyddu nifer y nwyddau a gludir drwy Faes Awyr Caerdydd er mwyn sicrhau system gludo integredig yn y maes awyr hwnnw?

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14:48

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Obviously, I am very keen to see more freight coming through the airport, because that means that more money will come to the airport. However, the airport board has the responsibility for developing the business plan for the airport. I would certainly be more than happy to write to Lord Rowe-Beddoe, as the chair of the board, to establish what policy is in place and to share that with Members.

Yn amlwg, rwy'n awyddus iawn i weld mwy o nwyddau'n cael eu cludo drwy'r maes awyr, oherwydd bydd hynny'n golygu y daw mwy o arian i'r maes awyr. Fodd bynnag, bwrdd y maes awyr sy'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu cynllun busnes y maes awyr. Byddwn yn sicr yn fwy na pharod i ysgrifennu at yr Arglwydd Rowe-Beddoe, fel cadeirydd y bwrdd, er mwyn canfod pa bolisi sydd ar waith, ac i rannu hynny gyda'r Aelodau.

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14:48

Leanne Wood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

Minister, there has been plenty of coverage of the dispute between the Welsh Government and the UK Government on Valleys lines electrification, a project that is essential to South Wales Central. The First Minister has been quoted as saying that the devolution of rail powers in line with the settlement that Scotland has would be one way of solving this dispute. Is the Welsh Government actively pursuing the transfer of powers and budgets relating to rail infrastructure and have you formally approached the UK Government with a request to take on those responsibilities?

Weinidog, rhoddwyd llawer o sylw i'r anghydfod rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch trydaneiddio llinellau'r Cymoedd, prosiect sy'n hanfodol i Ganol De Cymru. Dyfynnwyd y Prif Weinidog yn dweud y byddai datganoli pwerau rheilffyrdd yn unol â'r setliad sydd ar waith yn yr Alban yn un ffordd o ddatrys yr anghydfod hwn. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd ati i drosglwyddo pwerau a chyllidebau yn ymwneud â seilwaith rheilffyrdd ac a ydych wedi cysylltu'n ffurfiol â Llywodraeth y DU gyda chais i ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldebau hynny?

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14:49

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am currently undertaking preparatory work in my department, because you do not approach the UK Government unless you have an idea of how much money you need to be transferred and how it needs to be undertaken. However, you have my assurance that if the devolution of rail powers is in the best interests of Wales, I will certainly be pursuing it.

Rwyf wrthi'n gwneud gwaith paratoadol yn fy adran, oherwydd nid ydych yn mynd at Lywodraeth y DU oni bai bod gennych syniad o ran faint o arian y mae angen ei drosglwyddo a sut y dylid gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhoddaf sicrwydd i chi, os yw datganoli pwerau rheilffyrdd er budd Cymru, y byddaf yn sicr yn mynd ar drywydd hynny.

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Buddsoddiad y Sector Preifat

Private Sector Investment

14:49

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu polisiau Llywodraeth Cymru i gynyddu buddsoddiad y sector preifat yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0407(EST)

11. Will the Minister outline Welsh Government policies to increase private sector investment in Wales? OAQ(4)0407(EST)

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14:49	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>We have a range of policies, which have resulted in huge increases in inward investment projects and jobs. The UK Trade and Investment's annual report for 2012-13 showed that Wales had captured 67 foreign direct investment projects, an increase of 191% on the performance reflected in UKTI's 2011-12 annual report.</p>	<p>Mae gennym amrywiaeth o bolisiau ar waith, sydd wedi arwain at gynnydd enfawr yn nifer y prosiectau mewnfuddsoddi a swyddi. Dangosodd adroddiad blynyddol Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU ar gyfer 2012-13 fod Cymru wedi caffael 67 o brosiectau buddsoddi uniongyrchol tramor, sef cynnydd o 191% ar y perfformiad a nodwyd yn adroddiad blynyddol 2011-12 Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:50	<p>Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Thank you for that. How do you respond to the statement last week by the Confederation of British Industry Wales director that to set the right conditions to attract more private sector investment and reduce regulation, the Welsh Government, first and foremost, needs a whole-Government commitment to economic growth, measuring the performance of all departments by how they relieve the burden on businesses and support growth?</p>	<p>Diolch am hynny. Beth yw eich ymateb i ddatganiad cyfarwyddwr Cymru Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yr wythnos diwethaf a nododd, er mwyn gosod yr amodau cywir i ddenu mwy o fuddsoddiad o'r sector preifat a lleihau rheoleiddio, fod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru, yn gyntaf ac yn bennaf, sicrhau ymrwymiad Llywodraeth gyfan i dwf economaidd, gan fesur perfformiad pob adran o ran y ffordd y mae'n lleddfu'r baich ar fusnesau ac yn cefnogi twf?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:50	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I am very keen to listen to the views of the CBI, with which we have an excellent relationship. Across Government, we try to do what we can in terms of reducing the regulatory burden.</p>	<p>Rwy'n awyddus iawn i wrando ar farn y CBI, y mae gennym berthynas ardderchog ag ef. Ar draws y Llywodraeth, rydym yn ceisio gwneud yr hyn a allwn i leihau baich rheoleiddio.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:50	<p>Jocelyn Davies Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Minister, it seems that support for start-ups is needed across the country, and despite its claims I do not see Finance Wales making much headway on this front. Would you consider discussing business start-ups with Finance Wales and its approach to it?</p>	<p>Weinidog, ymddengys imi fod angen cymorth ar fusnesau newydd ledled y wlad, ac er gwaethaf ei honiadau, ni welaf Cyllid Cymru yn gwneud llawer o gynnydd yn y maes hwn. A fydddech yn ystyried trafod busnesau newydd gyda Cyllid Cymru a'i ymagwedd at hynny?</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:51	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Yes, I would be more than happy to do so. My officials have regular dialogue with Finance Wales, and I have meetings with its chair on various issues. I am happy to put that on the next agenda of the meeting with the chair of Finance Wales. I very much look forward to the report from the Finance Committee on Finance Wales, so that I can have the opportunity to look at what recommendations come forward.</p>	<p>Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i wneud hynny. Mae fy swyddogion yn cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd â Cyllid Cymru, ac rwy'n cyfarfod â'i gadeirydd ar wahanol faterion. Rwy'n fwy na pharod i gynnwys hynny ar agenda'r cyfarfod nesaf â chadeirydd Cyllid Cymru. Edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at gael adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar Cyllid Cymru, er mwyn imi gael y cyfle i ystyried yr argymhellion a wneir.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
Llinell Rheilffordd y Cambrian		Cambrian Railway Line	
14:51	<p>Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p><i>12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am welliannau i linell reilffordd y Cambrian? OAQ(4)0397(EST)</i></p>	<p><i>12. Will the Minister make a statement on improvements to the Cambrian railway line? OAQ(4)0397(EST)</i></p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:51	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I had hoped that I would have finished considering the options for improvement this week, and I would have liked to have made an announcement this week. However, there are still a few details that I have to look at, and I hope to make an announcement shortly.</p>	<p>Roeddwn wedi gobeithio y byddwn wedi gorffen ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer gwella yr wythnos hon, a byddwn wedi hoffi gwneud cyhoeddiad yr wythnos hon. Fodd bynnag, mae ychydig o fanylion y mae'n rhaid imi eu hystyried o hyd, a gobeithiaf wneud cyhoeddiad yn fuan.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

- 14:51 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#)
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Rydym yn edrych ymlaen yn eiddgar iawn at y datganiad hwnnw, achos ddydd Gwener byddaf yn cwrdd â'r criw sydd am ailagor gorsaf Carno. Mae lot o welliannau fel hynny yn ddiabyddol ar ba un a fydd gwasanaeth mwy cyson ar y rheilffordd. Gan eich bod yn dweud eich bod am wneud y datganiad yn fuan iawn, a wnech chi fanteisio ar y cyfle i ddiolch i bob un, a'r gwirfoddolwyr yn arbennig, sydd wedi gweithio mor galed i adeiladu'r achos dros well gwasanaethau ar y llinell hon?
- We look forward with great anticipation to that statement, because on Friday I am going to be meeting with a group that wants to reopen Carno station. A number of improvements such as that are dependent on whether there will be a more frequent service on the railway. Given that you said that you are going to make the statement quite soon, will you take advantage of the opportunity to thank everyone, particularly the volunteers, who have worked so hard to build the case for an improved service on this line?
- 14:52 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#)
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I have to say that we have an excellent relationship with all of those individuals who have been undertaking the work. The Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth rail liaison committee undertook a local survey on the demand, and it reported to me about issues on the Cambrian line. I am very grateful for that level of support. It is a very important line in terms of allowing people to travel to work and to travel to education, and it is very important to recognise that in rural Wales we need to deliver good services on the rail.
- Rhaid imi ddweud bod gennym gydbertynas wych â'r holl unigolion hynny sydd wedi bod yn ymgymryd â'r gwaith. Cynhaliodd pwyllgor cyswllt rheilffordd yr Amwythig i Aberystwyth arolwg lleol o'r galw, a chyflwynodd adroddiad imi ar broblemau ar linell y Cambria. Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am y cymorth hwnnw. Mae'n llinell bwysig iawn o ran galluogi pobl i deithio i'r gwaith a theithio i gael addysg, ac mae'n bwysig iawn cydnabod bod angen inni ddarparu gwasanaethau da ar reilffyrdd yng nghefn gwlad Cymru.
- 14:52 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#)
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I will also be attending the meeting on Friday, and I echo Simon Thomas's views on local supporters. My question is also regarding Carno and Talerddig, but not about the station. The Minister will be aware of unsafe level crossings, which is an issue in Carno and Talerddig. Local community councillors have received mixed messages from Network Rail, which has received planning permission but does not have the funding to progress with the projects because of the different timings in five-year streaming. I would be grateful if the Minister could confirm to me, so that I can clarify with the community councils, whether the work that has had planning permission, and was originally going ahead in Talerddig and Carno, will now go ahead.
- Byddaf hefyd yn mynd i'r cyfarfod ddydd Gwener, ac adleisaf farn Simon Thomas ar gefnogwyr lleol. Mae fy nghwestiwn hefyd yn ymwneud â Charno a Thalerddig, ond nid â'r orsaf. Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o groesfannau anniogel, sy'n broblem yng Ngharno a Thalerddig. Mae cynghorwyr cymuned lleol wedi cael negeseuon cymysg gan Network Rail, sydd wedi cael caniatâd cynllunio ond nad oes ganddo'r cyllid i fwrw ymlaen â'r prosiectau oherwydd amseriadau gwahanol mewn proses ffrydio bum mlynedd. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog gadarnhau, fel y gallaf egluro i'r cynghorau cymuned, a fydd y gwaith sydd wedi cael caniatâd cynllunio, ac a oedd mynd rhagddo yn wreiddiol yn Nhalerddig a Charno, bellach yn mynd rhagddo.
- 14:53 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#)
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I have met representatives of the Carno group to discuss the issues around the station, such as frequency of services. This matter has also been raised by my officials with Network Rail. I will check with my officials on the response of Network Rail, and I will advise the Member appropriately.
- Rwyf wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o grŵp Carno i drafod y problemau o ran yr orsaf, megis amllder gwasanaethau. Mae fy swyddogion hefyd wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda Network Rail. Byddaf yn holi fy swyddogion am ymateb Network Rail, a byddaf yn hysbysu'r Aelod priodol.
- 14:53 **Elin Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) [Senedd.tv](#)
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Weinidog, rwy'n falch y byddwch yn dod i gasgliad ar y penderfyniad hirddisgwyliedig hwn ar wasanaeth rheilffordd amlach ar y rheilffordd hon. Wrth ichi ddod i benderfyniad, a wnech chi ystyried pwysigrwydd y rheilffordd hon i Brifysgol Aberystwyth? Rwy'n ymwybodol fod y brifysgol ei hun wedi ysgrifennu atoch chi yn annog gwasanaeth amlach, ac mae undeb y myfyrwyr hefyd wedi bod yn amlwg iawn yn ei gefnogaeth i gael gwasanaeth yn amlach, oherwydd bod y rheilffordd hon yn bwysig iawn o ran recriwtio myfyrwyr i Brifysgol Aberystwyth.
- Minister, I am pleased that you will be coming to a conclusion on this long-awaited decision on a more frequent train service on this line. As you come to a decision, will you consider the importance of this line to Aberystwyth University? I am aware that the university itself has written to you urging a more frequent service, and the student union has also been obvious in its support for a more frequent service, given that this line is very important in recruiting students to Aberystwyth University.

14:54	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>I have been very much taken with the representations that I have had about the service, particularly from Aberystwyth University and the student union. I am mindful that I have budgetary issues that I have to wade through before I make a decision on this matter, but I very much hope that I will be making a decision shortly.</p>	<p>Mae'r sylwadau yr wyf wedi'u cael am y gwasanaeth wedi creu argraff fawr arnaf, yn enwedig gan Brifysgol Aberystwyth ac undeb y myfyrwyr. Rwy'n ymwybodol bod gennyf faterion cyllidebol y mae'n rhaid imi ymdrin â hwy cyn imi wneud penderfyniad ar y mater hwn, ond gobeithiaf yn fawr y byddaf yn gwneud penderfyniad yn fuan.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
Sector Gwyddorau Bywyd		Life Sciences Sector		
14:54	Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygu'r sector gwyddorau bywyd yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0392(EST)</p>	<p>13. Will the Minister make a statement on the development of the life sciences sector in Wales? OAQ(4)0392(EST)</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:54	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>Our vision of life science in Wales is a growing, dynamic ecosystem leveraging financial investment where industry, academia, clinicians and Government collaborate and deliver a sustainable economy and excellence in healthcare innovation.</p>	<p>Ein gwledigaeth ar gyfer gwyddor bywyd yng Nghymru yw ecosystem ddynamig sy'n tyfu sy'n denu buddsoddiad ariannol lle mae diwydiant, academyddion, clinigwyr a'r Llywodraeth yn cydweithio ac yn sicrhau economi gynaliadwy a rhagoriaeth mewn arloesi ym maes gofal iechyd.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:54	Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>Thank you for that answer, Minister. I believe that the life sciences sector is a key sector in the Welsh economy. There also exists the ability to work alongside universities such as Swansea. Does the Minister agree that life sciences is one of the industries that can help drive up Welsh gross value added?</p>	<p>Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Credaf fod y sector gwyddorau bywyd yn sector allweddol yn economi Cymru. Ceir hefyd y gallu i gydweithio â phrifysgolion fel Abertawe. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod gwyddorau bywyd yn un o'r diwydiannau a all helpu i wella gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yng Nghymru?</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:55	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>Yes, definitely. Swansea itself, as you mentioned, has several centres of excellence specifically working in the life sciences sector. Structural work has already commenced on the new data centre at the Institute of Life Science building in Swansea University. That is particularly important for the city and the development of the sector in Wales.</p>	<p>Ydw, yn bendant. Mae gan Abertawe ei hun, fel y soniasoch, nifer o ganolfannau rhagoriaeth sy'n gweithio'n benodol yn y sector gwyddorau bywyd. Mae gwaith strwythurol eisoes wedi dechrau ar y ganolfan ddada newydd yn adeilad Sefydliad Gwyddorau Bywyd Prifysgol Abertawe. Mae hynny'n arbennig o bwysig i'r ddinas ac i ddatblygiad y sector yng Nghymru.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:55	Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>The life sciences sector is, indeed, an opportunity for Wales that we ought not to miss. Of course, the Wales life science investment fund has been part of the strategy that the Welsh Government has hoped would help those opportunities to be developed in Wales. However, of course, there was some controversy last year about an investment of £5 million that had been made into the ReNeuron company. I wonder whether the audit work that was commissioned by the Welsh Government's internal audit team and the Wales Audit Office has been completed, Minister, and whether you will be able to provide an update and publish the outcome of that audit in due course.</p>	<p>Mae'r sector gwyddorau bywyd, yn wir, yn gyfle i Gymru na ddylem ei gollu. Wrth gwrs, mae cronfa fuddsoddi gwyddorau bywyd Cymru wedi bod yn rhan o'r strategaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gobeithio y byddai'n helpu i ddatblygu'r cyfleoedd hynny yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, gwelwyd rhywfaint o ddadlau y llynedd am fuddsoddiad o £5 miliwn yng nghwmni ReNeuron. Tybed a yw'r gwaith archwilio a gomisiynwyd gan dim archwilio mewnol Llywodraeth Cymru a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi cael ei gwblhau, Weinidog, a pha un a allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr archwiliad hwnna a chyhoeddi ei ganlyniad maes o law.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:56	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>I cannot recall having seen anything from the Wales Audit Office. There has been some work done internally that I am aware of and I will update Members after the recess.</p>	<p>Ni allaf gofio gweld unrhyw beth gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Rwy'n ymwybodol o rywfaint o waith mewnol a wnaed a byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau ar ôl y toriad.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
Seilwaith Trafnidiaeth		Transport Infrastructure		
14:56	William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>14. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i wella'r seilwaith trafndiaeth yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0402(EST)</p>	<p>14. What action is the Welsh Government taking to improve transport infrastructure in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(4)0402(EST)</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:56	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>My priorities are ensuring that we have a transport infrastructure that improves economic competitiveness and provides enhanced access to jobs and services for communities across your region.</p>	<p>Fy mlaenoriaethau yw sicrhau bod gennym seilwaith trafndiaeth sy'n gwella cystadleurwydd economaidd ac yn gwella'r gallu i gael gafael ar swyddi a gwasanaethau mewn cymunedau ar draws eich rhanbarth.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:56	William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>I thank the Minister very much for that response and for the latest update that was provided on delivering the Dyfi bridge project, which I received yesterday. In that, it is clear that significant progress is being made and that the focus is moving towards the impact of dredging activity and the need for a temporary pump and storage drainage system in the vicinity of the railway bridge. In that context, Minister, would you please outline what contacts you anticipate your department having with Natural Resources Wales, because it will doubtless have an important role to play in assessing those matters, so as to avoid any unnecessary delay given to their extensive workload in the delivery of these next steps?</p>	<p>Diolch yn fawr Weinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw ac am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y gwaith o gyflawni prosiect pont Ddyfi a gefais ddoe. O'r wybodaeth honno, mae'n amlwg bod cynnydd sylweddol yn cael ei wneud a bod y ffocws yn symud tuag at effaith gweithgarwch carthu a'r angen am system ddraenio pwmpio a storio dros dro yng nghyffiniau'r bont reilffordd. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, Weinidog, a fydddech cystal ag amlinellu pa gysylltiadau yr ydych yn rhagweld y bydd gan eich adran â Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, oherwydd bydd ganddi'n ddi-os rôl bwysig i'w chwarae wrth asesu'r materion hynny, er mwyn osgoi unrhyw oedi diangen i'w llwyth gwaith helaeth wrth gyflawni'r camau nesaf hyn?</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:57	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>I can assure you that transport officials have an excellent working relationship with the organisation. It is important that we recognise that we cannot have any delays on progress on the Dyfi bridge. I am sure that we will work with it very well to ensure that the work is progressed as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Gallaf eich sicrhau bod gan swyddogion trafndiaeth gydberthynas waith ardderchog â'r sefydliad. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod na ellir fforddio unrhyw oedi mewn cynnydd ar bont Ddyfi. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwn yn gweithio'n dda iawn gydag ef i sicrhau bod y gwaith yn symud yn ei flaen mor fuan â phosibl.</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
14:57	Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography	<p>Minister, back in October last year, you said that you were very interested in the prospect of dualling the A40 in Pembrokeshire and that you indicated to the city region board that it has to look at transport priorities of that nature to ensure that we have the appropriate links to the ports and to Ireland. Can you tell us therefore, Minister, what discussions you have had since making that commitment six months ago? Can you tell us what further work has been done on this?</p>	<p>Weinidog, yn ôl ym mis Hydref y llynedd, dywedasoed fod gennych ddiddordeb mawr yn y cynnig i ddeuoli'r A40 yn Sir Benfro a'ch bod wedi dweud wrth fwrdd y ddinas-ranbarth bod yn rhaid iddo ystyried blaenoriaethau trafndiaeth o'r fath er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym y cysylltiadau priodol â phorthladdoedd ac Iwerddon. A allwch ddweud wrthym, felly, Weinidog, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael ers gwneud yr ymrwymiad hwnnw chwe mis yn ôl? A allwch ddweud wrthym pa waith pellach a wnaed yn hyn o beth?</p>	Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:58	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Yes. The city region board will take this forward in the first instance, but we have been having discussions about transport in the context of future European structural funds. It is quite clear that the Commission is not as interested in some road projects as it was previously, but because this is an essential link, effectively, to Ireland, I think that we will be able to look at it in that context.</p>	<p>Gallaf. Bydd bwrdd y ddinas-ranbarth yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn yn y lle cyntaf, ond rydym wedi bod yn cynnal trafodaethau am drafnidiaeth yng nghyd-destun cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop yn y dyfodol. Mae'n gwbl glir nad oes gan y Comisiwn gymaint o ddiddordeb ag o'r blaen mewn rhai prosiectau ffyrdd, ond gan fod hwn yn gyswllt hanfodol, mewn gwirionedd, ag Iwerddon, credaf y gallwn ei ystyried yn y cyd-destun hwnnw.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
Ffigurau Diweithdra		Unemployment Figures	
14:58	<p>Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p><i>15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ffigurau diweithdra diweddaraf yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0393(EST)</i></p>	<p><i>15. Will the Minister make a statement on the latest unemployment figures in Wales? OAQ(4)0393(EST)</i></p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:58	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Yes. Employment levels are at a historic high and economic inactivity is at a record low, so that is good news. We are outperforming the UK as a whole in crucial areas such as youth employment, where unemployment among 16 to 17-year-olds and 18 to 24-year-olds is falling faster in Wales than across the rest of the UK.</p>	<p>Gwnaf. Mae lefelau cyflogaeth ar eu uchaf erioed ac mae lefelau anweithgarwch economaidd ar eu hisaf erioed, felly mae hynny'n newyddion da. Rydym yn gwneud yn well na'r DU gyfan mewn meysydd allweddol fel cyflogaeth ieuentid, lle mae diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 17 oed a 18 a 24 oed yn gostwng yn gynt yng Nghymru nag yng ngweddill y DU.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:59	<p>Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>Thank you very much for that, Minister. I think that that, at least in part, must be down to the successful Jobs Growth Wales programme, which has created over 11,000 jobs for young people. We know the devastating effects that unemployment brings to people's economic standing within their communities, their health and their wellbeing. I just wanted to know what more the Welsh Government can do to build on the success of Jobs Growth Wales and other significant measures that have been undertaken to further reduce unemployment figures here in Wales.</p>	<p>Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Credaf y dylid priodoli hynny, yn rhannol o leiaf, i raglen lwyddiannus Twf Swyddi Cymru, sydd wedi creu dros 11,000 o swyddi i bobl ifanc. Gwyddom am yr effeithiau dinistriol y mae diweithdra yn eu cael ar sefyllfa economaidd pobl o ran eu cymunedau, eu hiechyd a'u lles. Hoffwn wybod beth arall y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i adeiladu ar lwyddiant Twf Swyddi Cymru a mesurau sylweddol eraill a gymerwyd i leihau ffigurau diweithdra ymhellach yma yng Nghymru.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
14:59	<p>Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>We cannot be complacent, as you have implied in your question, I think. It is very important that we continue to look at what programmes we can have. That is why I have just announced the Lift programme, which will help 5,000 people from workless households into employment. It is also important to recognise, in terms of employment, that we have seen the biggest increase in private sector employment over the past 12 months in Wales. It is very important now that we look at how the economic recovery is helping employment and look at all measures, including helping companies with additional investment if they are then going to take more people into work.</p>	<p>Ni allwn fod yn hunanfodlon, fel y gwnaethoch ei awgrymu yn eich cwestiwn, fe gredaf. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn parhau i ystyried pa raglenni y gallwn eu rhoi ar waith. Dyna pam rwyf newydd gyhoeddi rhaglen Esgyn, a fydd yn helpu 5,000 o bobl o gartrefi di-waith i gael gwaith. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cydnabod, o ran cyflogaeth, ein bod wedi gweld y cynnydd mwyaf mewn cyflogaeth yn y sector preifat dros y 12 mis diwethaf yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig iawn bellach ein bod yn ystyried sut mae'r adferiad economaidd yn helpu cyflogaeth ac yn ystyried mesurau, gan gynnwys helpu cwmnïau drwy roi buddsoddiad ychwanegol iddynt os ydynt wedyn yn bwriadu cyflogi mwy o bobl.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

15:00	Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Although the number of people not in employment has fallen from 627,000 to 547,000 over the past four years, total economic inactivity rates are still higher than those in England and Scotland, and youth unemployment on the official measure is still higher—in fact, the highest among UK nations. I think that the figures that the Welsh Government has been using came with a health warning that they were experimental and to be used with caution. Given the recommendation of the Welsh Affairs Committee for Jobs Growth Wales and other Welsh Government schemes to work alongside the work programmes that I have raised with your colleagues before, what discussion are you having with your colleagues about how the benefit of the schemes joined up, as the Welsh Affairs Committee called for, can be for the mutual benefit of everybody?</p>	<p>Er bod nifer y bobl nad ydynt mewn cyflogaeth wedi gostwng o 627,000 i 547,000 dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, erys cyfraddau anweithgarwch economaidd cyffredinol yn uwch na'r rhai yn Lloegr a'r Alban, ac erys cyfraddau diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc ar y mesur swyddogol yn uwch—mewn gwirionedd, yr uchaf o blith gwledydd y DU. Credaf fod y ffigurau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn eu defnyddio yn rhai arbrofol a dylid eu defnyddio â gofal. O ystyried argymhelliad y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig ar gyfer Twf Swyddi Cymru a chynlluniau eraill gan Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio ochr yn ochr â'r rhaglenni gwaith yr wyf wedi eu codi gyda'ch cydweithwyr o'r blaen, pa drafodaeth rydych yn ei chael gyda'ch cydweithwyr ynghylch sut y gall cydgysylltu'r cynlluniau, fel y galwodd y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig amdano, fod o fudd i bawb?</p>
15:01	Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Well, we are a very joined-up Government here, and, if we see any benefit in joining up with anything that the UK Government does, we do so. The Jobs Growth Wales scheme started in April 2012. It will create 16,000 job opportunities over four years for unemployed people aged between 16 and 24. If only the rest of the UK could mirror success like that, I am sure that young people would be very happy indeed.</p>	<p>Wel, rydym yn Llywodraeth gydgysylltiedig iawn yma, ac, os gwelwn unrhyw fudd mewn cydgysylltu ag unrhyw beth y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ei wneud, gwnawn hynny. Dechreuodd cynllun Twf Swyddi Cymru ym mis Ebrill 2012. Bydd yn creu 16,000 o gyfleoedd swyddi dros bedair blynedd i bobl ddi-waith rhwng 16 a 24 oed. Pe gallai gweddill y DU adlewyrchu llwyddiant o'r fath, rwy'n siŵr y byddai pobl ifanc yn hapus iawn yn wir.</p>
15:01	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Thank you, Minister.</p>	<p>Diolch, Weinidog.</p>
15:01	Cwestiwn Brys: Y Papur Gwyn ar Iechyd Cyhoeddus	Urgent Question: The Public Health White Paper
	Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	Y Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>I have accepted an urgent question under Standing Order 12.66. I call Darren Millar to ask the urgent question.</p>	<p>Rwyf wedi derbyn cwestiwn brys o dan Reol Sefydlog 12.66. Galwaf ar Darren Millar i ofyn y cwestiwn brys.</p>
15:01	Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Thank you, Presiding Officer.</p>	<p>Diolch, Lywydd.</p>
	<p><i>A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynigion hynod arwyddocaol yn yr ymgynghoriad Papur Gwyn ar iechyd cyhoeddus, yn dilyn y sylw yng nghyfyngau'r DU a'r datganiad ysgrifenedig bore heddiw? EAQ(4)0420(HSS)</i></p>	<p><i>Will the Minister make a statement on the hugely significant proposals within the public health White Paper consultation, following this morning's UK-wide media coverage and written statement? EAQ(4)0420(HSS)</i></p>
15:01	Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p><i>Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services</i></p>	
	<p>I thank the Member for that question. Today's White Paper sets out a series of practical actions to address challenges both old and new in improving public health in Wales. I hope that a period of vigorous debate and discussion will now take place in the consultation period.</p>	<p>Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae Papur Gwyn heddiw yn nodi cyfres o gamau ymarferol i fynd i'r afael â hen heriau a rhai newydd wrth wella iechyd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. Gobeithio y ceir cyfnod o ddaclau a thrafodaeth fywiog yn awr yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori.</p>

- 15:02 **Darren Millar** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- Thank you, Minister. I think that it is disappointing that the media seems to have wind of your proposals well before Members in this Chamber. However, I am grateful for the opportunity to ask you a question on this. I have a number of concerns about the proposals. I think that there is a great deal to welcome in the White Paper, and I look forward to engaging with and supporting the Government on delivering some of the aspects of it. However, I am concerned in particular about the smoking proposals or certainly the proposals in respect of e-cigarettes. We know that smoking rates in Wales remain stubbornly high, but I am not convinced, Minister, that waging war on e-cigarettes is the way to address those high smoking rates. Many people owe their freedom from nicotine addiction to e-cigarettes. Many people use them on the road to stopping that awful addiction of smoking. Sending these people to the smoking shelter in order to enjoy an e-cigarette is potentially putting them in temptation's way, leading them back to a habit they are trying to kick and exposing them to the harmful effects of second-hand smoke. Will you accept, Minister, that there are some concerns that have been expressed by those people who use these cigarettes as a means of quitting smoking? What action will you take to ensure that you properly engage with those people during the consultation phase on this White Paper?
- Diolch, Weinidog. Credaf ei bod yn siomedig bod y cyfryngau yn ôl pob golwg wedi clywed am eich cynigion ymhell cyn i'r Aelodau yn y Siambr hon wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i ofyn cwestiwn i chi ar hyn. Mae gennyf nifer o bryderon am y cynigion. Credaf fod llawer i'w groesawu yn y Papur Gwyn, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gydweithio â'r Llywodraeth a'i helpu i gyflawni rhai o'r agweddau arno. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n pryderu'n benodol am y cynigion sy'n ymwneud ag ysmegu neu'n sicr y cynigion sy'n ymwneud ag e-sigaréts. Gwyddom fod cyfraddau ysmegu yng Nghymru yn parhau'n ystyfnig o uchel, ond nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig, Weinidog, mai dechrau rhyfel yn erbyn e-sigaréts yw'r ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r cyfraddau ysmegu uchel hynny. Mae llawer o bobl wedi llwyddo i ddianc rhag eu dibyniaeth ar nicotin drwy e-sigaréts. Mae llawer o bobl yn eu defnyddio i'w helpu i roi'r gorau i gaethiwed ysmegu. Mae anfon y bobl hyn i'r lloches ysmegu i fwynhau e-sigarét o bosibl yn eu cyflwyno i demtasiwn, gan eu tywys yn ôl i arfer y maent yn ceisio rhoi'r gorau iddo ac yn eu gwneud yn agored i effeithiau niweidiol mwg ail-law. A dderbyniwch, Weinidog, fod rhai pryderon wedi'u mynegi gan y bobl hynny sy'n defnyddio'r sigaréts hyn fel ffordd o roi'r gorau i ysmegu? Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau eich bod yn ymgysylltu'n briodol â'r bobl hynny yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori ar y Papur Gwyn hwn?
- 15:03 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I would like, Llywydd, just to make it clear what the proposal in the White Paper is—[Interruption.]
- Hoffwn, Lywydd, ei gwneud yn glir beth mae'r Papur Gwyn yn ei gynnig—[Torri ar draws.]
- 15:03 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Order. Trefn.
- 15:03 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- [Continues.]—and it is simply this: that the use of e-cigarettes in enclosed public places should be brought in line with the rules and laws that govern the use of conventional cigarettes. It is no more than that. It does not prevent the use of e-cigarettes for the very reason the Member outlined, namely that there are claims made that these devices are helpful to people who wish to go on a journey to come off conventional smoking. If they do, we want to make sure that they are allowed to do that. However, this is a debate. That is why we have a White Paper. That is why we are embarking on a consultation period. I hope that all those who have views take this opportunity. It will be there for the next 12 weeks. If people have contrary views that they want to submit, they are very, very welcome to make their contribution.
- [Parhau.] —sef, yn syml, y dylai'r defnydd o e-sigaréts mewn manau cyhoeddus caeedig fod yn unol â'r rheolau a'r deddfau sy'n rheoli'r defnydd o sigaréts confensiynol. Nid yw'n gwneud dim mwy na hynny. Nid yw'n atal y defnydd o e-sigaréts am yr union reswm a amlinellwyd gan yr Aelod, sef bod honiadau bod y dyfeisiau hyn yn ddefnyddiol i bobl sy'n dymuno rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu confensiynol. Os felly, rydym am sicrhau eu bod yn gallu gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hon yn ddadl. Dyna pam bod gennym Bapur Gwyn. Dyna pam yr ydym yn cychwyn ar gyfnod ymgynghori. Gobeithio y bydd pawb sydd â barn yn achub ar y cyfle hwn. Bydd yno am y 12 wythnos nesaf. Os oes gan bobl safbwyntiau croes yr hoffent eu cyflwyno, mae croeso mawr iddynt wneud hynny.
- 15:04 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- I just remind Members that this is an opportunity to question the Minister. This is not a statement. Therefore, I ask people to abide by the usual customs. I call Christine Chapman.
- Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau bod hwn yn gyfle i holi'r Gweinidog. Nid yw'n ddatganiad. Felly, gofynnaf i bobl gadw at yr arferion arferol. Galwaf ar Christine Chapman.
- 15:04 **Christine Chapman** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, could you outline how the proposed legislation will particularly protect young people from the harms associated with smoking?
- Diolch, Lywydd. Weinidog, a allech amlinellu sut y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn amddiffyn pobl ifanc yn benodol rhag y niwed sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmegu?

15:04

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I thank the Member for that question. Members here will recollect the rapid series of legislative consent motions that came before the Assembly in January on this matter, dealing with proxy purchasing, plain packaging and smoking in cars as well as the prevention of the sale of e-cigarettes to people under the age of 18. Those matters would have appeared in our own White Paper had we not now other legislative routes to bring those things about.

What we will do in our White Paper is to set up a tobacco retailers register. The primary purpose of that is to help us to ensure that people under the age of 18 do not take up smoking. It is a register that has been welcomed by the industry itself. It will make enforcement easier to conduct and it will protect those businesses that conduct themselves in a proper way.

Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Bydd Aelodau yma'n cofio'r gyfres gyflym o gynigion cydsyniad deddfwriaethol a gyflwynwyd gerbron y Cynulliad ym mis Ionawr ar y mater hwn, yn ymdrin â phrynu drwy ddirprwy, pecynnu plaen ac ysmegu mewn ceir, yn ogystal ag atal e-sigaréts rhag cael eu gwerthu i bobl dan 18 oed. Byddai'r materion hynny wedi ymddangos yn ein Papur Gwyn ein hunain pe na bai gennym bellach lwybrau deddfwriaethol eraill i wneud y pethau hynny.

Yr hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud yn ein Papur Gwyn yw sefydlu cofrestr o fanwerthwyr tybaco. Prif ddiben hynny yw ein helpu i sicrhau nad yw pobl o dan 18 oed yn dechrau ysmegu. Mae'n gofrestr sydd wedi ei chroesawu gan y diwydiant ei hun. Bydd yn golygu ei bod yn haws gorfodi'r gyfraith a bydd yn diogelu'r busnesau hynny sy'n ymddwyn mewn ffordd briodol.

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15:05

Elin Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Weinidog, mae Plaid Cymru yn groesawgar o'r ffaith eich bod chi'n ystyried cyflwyno deddfwriaeth yng nghyswllt gwella iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae gennyf ychydig o gwestiynau, felly, ac mae'r cyntaf ynglŷn ag isafswm pris alcohol. A fedrwch chi amlinellu eich dealltwriaeth bresennol chi o'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol sydd gennych chi fel Gweinidog i gyflwyno isafswm pris alcohol? Nid yw'n glir yn y Papur Gwyn yr ydych chi wedi ei gyflwyno heddiw beth yw eich dealltwriaeth chi ynglŷn ag a oes gennych chi'r grym i wneud hyn. Efallai yr hoffech chi amlinellu hynny ymhellach.

Ar sigarennau electronig, nid wyf wedi fy mherswadio eto ynglŷn â'r angen i'w gwahardd mewn mannau cyhoeddus, oherwydd rwy'n gwybod eu bod nhw'n cael eu defnyddio gan unigolion i symud oddi ar sigaréts tybaco. Fodd bynnag, a gaf ofyn yn benodol pa dystiolaeth y byddwch chi'n ei chasglu dros y misoedd nesaf i edrych ar ddrwg-ffeithiau ysmegu sigaréts o'r math hwn, er mwyn dod â thystiolaeth i ni cyn ein bod ni, fel Aelodau fan hyn, yn gorfod pleidleisio ar y ddeddfwriaeth?

Yn olaf, blaenoriaeth Plaid Cymru yw gwahardd ysmegu mewn ceir lle mae plant yn teithio. A allwch chi fod yn gliriach i ni y prynhawn yma o ran eich amserlen wrth gyflwyno deddfwriaeth o'r math hwnnw?

Minister, Plaid Cymru welcomes the fact that you are considering bringing legislation forward in the area of public health improvement. I have a few questions, therefore, the first of which is on minimum alcohol pricing. Could you outline your current understanding of the legislative competence that you have, as a Minister, to introduce a minimum alcohol unit price? It is not clear in the White Paper that you have presented today as to your understanding of whether you have the power to do this. Perhaps you would like to further expand upon that.

On e-cigarettes, I am yet to be persuaded of the need to ban them in public places, because I know that they are used by individuals to move away from tobacco cigarettes. However, may I ask specifically what evidence you will now gather over the next few months to look at the detrimental effects of smoking cigarettes of this kind, in order to bring forward evidence before we, as Members here, will have to vote on the legislation?

Finally, Plaid Cymru's priority is to ban smoking in cars where children are passengers. Can you give us more clarity this afternoon on your timetable in terms of introducing that kind of legislation?

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15:07

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Diolch yn fawr am y cwestiynau hynny.

Thank you very much for those questions.

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We would not have put minimum unit pricing into the White Paper if we were not confident that we had the legal powers within the Assembly to proceed with that proposal. No doubt, as in many areas of our devolved settlement, there are those who might take a different view. I have said many times in the Assembly that where public health is concerned, I want to lean on our powers. I want to use them to their maximum effect. However, we will have taken very clear legal advice before putting such a proposal in the White Paper. If others want to contest it, then, as we know from other pieces of legislation already in front of this Assembly, they are not always slow to do so.

In relation to evidence on the e-cigarettes front, what we have to recognise is that this is such a rapidly evolving area and such a rapidly changing picture, that evidence is emerging all the time. Part of the reason for having a White Paper is to allow that evidence to be contributed to the debate. We will certainly put into the public domain all the evidence that we have. We rely on advice from the British Medical Association, from Public Health Wales and from others who believe that our proposals are a proportionate response to the emerging issue of e-cigarettes.

Finally, in relation to the question that the Member raised, which has just gone out of my head—

Ni fyddem wedi cynnwys prisiau uned gofynnol yn y Papur Gwyn pe na fyddem yn hyderus bod gennym y pwerau cyfreithiol yn y Cynulliad i fwrw ymlaen â'r cynnig hwnnw. Nid oes amheuaeth, fel mewn nifer o feysydd ein setliad datganoledig, y gallai fod gan rai farn wahanol. Rwyf wedi dweud droeon yn y Cynulliad, o ran iechyd y cyhoedd, fy mod am bwysu ar ein pwerau. Rwyf am eu defnyddio i'r eithaf. Fodd bynnag, byddwn wedi cael cyngor cyfreithiol clir iawn cyn cynnwys cynnig o'r fath yn y Papur Gwyn. Os bydd eraill yn awyddus i'w wrthwynebu, yna, fel y gwyddom o ddarnau eraill o ddeddfwriaeth sydd eisoes gerbron y Cynulliad hwn, nid ydynt bob amser yn araf i wneud hynny.

O ran tystiolaeth ym maes e-sigaréts, yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei gydnabod yw bod hwn yn faes sy'n datblygu mor gyflym ac yn ddarlun sy'n newid mor gyflym fel bod tystiolaeth yn dod i'r amlwg drwy'r amser. Un o'r rhesymau dros gael Papur Gwyn yw fel bod modd i'r dystiolaeth honno gael ei chynnwys yn y ddadl. Byddwn yn sicr yn cyhoeddi'r holl dystiolaeth sydd gennym. Rydym yn dibynnu ar gyngor gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ac eraill sy'n credu bod ein cynigion yn ymateb cymesur i'r mater sy'n dod i'r amlwg o ran e-sigaréts.

Yn olaf, o ran y cwestiwn a godwyd gan yr Aelod, na allaf ei gofio yn awr—

15:09 **Elin Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
A timetable.

Amserlen.

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15:09 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Yes, a timetable for banning smoking in cars. We are working now with the UK Government, following the LCM, to try, as much as possible, to work on a common timetable for that. The Department of Health is doing some detailed work on the enforcement side. One of the advantages of doing it this way is that this can be enforced by the police, which we would not be able to do had we moved unilaterally. Once that timetable emerges more clearly, I will certainly share it with Members.

Ie, amserlen ar gyfer gwahardd ysmegu mewn ceir. Rydym bellach yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU, yn dilyn y cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol, i geisio, cyn belled ag y bo modd, llunio amserlen gyffredin ar gyfer hynny. Mae'r Adran Iechyd yn gwneud rhywfaint o waith manwl ar yr agwedd orfodi. Un o fanteision gweithredu fel hyn yw y gall yr heddlu gymryd camau gorfodi. Ni fyddai hynny'n bosibl pe byddem wedi gweithredu'n annibynnol. Unwaith y daw'r amserlen honno'n fwy clir, byddaf yn sicr yn ei rhannu â'r Aelodau.

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15:09 **Peter Black** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Minister, when I served on the original committee looking at the smoking ban, we concentrated on the impact of second-hand smoke as the main reason behind that ban to protect others from the effects of people smoking in the nearby vicinity. You just talked about the evidence of the harm of e-cigarettes, presumably in terms of people who use them, but, is there any evidence that e-cigarettes will also cause harm to people in the vicinity in the same way that second-hand tobacco smoke does, which would justify you treating it on the same basis as cigarette smoking is treated under the current smoking ban?

Weinidog, pan oeddwn yn aelod o'r pwyllgor gwreiddiol a ystyriodd y gwaharddiad ar ysmegu, gwnaethom ganolbwyntio ar effaith mwg ail-law fel y prif reswm dros y gwaharddiad hwnnw er mwyn diogelu eraill rhag effeithiau pobl sy'n ysmegu yn yr ardal gyfagos. Rydych newydd sôn am y dystiolaeth o'r niwed a achosir gan e-sigaréts, mae'n debyg i'r bobl sy'n eu defnyddio, ond, a oes unrhyw dystiolaeth y bydd e-sigaréts hefyd yn achosi niwed i bobl yn yr ardal gyfagos yn yr un ffordd ag y mae mwg tybaco ail-law yn ei wneud, a fyddai'n cyfiawnhau ei drin ar yr un sail ag y caiff ysmegu sigaréts ei drin o dan y gwaharddiad ysmegu presennol?

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[Fideo Video](#)

15:10

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

There is no evidence of which I am aware that there is a second-hand smoke effect of e-cigarettes, but the dangers that they pose potentially are these: first, they renormalise smoking. For 30 years in this country, we have fought a battle to persuade members of the public that smoking is not a glamorous occupation and it is not something to take up as though it were something to be celebrated, and we have succeeded in that. With e-cigarettes, I think, there is a danger that they renormalise smoking and lead us backwards rather than forwards. Secondly, we are anxious that they are a gateway product, and, for young people in particular, you start with an e-cigarette and you end up with a real cigarette. There is evidence of that in places where e-cigarettes have been researched against that very proposition. Thirdly, they blur the boundary of our ban on smoking in enclosed public spaces for conventional cigarettes and e-cigarettes. I launched the White Paper in the Millennium Stadium, where the Welsh Rugby Union already bans e-cigarettes because of the difficulties that they cause for enforcement.

Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth yr wyf yn ymwybodol ohoni bod e-sigaréts yn cael effaith mwg ail-law, ond mae'r peryglon a berir ganddynt o bosibl yn cynnwys y canlynol: yn gyntaf, maent yn ail-normaleiddio ysmegu. Am 30 blynedd yn y wlad hon, rydym wedi brwydro i berswadio aelodau o'r cyhoedd nad yw ysmegu yn ddeniadol ac nad yw'n rhywbeth i ymgymryd ag ef fel pe bai'n rhywbeth i'w ddathlu, ac rydym wedi llwyddo i wneud hynny. O ran e-sigaréts, credaf fod perygl eu bod yn ailnormaleiddio ysmegu ac yn gam yn ôl yn hytrach nag ymlaen. Yn ail, rydym yn pryderu y gallent fod yn gynnyrch porth ac y bydd pobl ifanc, yn arbennig, yn dechrau gydag e-sigaréts ac yn symud ymlaen i sigaréts go iawn. Mae tystiolaeth o hynny mewn mannau lle yr ymchwiliwyd i e-sigaréts yn erbyn yr union gynnig hwnnw. Yn drydydd, maent yn cymyldu ffiniau ein gwaharddiad ar ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig o ran sigaréts confensiynol ac e-sigaréts. Lansiais y Papur Gwyn yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm, lle mae Undeb Rygbi Cymru eisoes yn gwahardd e-sigaréts oherwydd yr anawsterau a achosir ganddynt o ran gorfodi.

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15:11

Ann Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister for health, the P is for People campaign, which was successfully launched here at the Assembly is around the provision of public toilets, specifically for older people. What assistance is planned in this forthcoming legislation for local authorities and communities to improve access to public toilets for all our people?

Weinidog iechyd, mae ymgyrch P am Pobl, a lanswyd yn llwyddiannus yma yn y Cynulliad yn ymwneud â darparu toiledau cyhoeddus, yn benodol i bobl hŷn. Pa gymorth sydd wedi'i gynllunio yn y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon i awdurdodau lleol a chymunedau wella mynediad i doiledau cyhoeddus i bawb?

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15:11

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I thank Ann Jones for that question and for allowing me to point out in my answer that the White Paper is much broader than those topics that have caught the media's interest today. The inclusion in it of a new obligation on local authorities to develop a plan for the provision of toilets for public use is a very important part of the White Paper. The Health and Social Care Committee of the Assembly held a one-day inquiry that took powerful evidence about the effect on the lives of older people, people with certain mental health conditions and people with young families of not being confident that there will be adequate public facilities if they choose, for example, to go shopping in the centre of a town. We believe that there are many public toilets that are paid for through the public purse that are not under the conventional public convenience arrangements. Toilets in libraries, toilets in leisure centres and toilets in arts facilities are all paid for by the public purse. Older people are afraid to go into them in case they are challenged, 'What are you doing in here?' 'Using the toilet.' We do not think that that is good enough. They are paid for by people; people should be able to use them. This plan will make that happen.

Diolch i Ann Jones am y cwestiwn hwnnw ac am ganiatáu imi ddweud yn fy ateb bod y Papur Gwyn yn llawer ehangach na'r pynciau hynny sydd wedi ennyn diddordeb y cyfryngau heddiw. Mae'r rhwymedigaeth newydd ar awdurdodau lleol i lunio cynllun ar gyfer darparu toiledau cyhoeddus yn rhan bwysig iawn o'r Papur Gwyn. Cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol y Cynulliad ymchwiliad undydd a gasglodd dystiolaeth bwerau am yr effaith ar fywydau pobl hŷn, pobl â chyflyrau iechyd meddwl penodol a phobl â theuluoedd ifanc a achosir gan ddiffyg hyder y bydd cyfleusterau iechyd cyhoeddus digonol ar gael os byddant yn dewis, er enghraifft, mynd i siopa yng nghanol tref. Credwn fod llawer o doiledau cyhoeddus y telir amdanynt gan bwrs y wlad nad ydynt o dan y trefniadau cyfleusterau cyhoeddus confensiynol. Telir am doiledau mewn llyfrgelloedd, mewn canolfannau hamdden ac mewn cyfleusterau celfyddydol o bwrs y wlad. Mae ar bobl hŷn ofn mynd i mewn iddynt rhag ofn iddynt gael eu herio, 'Beth ydych chi'n ei wneud yma?' 'Defnyddio'r toiled.' Ni chredwn fod hynny'n ddigon da. Telir amdanynt gan bobl; dylai pobl fod yn gallu eu defnyddio. Bydd y cynllun hwn yn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

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15:13

Gwyn R. Price [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, I welcome the proposal on e-cigarettes in today's White Paper, but what will you be doing to reduce smoking and tobacco use in Wales?

Weinidog, croesawaf y cynnig yn ymwneud ag e-sigaréts yn y Papur Gwyn heddiw, ond beth y byddwch yn ei wneud i leihau cyfraddau ysmegu a'r defnydd o dybaco yng Nghymru?

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15:13	Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>I thank Gwyn Price for that question. I have outlined a number of the things that we will be able to do, but maybe I will just highlight one final one in this answer, which is that we will investigate whether it ought to be made an offence to deliver cigarettes to somebody under the age of purchase when they are bought on the internet. At the moment, you have to be 18 to buy cigarettes over the internet, but they can be delivered to anybody—people below that age as well. I do not think that that is a satisfactory situation, and we will, through the White Paper, if the evidence is there, take action to close that loophole.</p>	<p>Diolch i Gwyn Price am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Rwyf wedi amlinellu nifer o'r pethau y gallwn eu gwneud, ond hoffwn dynnu sylw at un peth arall yn yr ateb hwn, sef y byddwn yn ymchwilio i weld pa un a ddylid ei gwneud yn drosedd i ddarparu sigarêts i rywun dan oed pan fyddant yn cael eu prynu dros y rhyngwyd. Ar hyn o bryd, rhaid ichi fod yn 18 oed i brynu sigarêts dros y rhyngwyd, ond gellir eu darparu i unrhyw un—pobl o dan yr oedran hwnnw hefyd. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n sefyllfa foddhaol, a byddwn, drwy'r Papur Gwyn, os oes tystiolaeth, yn cymryd camau i gau'r bwloch hwnnw.</p>
15:13	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Thank you, Minister.</p>	<p>Diolch, Weinidog.</p>
15:14	Cynnig i Ddiwygio Atodlen 1 i Fesur Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Taliadau) (2010)	Y Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	
	<p>I call the Assembly Commissioner, Sandy Mewies, to move the motion.</p>	<p>Galwaf ar Gomisiynydd y Cynulliad, Sandy Mewies, i gynnig y cynnig.</p>
	<p>Cynnig NDM5481 Rosemary Butler</p>	<p>Motion NDM5481 Rosemary Butler</p>
	<p>Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol ag adran 5(1) o Fesur Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Taliadau) 2010:</p>	<p>To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with section 5(1) of the National Assembly for Wales (Remuneration) Measure 2010:</p>
	<p>Yn penderfynu bod Atodlen 1 i Fesur Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Taliadau) 2010 yn cael ei diwygio fel nad yw'r swyddi na'r disgrifiadau canlynol o unigolion bellach wedi eu hanghymhwyso o aelodaeth o Fwrdd Taliadau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:</p>	<p>Resolves that Schedule 1 to the National Assembly for Wales (Remuneration) Measure 2010 be amended so that the following offices or descriptions of persons are no longer disqualified from membership of the National Assembly for Wales Remuneration Board:</p>
	<p>a) Aelod o Dy'r Arglwyddi;</p>	<p>a) Member of the House of Lords;</p>
	<p>b) Unigolyn a oedd yn aelod o'r naill neu'r llall o'r paneli a benodwyd gan Gomisiwn y Cynulliad i adolygu cyflogau a lwfansau Aelodau Cynulliad yn unol â phenderfyniadau Comisiwn y Cynulliad dyddiedig 4 Gorffennaf 2007 ac 8 Mai 2008.</p>	<p>b) A person who was a member of either of the panels appointed by the Assembly Commission to review the pay and allowances of Assembly Members in pursuance of the Assembly Commission's resolutions of 4 July 2007 and 8 May 2008.</p>
15:14	Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>I move the motion.</p>	<p>Cynigiau y cynnig.</p>
15:14	Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
	<p>Thank you. I have no other speakers. You do not wish to reply to the debate, do you, Sandy? I see that you do not.</p>	<p>Diolch. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw siaradwyr eraill. Onid ydych chi, Sandy, yn dymuno ymateb i'r ddadl? Gwelaf nad ydych am wneud.</p>
	<p>The question is that the motion be agreed. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.</p>	<p>Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.</p>
	<p><i>Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.</i></p>	<p><i>Motion agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.</i></p>

15:14	<p>Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 10.5 i Benodi Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru</p> <p>Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I call Jocelyn Davies to move the motion.</p> <p>Cynnig NDM5487 Jocelyn Davies</p> <p>To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Schedule 1, paragraph 1, to the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 and Standing Order 10.5:</p> <p>Agrees to nominate Nicholas Bennett to Her Majesty for appointment as Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.</p>	<p>Motion under Standing Order 10.5 Y to Appoint the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales</p> <p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p> <p>Galwaf ar Jocelyn Davies i gynnig y cynnig.</p> <p>Motion NDM5487 Jocelyn Davies</p> <p>Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol ag Atodlen 1, paragraff 1, i Ddeddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005 a Rheol Sefydlog 10.5:</p> <p>Yn cytuno i enwebu Nicholas Bennett i'w Mawrhydi er mwyn penodi Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
15:14	<p>Jocelyn Davies Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I move the motion.</p> <p>I formally call on the Assembly to approve this motion and the nomination of Nicholas Bennett to the post. His strong commitment to quality and standards in public life and public service came across clearly to the panel. He showed a keen desire to ensure that he would be able to contribute positively to public service improvement during his term of office.</p> <p>I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Professor Margaret Griffiths for her work as acting ombudsman since last November. We are very grateful to her for stepping into the role and for ensuring that the work of the ombudsman's office has continued smoothly and professionally.</p> <p>I hope that the Assembly will approve Nicholas Bennett's nomination as Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.</p>	<p>Cynigiaf y cynnig.</p> <p>Galwaf yn ffurfiol ar y Cynulliad i gymeradwyo'r cynnig hwn ac enwebu Nicholas Bennett i'r swydd. Roedd ei ymrwymiad cryf i ansawdd a safonau mewn bywyd cyhoeddus a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn amlwg i'r panel. Dangosodd awydd mawr i sicrhau y byddai'n gallu cyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ystod ei gyfnod yn y swydd.</p> <p>Hoffwn hefyd fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r Athro Margaret Griffiths am ei gwaith fel ombwdsmon dros dro ers mis Tachwedd diwethaf. Rydym yn ddiolchgar iawn iddi am gamu i'r rôl ac am sicrhau bod gwaith swyddfa'r ombwdsmon wedi mynd rhagddo'n ddidrafferth ac yn broffesiynol.</p> <p>Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo enwebiad Nicholas Bennett fel Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
15:15	<p>Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I call the chair of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee, Christine Chapman.</p>	<p>Galwaf ar gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol, Christine Chapman.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
15:15	<p>Christine Chapman Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>The committee held a public meeting on Monday 31 March 2014 to take advice from Nick Bennett. Based on the evidence that he provided, the committee was of the view that Mr Bennett has the experience and qualifications needed for the position. Members agreed that his clear vision for the role, and impressive track record, will enable him to make a valuable contribution to the office of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales. The committee is happy, therefore, to endorse Mr Bennett's nomination.</p>	<p>Cynhaliodd y pwyllgor gyfarfod cyhoeddus ddydd Llun 31 Mawrth 2014 i gymryd cyngor gan Nick Bennett. Ar sail y dystiolaeth a roddodd, roedd y pwyllgor o'r farn bod gan Mr Bennett y profiad a'r cymwysterau angenrheidiol ar gyfer y swydd. Cytunodd Aelodau y bydd ei weledigaeth glir ar gyfer y rôl, a'i brofiad helaeth, yn ei alluogi i wneud cyfraniad gwerthfawr at swydd Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae'r pwyllgor, felly yn hapus i gymeradwyo enwebiad Mr Bennett.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Fonesig Lywydd, ni fyddwn am i'r achlysur hwn basio heb ddathlu'r ffaith ein bod ni fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ethol person priodol i'r swydd hon. Mae'r swyddi hyn sy'n cael eu hethol gan y Cynulliad yn gwarantu annibyniaeth i'r personau sy'n gweithredu ar ein rhan ni i gyd, ar draws y pleidiau gwleidyddol, gan gynnwys y Llywodraeth a'r ddeddfwrfa, ac yn gwneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n rhoi sicrwydd i ddinasyddion Cymru fod y gwaith y maent yn ei gyflawni, a'r person sy'n gwneud y gwaith, dan ofal cyson craffu a goruchwyllo o hyd braich—wrth reswm—ar ran y Cynulliad hwn.

Dame Presiding Officer, I would not want this occasion to pass without celebrating the fact that we, as a National Assembly, are electing an appropriate person to this post. These posts that are elected by the Assembly guarantee an independence to the individuals working on behalf of us all, across the political parties, including the Government and the legislature, and do so in a way that gives the citizens of Wales assurance that the work carried out, and the individual carrying out that work, is under the constant scrutiny and supervision on an arm's-length basis—of course—of this Assembly.

Mae'n bwysig dweud hefyd, Fonesig Lywydd, lle mae achosion difrifol yn codi—mae wedi codi yn ysyod y blynyddoedd diwethaf gyda phenodiadau eraill—mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn abl i ddiswyddo pobl sy'n anaddas i'r gwaith, gan wneud hynny mewn ffordd ddemocrataidd ac allweddol.

It is also important to note, Dame Presiding Officer, that, where serious cases arise—this has happened with other appointments over the last few years—this Assembly has the ability to dismiss those who are not able to carry out their functions, and do so democratically.

Felly, wrth ddymuno'n dda i Nick Bennett, a diolch i'w ragflaenwyr am eu gwasanaeth—y rhai sydd wedi mynd yn ôl i Iwerddon yn ogystal â'r rhai sy'n aros yma yng Nghymru—rydym yn datgan pwysigrwydd allweddol y swyddi hyn i'n democratiaeth, a hawl pob dinesydd i fynd ag achos i'r personau sy'n cynnal y swyddi hyn, gan wybod y byddant yn cael canlyniad na fydd bob amser yn foddhaol i'r achwynydd, ond canlyniad sydd wedi'i archwilio'n gywir ac yn ddiogel. Mae hynny'r un mor bwysig i'n democratiaeth ni ag yw ein swyddi unigol ni fel Aelodau Cynulliad.

Therefore, while wishing Nick Bennett well, and thanking his predecessors for their services—those who have returned to Ireland and those who remain here in Wales—we are stating the crucial importance of these posts to our democracy, and the right of every citizen to take a case to the individuals in these posts, knowing that they will have an outcome that is not always to the liking of the complainant, but an outcome that has been thoroughly investigated. That is just as important to our democracy as are our individual posts here as Assembly Members.

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

There are no other speakers. I call Jocelyn Davies to reply to the debate. I see that you do not wish to respond. Therefore, the proposal is that the motion be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections; therefore, the motion is agreed.

Nid oes unrhyw siaradwyr eraill. Galwaf ar Jocelyn Davies i ymateb i'r ddatl. Gwelaf nad ydych yn dymuno ymateb. Felly, y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gymeradwyo. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad; Felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5487 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Motion NDM5487 agreed in accordance with standing order 12.36.

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ar yr Ymchwiliad i Rywogaethau Goresgynnol Estron**Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call the Chair of the Environment and Sustainability Committee to move the motion—Alun Ffred Jones.

The Environment and Sustainability Committee's Report on its Inquiry into Invasive Non-native Species

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd i gynnig y cynnig—Alun Ffred Jones.

Cynnig NDM5482 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5482 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ar ei ymchwiliad i Rywogaethau Goresgynnol Estron a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2014.

Notes the report of the Environment and Sustainability Committee on its inquiry into Invasive Non Native Species which was laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2014.

Cynigiad y cynnig.

I move the motion.

Rwy'n falch o siarad yn y ddadl hon heddiw. Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad y pwyllgor ar rywogaethau goresgynnol estron ym mis Ionawr, yn dilyn ymchwiliad byr i gasglu tystiolaeth gan randdeiliaid a swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron yn peri risgiau amgylcheddol ac economaidd sylweddol i Gymru—ar y tir ac yn y môr. O ran niwed i'r amgylchedd, maent yn cystadlu yn erbyn rhywogaethau brodorol fel y wiwer goch a llygoden y dŵr. Gall briweg y gors Awstralia, er enghraifft, orlethu pyllau a llynnoedd, gan ymyrryd ag ecosystemau sensitif, a gall arwain at leihau bioamrywiaeth. Mae rhai ohonynt yn peri risg i iechyd pobl, fel efwr enfawr. Mae rhai eraill yn peri problemau llai amlwg, fel cynyddu'r risg o lifogydd drwy erydu glannau afonydd ac arafu cyrsiau dŵr.

I am very pleased to speak in this debate today. The committee's report on invasive non-native species was published in January, following a brief inquiry to collect evidence from stakeholders and Welsh Government officials. Invasive non-native species constitute considerable environmental and economic risks for Wales on both land and sea. From the perspective of environmental damage, they compete against native species, such as red squirrels and voles. Australian swamp stonecrop, for example, can overwhelm ponds and lakes, interfering with sensitive ecosystems, which can lead to a decline in biodiversity. Some of them, such as giant hogweed, can also present a risk to people's health. Others present less obvious risks, such as increasing the risk of flooding by eroding riverbanks and slowing down watercourses.

Trof ar rai o gasgliadau allweddol yr adroddiad, sydd mewn perthynas â chydgorio ymdrechion lleol, casglu data a chodi ymwybyddiaeth, ynghyd â mynediad i dir ac arweinyddiaeth genedlaethol.

I will just turn to some of the key conclusions of the report, which are in relation to co-ordinating local efforts, data collection and raising awareness, together with access to land and national leadership.

Dechreuaf gyda chydgorio ymdrechion lleol. Clywsom am enghreifftiau lleol da o fynd i'r afael â rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron ar draws Cymru, ond mae'r darlun cenedlaethol yn anghyson. Mae angen cysylltu'r ymdrechion lleol hyn er mwyn asesu'n gywir maint y risg sy'n cael ei greu gan y rhywogaethau, a chymryd camau i ymdrin â'r risg hwnnw. Gellid ymateb yn fwy effeithiol i geisio trechu'r risg drwy gydgyssylltu'r ymdrechion ar lefel genedlaethol.

I will start with the co-ordination of local efforts. We heard of good local examples of tackling invasive non-native species across Wales, but the national picture is inconsistent. There is a need to link these local efforts in order to assess the true extent of the risk presented by the species, and take steps to mitigate that risk. A more effective response to try to combat the species could be undertaken on a national level.

Yn ail, mae'r drefn o gasglu data yn amrywio o ran ansawdd a chwmpas daearyddol. Clywsom fod technolegau newydd ar gael i gasglu data mewn ffyrdd gwahanol ac mae'r pwyllgor yn credu y dylid parhau gydag ymdrechion i gasglu cymaint o ddata â phosibl, a rhannu'r wybodaeth honno gyda rhanddeiliaid.

Secondly, the system of data collection varies in terms of quality and geographical spread. We heard that new technologies are available to collect data in different ways and the committee believes that we should continue with efforts to collect as much data as possible, and to share that information with stakeholders.

Mae'n hanfodol i godi ymwybyddiaeth ynghylch pa mor gyffredin yw rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron a pha mor hawdd y gallant ledaenu. Nid yw pobl yn sylweddoli pa mor gyffredin yw'r broblem na'r bygythiad sy'n dod yn eu sgîl. Dylid defnyddio arbenigedd pobl megis gwirfoddolwyr natur a physgotwyr i godi mwy o ymwybyddiaeth.

It is essential to raise awareness of how common invasive alien species are and how easily they can spread. People do not realise how common the problem is or how much of a threat they present. The expertise of people such as nature volunteers and anglers should be used to greater awareness.

O ran mynediad i dir, clywsom fod problem o ran cael mynediad i dir preifat a bod hyn yn rhwystro i'r awdurdodau sy'n ceisio cymryd camau i gael gwared â rhywogaethau os na fydd perchennog y tir yn fodlon cydweithio. Roedd rhai tystion o'r farn y dylai awdurdodau gael yr hawl i fynediad i dir, ond nid oedd pawb yn cytuno â hynny. O ran arweinyddiaeth genedlaethol, mae angen hyn i gydgyssylltu ymdrechion lleol a chasglu data er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau cynyddol hyn. Daeth y pwyllgor i'r casgliad mai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i arwain y ffordd ar hyn. Byddem yn dymuno gweld naill ai Llywodraeth Cymru neu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru'n adrodd yn rheolaidd ar y cynnydd a wnaed i wella'r sefyllfa.

As regards access to land, we heard that there is a problem with gaining access to private land and that this is an obstacle for authorities trying to take steps to eradicate species where the land owner is not willing to co-operate. Some witnesses were of the view that authorities should have the right to access land, but that view was not universally held. In terms of national leadership, this is needed to co-ordinate local efforts and collect data in order to address these increasing problems. The committee concluded that Natural Resources Wales is in the best position to take the lead on this. We would wish to see either the Welsh Government or Natural Resources Wales reporting regularly on the progress made to improve the situation.

O ran yr argymhellion, rydym wedi gwneud nifer ohonynt. Credwn y dylai'r argymhellion hyn gael eu gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron yng Nghymru. Ymhlith y rhain, mae argymhellion i benodi Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru fel y sefydliad i arwain ar y gwaith o gysylltu ymdrechion lleol i gasglu data a thaclo'r broblem; cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cynulliad ar y goblygiadau i Gymru ar ôl i'r adolygiad o strategaeth Prydain Fawr gael ei gwblhau; ysgrifennu atom fel pwyllgor yn flynyddol i nodi'r cynnydd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem; ystyried rhinweddau rheoli rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron ar sail dalgylchoedd afonydd—mae'n amlwg bod hon yn thema gyson yng ngwaith y pwyllgor; ystyried y broblem o ran mynediad i dir er mwyn ymdrin â rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron; ac ymateb i gynigion y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar gyfer rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron a'r goblygiadau i Gymru.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ei ymateb, ac rwy'n falch o nodi bod pob un o'n hargymhellion wedi eu derbyn neu eu derbyn mewn egwyddor. Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog yn cydnabod bod angen cydgyssylltu ymdrechion i asesu maint y risg a achosir gan y rhywogaethau hyn ac i weithredu i wrthweithio'r broblem. Hoffwn ofyn iddo am fwy o fanylion ar sut y mae'n bwriadu sicrhau hyn yn yr hir dymor. Hefyd, rwy'n falch y bydd monitro'r rhywogaethau yn rhan o gynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth ehangach; edrychwn ymlaen at glywed mwy am hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad y dylai Cymru gael ei chynrychioli fel rhan o'r adolygiad o strategaeth Prydain Fawr. Mae'n dda i wybod am y gwaith sydd wedi ei wneud ar hwn yn barod ac am y fforwm blynyddol a fydd yn cael ei gynnal fis nesaf. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ymroddiad i adrodd i'r Cynulliad ar y goblygiadau i Gymru o'r adolygiad o strategaeth Prydain Fawr ac i adrodd i ni fel pwyllgor yn flynyddol ar y cynnydd a wnaed i daclo'r broblem. Rydym yn awyddus i dderbyn y diweddariad cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Rydym yn deall bod y broblem o gael mynediad i dir preifath yn her fawr, ac unwaith eto, byddwn yn edrych ymlaen at weld beth sydd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud yn hyn o beth. Rydym yn falch bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad y dylai ymateb i gynigion y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar gyfer rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron. Arhoswn i glywed mwy am y goblygiadau i Gymru.

I grynhoi, roedd yn ymchwiliad gwerthfawr, rydym yn credu, ac rydym yn gwerthfawrogi ysbryd ymatebion y Gweinidog, gan obeithio y bydd hyn yn arwain at daclo'r broblem hon, sydd wedi ehangu yng Nghymru bron heb i neb sylwi arni, mewn llawer cyfeiriad—er bod y rhai ohonom sy'n byw yn y gogledd-orllewin yn ymwybodol iawn o'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd ar fynyddoedd Eryri o ran y rhododendron. Mae'r ymdrechion sydd wedi eu gwneud yn y gorffennol, ac sy'n dal i gael eu gwneud, yn profi pa mor anodd, mewn gwirionedd, yw taclo'r broblem hon unwaith y bydd wedi cael gafael ac wedi lledaenu. Edrychwn ymlaen at ymateb y Gweinidog.

We made a number of recommendations. We believe that these recommendations should be implemented to address invasive non-native species in Wales. Among these are recommendations to designate Natural Resources Wales as lead body on the work of co-ordinating local efforts to collect data and to tackle the problem; to present a report to the Assembly on the implications for Wales following completion of the GB strategy review; to write to us as a committee on an annual basis to set out progress in tackling the problem; to consider the merits of managing invasive non-native species on a river-catchment basis—it is obvious that this is a constant theme in the committee's work; to consider the problem of access to land for the purpose of tackling invasive non-native species; and, finally, to respond to the European Commission's proposals on invasive non-native species and the implications for Wales.

I am grateful to the Minister for his response, and I am pleased to note that all of our recommendations have been accepted or accepted in principle. I am glad that the Minister recognises that there is a need to co-ordinate efforts to assess the scale of the risk presented by these species and to take action to combat the problem. I would like to ask him for more information about how he intends to achieve this in the long term. Also, I am pleased that monitoring the species will be part of a wider biodiversity action plan; we look forward to hearing more about that in the future.

The Minister accepted the recommendation that Wales should be represented as part of the GB strategy review. It is good to know about the work that has been done on this already and for the annual forum that will be held next month. I would like to thank the Minister for his commitment to report to the Assembly on the implications for Wales of the GB strategy review and to report to us as a Committee on an annual basis on the progress made to tackle the problem. We are eager to receive an update as soon as possible.

We understand that the problem of access to private land is a major challenge, and once again, we look forward to seeing what the Minister has to say in this regard. We are pleased that the Minister has accepted the recommendation that he should respond to the proposals of the European Commission for invasive non-native species. We will wait to hear more about the implications for Wales.

In summary, it was a worthwhile investigation, we believe, and we appreciate the spirit of the Minister's responses, in the hope that this will lead to a tackling of this problem, which has expanded in Wales almost without anyone noticing it, in many cases—although those of us who live in north-west Wales are very aware of what has happened on the mountains of Snowdonia with the rhododendron. The efforts that have been made in the past, and are still being made, prove how difficult it is, in fact, to tackle this problem once it has taken a grip and has spread. We look forward to the Minister's response.

To my constituents, the term 'non-native invasive species' means only one thing: Japanese knotweed, or, as it is known locally, Sally rhubarb, due to a similarity in shape and colour to rhubarb, though unfortunately not in height. I heard the Minister at the weekend describe how, when he was growing up in Tredegar, he thought all rivers were multi-coloured; when I grew up in Plasmarl in the Swansea East constituency, I thought that everywhere was covered in knotweed.

Japanese knotweed is a plant native to Japan, Taiwan and northern China. It was first introduced to the UK in the early 1800s as an ornamental plant, unfortunately. The plant can grow in excess of 3m in height and is commonly seen on river banks, alongside train lines and on waste ground. In Swansea, we have at least five train lines running through the constituency: the London main line, the Swansea to Fishguard line, the Port Talbot to Felindre and Trostre line, the Swansea Valley to the docks line and the LMS line. With the exception of the LMS line, all of these lines run along steep banks. Knotweed was used to protect the banks from collapse and to protect the railway line in its journey along the Valley floor. Unfortunately, it has not stayed there; due to a whole range of things happening, it has spread throughout the whole of the constituency.

Each year, public authorities in the UK spend about £1.6 billion in treating and removing Japanese knotweed. A recent estimate put the cost to the British economy at £165 million. In the UK, Japanese knotweed has no natural predators or controls. Consequently, it has been able to colonise areas throughout the country with, I believe, the exception of only the Orkney isles. The plant is extremely invasive and thrives on disturbance. The tiniest piece of stem can regrow, and can be spread both by natural means and by human activity—often on the soles of shoes, or attached to coats or jackets. It threatens the survival of native plant species and insects and native animal species.

Other problems include the accumulation of litter among the stems; riverside erosion when knotweed dies back; and damage to buildings, pavements and car parks. Knotweed is able to grow through both asphalt and concrete. Concreting over will not solve the problem.

There are few lenders who will finance the purchase of property if knotweed is present in the garden, in a neighbouring property or, more likely, in the area, often on land of unknown ownership. This is causing difficulty for those looking to sell and get a mortgage. The presence of knotweed devalues a property massively and causes huge problems to the people concerned.

Linking to yesterday's debate on the housing Bill, there are now a number of reluctant landlords unable to sell their houses due to knotweed, often on adjoining land that has no known owner. They are unable to sell their property so they become landlords and rent out their property because it is the only thing that they can do with it.

I'm hetholwyr, dim ond un ystyr sydd i'r term 'rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron': clymog Japan, neu, fel y'i gelwir yn lleol, 'Sally rhubarb', gan ei fod yn debyg o ran siâp a lliw i riwbob, er nad o ran uchder. Clywais y Gweinidog ar y penwythnos yn disgrifio sut y credai, yn ystod ei blentyndod yn Nhredegar, fod pob afon yn amryliw; yn ystod fy mhentyndod i ym Mhlasmarl yn etholaeth Dwyrain Abertawe, credais fod pob man wedi'i orchuddio â chlymog.

Mae clymog Japan yn blanhigyn sy'n gynhenid i Japan, Taiwan a gogledd Tsieina. Fe'i cyflwynwyd am y tro cyntaf i'r DU ar ddechrau'r 1800au fel planhigyn addurniadol, yn anffodus. Gall y planhigyn dyfu mwy na 3m mewn uchder ac fe'i gwelir fel arfer ar lannau afonydd, ar hyd rheilffyrdd ac ar dir gwastraff. Yn Abertawe, mae gennym o leiaf bum rheilffordd yn rhedeg drwy'r etholaeth: y brif reilffordd i Lundain, y rheilffordd rhwng Abertawe ac Abergwaun, yr un o Bort Talbot i Felindre a Throstre, rheilffordd Cwm Tawe i'r dociau a rheilffordd yr LMS. Heblaw am reilffordd yr LMS, mae pob un ohonynt yn rhedeg ar hyd argloddiau serth. Defnyddiwyd clymog i ddogelu'r glannau rhag dymchwel ac i ddiogelu'r rheilffordd ar ei thaith ar hyd llawr y Cwm. Yn anffodus, nid yw wedi aros yno; o ganlyniad i sawl peth a ddigwyddodd, mae wedi lledu drwy'r etholaeth gyfan.

Bob blwyddyn, mae awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn y DU yn gwario tua £1.6 biliwn ar drin a chael gwared ar glymog Japan. Yn ôl amcangyfrif diweddar mae hyn yn costio £165 miliwn i economi Prydain. Yn y DU, nid oes gan glymog Japan unrhyw ysglyfaethwyr naturiol na rheolaethau. O ganlyniad, mae wedi gallu cytrefu mewn ardaloedd ledled y wlad ac eithrio, fe gredaf, ynysoedd Orkney. Mae'r planhigyn yn hynod oresgynnol ac yn ffynnu ar aflonyddwch. Gall y darn lleiaf o goesyn aildyfu, a gall ledu drwy gyfrwng naturiol a thrwy weithgarwch pobl—yn aml ar wadnau esgidiau, neu wrth fynd yn sownd wrth gotiau neu siacedi. Mae'n bygwth goroesiad rhywogaethau o blanhigion a phryfed cynhenid a rhywogaethau o anifeiliaid cynhenid.

Mae problemau eraill yn cynnwys sbwriel yn casglu ymhlith y coesau; glannau afon yn erydu pan fydd clymog yn gwywo; a difrod i adeiladau, palmentydd a meysydd parcio. Gall clymog dyfu drwy asfalt a choncrit. Ni fydd gosod concrit drosto yn datrys y broblem.

Prin yw'r benthycwyr a wnaiff ariannu prynu eiddo os yw clymog yn tyfu yn yr ardd, mewn eiddo cyfagos neu, yn fwy tebygol, yn yr ardal, yn aml ar dir lle nad yw'n hysbys pwy sy'n berchen arno. Mae hyn yn peri trafferth i'r rheini sy'n ystyried gwerthu a chael morgais. Mae presenoldeb clymog yn dibrisio eiddo yn fawr iawn ac yn achosi problemau enfawr i'r bobl dan sylw.

Gan gyfeirio at ddadl ddoe ar y Bil tai, mae nifer o landlordiaid amharod bellach yn methu â gwerthu eu tai oherwydd clymog, yn aml ar dir cyfagos heb berchennog hysbys. Ni allant werthu eu heiddo felly dônt yn landlordiaid a rhentu eu heiddo gan mai dyna'r unig beth y gallant ei wneud.

There are two main types of treatment for knotweed: physical control and chemical methods. In July 2009 the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced a plan to release a native—I hope I get this right—psyllid bug *Aphalara itadori* into the wild. It is a natural enemy of the knotweed. It is the first time that biocontrols have been used in the European Union to fight a weed. Initially it would be deployed at a limited number of test sites before wider release in England and Wales. The Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International is currently halfway through a study and has reported that the insect is coping well in the UK.

The sites, I understand, are meant to be secret, but there is a general belief locally that one of them is in Swansea East. Recent estimates put Swansea alone at having 62,000 tonnes of knotweed, equivalent to the weight of 400 blue whales. The overall infestation has been estimated to cost about £9.5 million in chemical treatment, and will take approximately 50 years to eradicate using conventional methods and current treatment rates, and that is without taking into consideration its spread to new areas. Over the past 10 years, Swansea council alone has spent over £200,000 on controlling knotweed.

I end with three questions to the Minister. If Natural Resources Wales becomes the lead organisation for addressing invasive, non-native species, does it mean that extra funding will be given to its annual budget to deal with this substantial knotweed problem? Will areas with a high concentration of knotweed, like Swansea, have additional support? Finally, although studies are ongoing, can the Welsh Government give any positive, meaningful news on combating knotweed using biologically controlled test sites in Wales using the *Aphalara itadori* insect native to Japan? In many respects, knotweed is one of the biggest issues in the whole of my constituency, dwarfing a range of other issues that people treat as the big issues of the day.

15:31

Russell George [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

One of the great flexibilities in the committee system is that, beyond the regular cycle of policy and budget scrutiny, and the more lengthy inquiry work, we can undertake short, focused inquiries such as this one.

I was interested to hear Mike Hedges's contribution and some of the history of Japanese knotweed. If you are a homeowner who has faced this horrendous position of being invaded by Japanese knotweed, or 'Sally rhubarb', as I think that Mike Hedges referred to it—I had not heard that before—you will know what it takes, financially and physically, to have the pest removed from your property, as well as the long-term ramifications for trying to sell the property if the problem is not tackled.

Mae dau brif fath o driniaeth ar gyfer clymog: rheolaeth gorfforol a dulliau cemegol. Ym mis Gorffennaf 2009 cyhoeddodd Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig gynllun i ryddhau—gobeithio bod yr enw'r iawn gennyf—y llysluon gynhenid o'r enw *Aphalara itadori* i'r gwyllt. Mae'n un o elynion naturiol clymog. Dyma'r tro cyntaf i fioreolaethau gael eu defnyddio yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i ymladd chwynnyn. Ar y dechrau câi ei defnyddio mewn nifer gyfyngedig o safleoedd prawf cyn ei rhyddhau yn fwy cyffredinol yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae'r Ganolfan Biowyddoniaeth Amaethyddol Ryngwladol hanner ffordd drwy astudiaeth ar hyn o bryd ac wedi adrodd bod y pryf yn ymdopi'n dda yn y DU.

Deallaf fod disgwyl i'r safleoedd fod yn gyfrinachol, ond yn lleol, credir yn gyffredinol fod un ohonynt yn Nwyrain Abertawe. Mae amcangyfrifon diweddar yn nodi bod gan Abertawe yn unig 62,000 tunnell o glymog, sy'n cyfateb i bwysau 400 o forfilod gleision. Amcangyfrifwyd y bydd y pla cyfan yn costio tua £9.5 miliwn mewn triniaeth gemegol ac y bydd yn cymryd tua 50 mlynedd i'w ddileu gan ddefnyddio dulliau confensiynol a chyfraddau trin cyfredol, a hynny heb ystyried y bydd yn lledu i ardaloedd newydd. Dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae cyngor Abertawe yn unig wedi gwario dros £200,000 ar reoli clymog.

Dof i ben gyda thri chwestiwn i'r Gweinidog. Os daw Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn brif sefydliad ar gyfer ymdrin â rhywogaethau goresgynnol, estron, a yw hynny'n golygu y rhoddir arian ychwanegol i'w gyllideb flynyddol i ddelio â phroblem fawr clymog? A fydd ardaloedd lle mae llawer o glymog yn tyfu, fel Abertawe, yn cael cymorth ychwanegol? Yn olaf, er bod astudiaethau'n mynd rhagddynt, a all Llywodraeth Cymru roi unrhyw newyddion cadarnhaol, ystyrlon ar drechu clymog gan ddefnyddio safleoedd prawf dan reolaeth fiolegol yng Nghymru a defnyddio'r pryf *Aphalara itadori* sy'n gynhenid i Japan? Ar sawl cyfrif, clymog yw un o'r problemau mwyaf yn fy etholaeth gyfan, ac mae'n bwrw amrywiaeth o faterion eraill a ystyrir gan bobl fel y materion pwysig ar hyn o bryd i'r cysgod.

Un o'r dulliau hyblyg mawr yn y system pwyllgora yw y gallwn, y tu hwnt i'r cylch rheolaidd o graffu ar bolisi a chyllideb, a'r gwaith mwy hirfaith ar ymchwiliadau, gynnal ymchwiliadau byr, penodol fel hwn.

Roedd yn ddiddorol clywed cyfraniad Mike Hedges a rhywfaint o hanes clymog Japan. Os ydych yn berchennog tŷ sydd wedi wynebu'r sefyllfa erchyll hon o dyfiant goresgynnol clymog Japan, neu 'Sally rhubarb', fel y cyfeiriodd Mike Hedges ato, fe gredaf—nid oeddwn wedi clywed hynny o'r blaen—byddwch yn gwybod beth mae'n olygu, yn ariannol ac yn gorfforol, i ddileu'r pla o'ch eiddo, yn ogystal â'r goblygiadau tymor hir wrth geisio gwerthu'r eiddo os na chaiff y broblem ei datrys.

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Invasive, non-native species—or INNS—is a serious issue, and one that is taking a toll, not just on Welsh biodiversity, but also on the Welsh economy. We heard during our evidence session that the estimated direct cost of INNS to the Welsh economy across sectors is over £125 million per annum. However, as the report sets out, the data on the extent of INNS in Wales are mixed and patchy.

The other issue, of course, is that, by their very nature, invasive, alien species are constantly on the move and attempting to establish themselves in new areas, so trying to tackle the issue in a comprehensive way requires constant and repeated surveillance, effort and vigilance, so that INNS can be properly mapped and any new arrivals quickly identified and appropriately dealt with. I think that it is right that Natural Resources Wales has been tasked with being the lead organisation to co-ordinate the surveillance and the collection of data, as well as executing the Government's action plan. However, as the report suggests, it should not be expected to shoulder that burden alone, and all relevant authorities and agencies have an active role to play as they work closely with NRW. My colleague Antoinette Sandbach, who unfortunately cannot be here today, has been interested in the role that our national parks are playing in targeting the eradication of some of these species, and I would appreciate the Minister's comments on that specific issue.

Of course, the report also expressed concerns about impending Welsh Government legislation in relation to the environment Bill, and in particular to new laws on open access. Obviously, landowners will be concerned about any additional risks associated with increased access to land, such as the unwitting transfer of unwelcome species to areas. Perhaps the Minister will have something to say on that particular issue.

I have to say that I was disappointed by the comments made in the media by the UK Government about losing the battle against the spread of grey squirrels. Knowing the work that has been done in mid Wales and in Anglesey, regarding the breeding and promotion of our native red squirrel, I think that it would be rash and unwise to concede defeat at this time. The task of halting the onslaught of the grey squirrel and of protecting the red is not easy, but it should continue and be pursued. I would be interested to know whether the Minister has had conversations with the Secretary of State on this issue in the past couple of weeks.

May I thank all those involved with the production of this report, and may I thank the Minister for accepting all the recommendations?

Mae rhywogaethau goresgynnol, estron—neu INNS—yn fater difrifol, ac yn un sy'n cael effaith, nid yn unig ar fioamrywiaeth Cymru, ond hefyd ar economi Cymru. Clywsom yn ystod ein sesiwn dystiolaeth fod cost uniongyrchol amcangyfrifedig INNS i economi Cymru ar draws sectorau dros £125 miliwn y flwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, fel y noda'r adroddiad, mae'r data ar raddau INNS yng Nghymru yn gymysglyd a thameidiog.

Y mater arall, wrth gwrs, yw bod rhywogaethau goresgynnol, estron yn eu hanfod, yn symud drwy'r amser ac yn ceisio sefydlu eu hunain mewn ardaloedd newydd, felly mae ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r broblem mewn ffordd gynhwysfawr yn gofyn am wyladwriaeth ac ymdrech gyson ac ailadroddus, fel y gellir mapio INNS yn briodol ac y gellir nodi unrhyw achosion newydd yn gyflym a delio'n briodol â hwy. Credaf ei bod yn iawn bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cael y gwaith, fel y sefydliad arweiniol, o gydlynu'r broses o gadw golwg ar ddata a'u casglu, yn ogystal â rhoi cynllun gweithredu'r Llywodraeth ar waith. Fodd bynnag, fel yr awgryma'r adroddiad, ni ddylid disgwyl iddo ysgwyddo'r baich hwnnw ar ei ben ei hun, ac mae gan bob awdurdod ac asiantaeth berthnasol rôl weithredol i'w chwarae wrth iddynt weithio'n agos gyda Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Antoinette Sandbach, na all fod yma heddiw yn anffodus, wedi ymddiddori yn y rôl y mae ein parciau cenedlaethol yn ei chwarae wrth dargedu'r nod o ddileu rhai o'r rhywogaethau hyn, a byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi clywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog ar y mater penodol hwnnw.

Wrth gwrs, mynegodd yr adroddiad hefyd bryderon ynghylch deddfwriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru sydd ar ddod mewn perthynas â Bil yr amgylchedd, ac yn enwedig â chyfreithiau newydd ar fynediad agored. Yn amlwg, bydd tirfeddianwyr yn pryderu am unrhyw risgiau ychwanegol sy'n gysylltiedig â chaniatáu mwy o fynediad i dir, megis trosglwyddo rhywogaethau digroeso yn ddjarwybod i ardaloedd. Efallai y bydd gan y Gweinidog rywbeth i'w ddweud ar y mater penodol hwnnw.

Rhaid imi ddweud bod y sylwadau a wnaed yn y cyfryngau gan Lywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â cholli'r frwydr yn erbyn y nifer gynyddol o wiwerod llwyd wedi fy siomi. O gofio'r gwaith a wnaed yn y canolbarth ac yn Ynys Môn, ynghylch bridio a hyrwyddo ein wiwer goch gynhenid, credaf y byddai'n annoeth derbyn ein bod wedi ein trechu ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw'n hawdd atal ymosodiad y wiwer lwyd a diogelu'r wiwer goch, ond dylai'r gwaith barhau a dylid ymdrin â'r broblem. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb i wybod a yw'r Gweinidog wedi trafod y mater hwn gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf.

Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a fu'n gysylltiedig â chynhyrchu'r adroddiad hwn, a hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am dderbyn yr holl argymhellion?

Mae'r drafodaeth hon yn amserol iawn, gan fod y ddadl hon yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd yn cyd-daro â thrafodaeth yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, ac yn enwedig yr ymgais i ddod i gytuniad rhwng Senedd yr Undeb—sydd i fod i ddiwydd ar 15 Ebrill, rwy'n credu—ac yna'r penderfyniad dilynol gan Gyngor y Gweinidogion ynglŷn â sut y bydd yn deddfu ar y diweddariadau o bolisi, a'r rheoliadau y mae'n ceisio'u gweithredu.

Mae hyn yn enghraifft dda iawn o'r cysylltiad byw sydd yna bob amser rhwng y modd y mae angen creu fframwaith deddfwriaethol rhyngwladol, o fewn deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd, ond yr unig ffordd y mae'r fframwaith hwn yn cael ei weithredu ar y ddaear—yn llythrennol felly—yw gan awdurdodau rhanbarthol, fel y'n gelwir ni yn Ewrop, ac awdurdodau lleol. Yr argraff fawr a ges i, ac a achosodd gryn bryder i mi ar ôl y cyfarfod hwnnw pan dderbynion ni dystiolaeth, yn addas iawn, yn yr Ardd Fotaneg Genedlaethol yn Llanarthne, gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, oedd faint o waith a oedd wedi cael ei wneud yn y meysydd hyn, a nid dim ond, fel y cyfeiriodd Alun Ffred ato, y gwaith yr ydym yn gyfarwydd ag ef yn y parciau cenedlaethol, megis yr effaith ar lannau'r arfordiroedd yn sir Benfro, a'r effaith yn y mynyddoedd yn Eryri, ond hefyd y gwaith a oedd wedi cael ei wneud yn Abertawe, ac rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i Mike Hedges am ein hatgoffa ni o hynny, a'r gwaith arbennig a oedd wedi cael ei wneud dros y blynyddoedd gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili.

Roeddwn yn teimlo, wrth wrando ar y dystiolaeth honno gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, mor beryglus yw hi i gychwyn ar raglenni i geisio atal, ac yna difrodi ac adfer, y math hwn o rywogaethau, os nad ydym yn gallu sicrhau parhad yn y gwaith hwnnw, oherwydd, yn amlwg, y mae'r peth yn mynd yn wastraff ac yn golled o amser. Mae hefyd yn creu, fel y dangosodd Mike yn glir iawn, anfodlonrwydd ymhlith perchnogion eiddo. Rwy'n datgan diddordeb fel rhywun sydd â gardd fechan iawn yn Eryri, lle mae rhywogaethau na ddylai fod yno, ac, er gwaethaf fy ymdrechion hyd yn hyn, nid wyf wedi llwyddo'n derfynol i'w dileu nhw.

Felly, yr hyn yr wyf am ei ofyn i'r Gweinidog—gan ddiolch iddo am dderbyn yr argymhellion—yw: ble rydym ni arni rŵan yn y cyd-destun Ewropeaidd? A oes rhyw gyfraniad arbennig sydd yn dod gan Gymru, a chanddo fo, yn ogystal â Gweinidogion eraill, wrth inni geisio cael cytundeb ar y lefel Ewropeaidd, fel bod y fframwaith deddfwriaethol yn ei le? Hefyd, sut ydym ni'n symud ymlaen yn y cyd-destun Cymreig? Rydym yn cytuno mai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ddylai fod yn arwain—dyna, yn amlwg, oedd y farn a oedd yn cael ei mynegi. Fodd bynnag, mae cwestiwn ynglŷn â maint y broblem, a maint y gyllideb sy'n angenrheidiol. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi nodi hynny yn ei ymatebion i argymhellion 2 a 3.

Felly, fe fyddwn ni angen sicrwydd bod cyllido digonol, penodol; os yw rhaglen i fod yn effeithiol yn genedlaethol, mae'n rhaid cael llinell gyllideb glir. Rwy'n derbyn ei fod wedi dyrannu £1.5 miliwn, rwy'n credu, o fewn un o'i gronfeydd yn barod ar hyn, ond fe garwn i gael mwy o sicrwydd ynglŷn â hynny.

This is a very timely debate, given that this debate in the National Assembly on the Environment and Sustainability Committee report is concurrent with a debate ongoing in the European Union, and particularly the effort to come to an agreement between the European Union Parliament—which is to happen on 15 April, I believe—and then the resulting decision in the Council of Ministers as to how it will legislate on the policy updates, and the regulations that it is seeking to implement.

This is a very good example of the live link that exists between the way in which we need to create an international legislative framework, within European legislation, but the only way that framework can be implemented on the ground—quite literally—is by regional authorities, as we are described in Europe, and local authorities. The impression that I was given, and which gave me some concern following the meeting when we took evidence, very appropriately, at the National Botanic Garden in Llanarthne, from the Welsh Local Government Association, was the amount of work that had been done in these areas, and not just, as Alun Ffred referred to, the work that we are well aware of in the national parks, such as the impacts on our coastline in Pembrokeshire, and the impact on the mountains of Snowdonia, but also the work that has been done in Swansea, and I am grateful to Mike Hedges for reminding us of that, and the excellent work that has been done by Caerphilly County Borough Council over the years.

I thought, in listening to that evidence by the Welsh Local Government Association, how dangerous it is to commence programmes to try to prevent and eradicate these kinds of species unless we can ensure a continuation of that work, because, clearly, the initial effort would be wasted and it would also be a waste of time. It also creates, as Mike demonstrated very clearly, great dissatisfaction among property owners. I declare an interest as one who has a very small garden in Snowdonia, where there are species that should not be present, and, despite my efforts to date, I have not succeeded in eradicating them once and for all.

Therefore, what I want to ask the Minister—in thanking him for accepting the recommendations—is: where are we now in the European context? Is there some particular contribution that can be made by Wales, and by him, along with other Ministers, as we seek agreement at a European level, so that the legislative framework is in place? Also, how do we progress in the Welsh context? We agree that Natural Resources Wales should lead on this—that was clearly the view that was expressed. However, there is a question as to the scale of the problem and the scale of the budget necessary to tackle it. The Minister has noted that in his responses to recommendations 2 and 3.

Therefore, we will need an assurance that there is adequate, specific funding available; if the programme is to be effective nationally, then we must have a clear budget line. I accept that he has already allocated £1.5 million, I think, within one of his budgets for this, but I would like greater clarity on that issue.

Wedyn, mae'n rhaid i ni rywsut ddygymod â'r ffigurau anferthol sy'n ein hwynebu ni'n rhyngwladol. Rydym yn sôn am ffigur yng nghyd-destun yr Undeb Ewropeaidd o €12.5 biliwn y flwyddyn, o gostau gwirioneddol rheoli a dileu'r peryglon iechyd dynol, difrod i seilwaith a cholli cynnyrch amaethyddol, allan o hyn. Rydym yn meddwl, hyd yn oed yng nghyd-destun y Deyrnas Unedig am £1.7 biliwn, ond hefyd £125 miliwn yng Nghymru, ond yna mae gwir gost cael gwared ar y cyfan yn yr ecosystem yn rhywbeth tebycach i £96 biliwn yn y Deyrnas Unedig, a £7 biliwn yng Nghymru.

Felly, mae'n rhaid i ni wynebu ein bod yn delio yn y fan hon â rhaglen sydd angen ei gweithredu yn benodol, a'i ffocysu'n dda, o fewn trefn o gost wirioneddol aruthrol. Mae hyn yn dangos, unwaith eto, sut y mae natur yn bownd o drechu gweithgaredd y ddynoliaeth os nad ydym yn garcus am y greadigaeth. Ar y nodyn bach diwinyddol hwnnw, Fonesig Lywydd, eisteddaf i lawr a diolch—a dyma fy nghyfle cyntaf i wneud hyn—i'm cydweithwyr ar y pwyllgor, ac yn arbennig i'm cydweithwyr ymhlith staff y pwyllgor, o dan arweiniad disglair Alun Davidson, fel prif glerc y pwyllgor, am y gwaith y maent wedi'i wneud gyda'r holl ymchwiliadau hyn. Ni fydd angen imi ddiolch iddynt eto, ac nid wyf am ddiolch i'r Gweinidog oherwydd mae'n cael ei dalu llawer mwy na fi am yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud.

Somehow, we have to cope with these astonishing figures that face us on an international level. We are talking of a figure in the European context of €12.5 billion per annum as the true cost of controlling and eradicating the dangers to human life, damage to infrastructure and agricultural losses resulting from these species. We are thinking, even in the context of the UK of £1.7 billion, but also £125 million in Wales, but then the real cost of eradicating all of this in our ecosystem is closer to £96 billion in the UK and £7 billion in Wales.

Therefore, we have to face the fact that we are dealing with a programme that needs to be implemented very specifically, that needs to be well focused, within a cost regime that is astonishing. That demonstrates, once again, how nature is bound to overcome the activities of humans unless we are very careful of creation. On that theological note, Dame Presiding Officer, I will sit down and—this is my first opportunity to do this—thank my colleagues on the committee, and particularly my colleagues among committee staff, ably led by Alun Davidson, who is the chief clerk to the committee, for the work that they have done on all of these inquiries. I will not need to thank them again, and I am not going to thank the Minister because he is paid far more than I am for what he does.

15:40

William Powell [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am very pleased to speak in this debate and to follow such a distinguished contribution by the former Chair of the committee. I very much welcome the Welsh Government's decision to accept all of the report's recommendations, albeit some of them only in principle.

Invasive non-native species are a substantial challenge, as we have heard graphically described, to the Welsh environment, and place a significant burden on Natural Resources Wales in its role as the lead organisation combating their spread. As the effects of climate change become ever more apparent, it is clear that invasive species are going to become an even more intractable problem in times to come. Some of this, of course, is inevitable, but much of it is still the result of past mistakes, continued errors in human action and unintended pollination.

One example of such agency can be found in the marine environment. As some of us are all too aware, conservationists are still working to control the spread of the slipper limpet, a North American species that is a continued threat to Britain's native oyster and mussel beds. This species is a particular problem in the haven in Pembrokeshire: some large tankers illegally dump their ballast water as they unload at our refinery terminals and this is a major contributory factor. When this activity is combined with increased water temperatures due to other industrial activity, we end up creating the perfect habitat for a species that would otherwise be unable to survive in our Welsh waters.

Rwy'n falch iawn o gael siarad yn y ddadl hon a dilyn cyfraniad mor nodedig gan gyn-Gadeirydd y pwyllgor. Croesawaf yn fawr iawn benderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i dderbyn holl argymhellion yr adroddiad, er mai dim ond mewn egwyddor y caiff rhai ohonynt eu derbyn.

Mae rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol yn her fawr, fel y clywsom mewn ffordd mor glir, i amgylchedd Cymru, ac yn rhoi baich sylweddol ar Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ei rôl fel y sefydliad arweiniol sy'n ceisio gwrthsefyll eu lledaeniad. Wrth i effeithiau newid yn yr hinsawdd ddod yn fwyfwy amlwg, mae'n glir bod rhywogaethau goresgynnol yn mynd i fod yn broblem hyd yn oed yn fwy yn y dyfodol. Mae rhywfaint o hyn, wrth gwrs, yn anochel, ond mae llawer ohono yn deillio o gamgymeriadau yn y gorffennol, gwallau parhaus gan bobl a pheillio anfwriadol.

Gwelir un enghraifft o asiantaeth o'r fath yn yr amgylchedd morol. Fel y gwyr rhai ohonom yn dda iawn, mae cadwraethwyr yn dal i weithio i reoli lledaeniad yr ewin mochyn, rhywogaeth o Ogledd America sy'n fygythiad parhaus i welyau wystrys a chregyn gleision cynhenid Prydain. Mae'r rhywogaeth hon yn broblem benodol yn yr hafan yn Sir Benfro: mae rhai tanceri mawr yn gollwng eu dŵr balast yn anghyfreithlon wrth iddynt ddadlwytho yn nherfynfeydd ein purfeydd ac mae hwn yn ffactor cyfrannol mawr. Pan gyfunir y gweithgaredd hwn â thymheredd dŵr cynyddol oherwydd gweithgareddau diwydiannol eraill, mae gennym y cynefin perffaith ar gyfer rhywogaeth na fyddai fel arall yn gallu goroesi yn nyfroedd Cymru.

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These kinds of compound errors are what are making the fight against invasive species all the more difficult. However, they also highlight the types of enforcement action that we need to employ if we are going to protect our native ecosystems and the industries that have grown to depend on them.

Another point of concern raised in our report is the potential impact of the further opening up of countryside access, as flagged up earlier in a contribution by Russell George. Those of us who live and work in the countryside are all too aware of the disquiet that exists about this so-far-undefined concept of further access, and I would ask the Minister to give some reassurance to us today of his ongoing work with the Minister with direct responsibility for these matters in this wider context. Leaving aside the obvious threats to public safety during harvest time, or the significant damage that could be done to crops and livestock by people rambling in this way with their dogs, we also have to acknowledge the threat that such legislation would pose in terms of the spread of disease and other invasive species carried by people's boots or on their clothing. One need only look back to the horrors of foot and mouth disease to see how inadvertently spread disease can bring devastation to the countryside. Clearly, there is a lot to be learnt about the best ways of preventing the human spread of INNS, and it is obvious that we should be educating people about how to behave before such access is granted, rather than dealing with the consequences afterwards.

Finally, the report highlights the vital role of collaborative working in combating invasive non-native species. The success of anglers, community groups and others in north Wales in ridding the Alyn of Himalayan balsam should be mentioned and celebrated in this context. Such examples highlight the fact that many groups are willing to play a role in this fight, and that, sometimes, they can be more effective than our statutory bodies in knowing what the best techniques on the ground are for these specific areas.

While these examples of good practice are very encouraging, however, they remain localised and somewhat sporadic. Given that this is a national issue, I would ask the Minister whether he would speak about any scope that he sees in either the rural development plan or, indeed, Glastir to address this as a matter of urgency.

Clearly, there is still a lot of work to be done to deal effectively with invasive non-native species across Wales, but I am, on balance, pleased with the way in which the report has been received by the Welsh Government. I look forward to further updates on progress in bearing down on this scourge, which, as we have heard from a number of contributions today, so blights many communities in Wales.

Y mathau hyn o gamgymeriadau cyfansawdd yw'r hyn sy'n gwneud y frwydr yn erbyn rhywogaethau goresgynnol yn fwy anodd. Fodd bynnag, maent hefyd yn tynnu sylw at y mathau o gamau gorfodi y mae angen inni eu cymryd er mwyn diogelu ein hecosystemau cynhenid a'r diwydiannau sydd bellach yn dibynnu arnynt.

Pryder arall a godwyd yn ein hadroddiad yw effaith bosibl agor mynediad i gefn gwlad yn fwy, fel y crybwyllwyd yn gynharach mewn cyfraniad gan Russell George. Mae'r rheini ohonom sy'n gweithio yng nghefn gwlad ond yn rhy ymwybodol o'r anesmwythyd sy'n bodoli ynghylch y cysyniad hwn o fynediad pellach nad oes diffiniad ar ei gyfer eto, a hoffwn ofyn i'r Gweinidog ein sicrhau heddiw o ran ei waith parhaus gyda'r Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol am y materion hyn yn y cyd-destun ehangach hwn. Gan adael y bygythiadau amlwg i ddiogelwch cyhoeddus yn ystod y cyfnod cynaeafu o'r neilltu, neu'r difrod sylweddol y gall pobl sy'n cerdded ar hyd y llwybrau hyn gyda'u cŵn ei wneud i gnydau a da byw, rhaid inni gydnabod hefyd y bygythiad y byddai deddfwriaeth o'r fath yn ei beri o ran lledaeniad y clefyd a rhywogaethau goresgynnol eraill a gaiff eu cario ar esgidiau pobl neu ar eu dillad. Rhaid inni ond cofio am erchyllterau clefyd clwy'r traed a'r genau i weld sut y gall lledaeniad clefyd yn anfwriadol ddifetha cefn gwlad. Yn amlwg, mae llawer i'w ddysgu am y ffyrdd gorau o atal pobl rhag lledaenu INNS, ac mae'n amlwg y dylem fod yn addysgu pobl am sut i ymddwyn cyn caniatáu mynediad o'r fath, yn hytrach na delio â'r canlyniadau wedyn.

Yn olaf, mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at rôl hanfodol cydweithio i fynd i'r afael â rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, dylid crybwyll a dathlu llwyddiant genweirwyr, grwpiau cymunedol ac eraill yn y gogledd wrth gael gwared ar Jac y neidiwr yn Alyn. Mae enghreifftiau o'r fath yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod llawer o grwpiau yn barod i chwarae rhan yn y frwydr hon, ac, weithiau, gallant fod yn fwy effeithiol na'n cyrrff statudol o ran gwybod beth yw'r technegau gorau ar lawr gwlad ar gyfer yr ardaloedd penodol hyn.

Er bod yr enghreifftiau hyn o arferion da yn galonogol iawn, fodd bynnag, maent yn parhau i fod yn lleol a braidd yn ysbeidiol. O ystyried bod hwn yn fater cenedlaethol, byddwn yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog a fyddai'n fodlon sôn am unrhyw bosibiliadau a wêl yn y cynllun datblygu gwledig neu, yn wir, yng nghynllun Glastir i fynd i'r afael â hyn fel mater o frys.

Yn amlwg, mae llawer o waith i'w wneud o hyd i ymdrin yn effeithiol â rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol ledled Cymru, ond ar y cyfan, rwy'n fodlon ar y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn yr adroddiad. Edrychaf ymlaen at gael diweddariadau pellach ar gynnydd wrth geisio cael gwared ar y pla hwn sydd, fel y clywsom heddiw mewn sawl cyfraniad, yn difetha llawer o gymunedau yng Nghymru.

15:44

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad Biography](#)

I call the Minister for Natural Resources and Food to speak on behalf of the Government, Alun Davies.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd i siarad ar ran y Llywodraeth, Alun Davies.

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15:45	<p>Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p><i>Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd / The Minister for Natural Resources and Food</i></p> <p>I would like to take this opportunity, if I may, not only to welcome the report of the Environment and Sustainability Committee, but also to welcome the new Chair of that committee to his role. In doing so, we also lament the loss of the former Chair.</p>	<p>Hoffwn gymryd y cyfle hwn, os caf, nid yn unig i groesawu adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd, ond hefyd i groesawu Cadeirydd newydd y pwyllgor hwnnw i'w rôl. Wrth wneud hynny, rydym hefyd yn mynegi pa mor siomedig ydym o gollir cyn-Gadeirydd.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
15:45	<p>Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>So do I. [Laughter.]</p>	<p>Fel y gwnaf i hefyd. [Chwerthin.]</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
15:45	<p>Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography</p> <p>I think that I should also say a word. I think Members on all sides of the Chamber will join me in congratulating Dafydd Elis-Thomas on the contribution he has made in this Assembly in chairing that committee and leading its work over the last few years. He has terrified me at times and frustrated me at others, but it is clear that the work that he has done in leading the committee has added greatly to the work of this place and the scrutiny of this Government, and I think people across this Chamber and across the country will thank him for that work.</p>	<p>Credaf y dylwn ddweud gair. Credaf y bydd Aelodau ar bob ochr o'r Siambr yn ymuno â mi i longyfarch Dafydd Elis-Thomas ar y cyfraniad y mae wedi'i wneud yn y Cynulliad hwn wrth gadeirio'r pwyllgor hwnnw ac arwain ei waith dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae wedi fy nychryn sawl gwaith ac wedi gwneud imi deimlo'n rhwystredig ar adegau eraill, ond mae'n amlwg bod y gwaith a wnaeth wrth arwain y pwyllgor wedi ychwanegu'n fawr at waith y lle hwn a gwaith craffu'r Llywodraeth hon, a chredaf y bydd pobl ar draws y Siambr a ledled y wlad yn diolch iddo am y gwaith hwnnw.</p>	<p>Senedd.tv Fideo Video</p>
	<p>Invasive non-native species are an increasing threat to our economy and our wildlife. There are species that we now take for granted across the British isles, from the horse chestnut to the Little owl, that are considered a part of our landscape and our countryside, and which we would not necessarily understand or accept as non-native species. However, the consequences of increasing global trade and climate change mean that the consequences of invasive non-native species are greater now than they have been in the past and will be greater in the future.</p>	<p>Mae rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol yn fgythiad cynyddol i'n heconomi a'n bywyd gwyllt. Ceir rhywogaethau yr ydym bellach yn eu cymryd yn ganiataol ledled Prydain, o gastan y meirch i'r dylluan fach, a ystyrir yn rhan o'n tirwedd a'n cefn gwlad, ac na fyddem o reidrwydd yn eu deall nac yn eu derbyn fel rhywogaethau estron. Fodd bynnag, mae canlyniadau masnach fyd-eang gynyddol a newid yn yr hinsawdd yn golygu bod canlyniadau rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol yn fwy bellach nag y buont yn y gorffennol ac y byddant yn fwy yn y dyfodol.</p>	
	<p>Members across the Chamber have listed and argued the case as to the damage that is done to agriculture, forestry, infrastructure and the environment, as well as the impact on the wider economy and human health, of non-native species. I accept those arguments and the Government accepts those arguments. We understand that approximately 10 new invasive species become established in Europe each year. There is a rising trend for invertebrate and marine fish introductions in exactly the way that was described by Bill Powell.</p>	<p>Mae Aelodau ar draws y Siambr wedi rhestru a dadlau'r achos o ran y difrod y mae rhywogaethau estron yn ei wneud i amaethyddiaeth, coedwigaeth, seilwaith a'r amgylchedd, yn ogystal â'r effaith ar yr economi ehangach ac iechyd dynol. Derbyniat y dadleuon hynny ac mae'r Llywodraeth yn derbyn y dadleuon hynny. Deallwn fod tua 10 rhywogaeth oresgynnol newydd yn ymsefydlu yn Ewrop bob blwyddyn. Mae nifer gynyddol o rywogaethau di-asgwrn cefn a physgod y môr yn cael eu cyflwyno yn yr un modd yn union fel y disgrifiwyd gan Bill Powell.</p>	
	<p>As a consequence, many invasive non-native species are already established in Wales. Members have listed some of those. I say to Mike Hedges, who spoke almost passionately, in fact, about some of the difficulties being caused not only to the people, but to the railways, of Swansea by Japanese knotweed, that—I think the committee has made reference to this in its report—the Welsh Government is part-funding a two-year trial at Swansea University to examine the chemical control of Japanese knotweed. These are the largest field trials of their kind ever undertaken in Europe and will, we hope, provide valuable information that will aid the management of this weed. I hope that Mike will take the opportunity to call in to Swansea University to see that work at first hand.</p>	<p>O ganlyniad, mae llawer o rywogaethau estron goresgynnol eisoes wedi sefydlu yng Nghymru. Mae Aelodau wedi rhestru rhai o'r rheini. Dywedaf wrth Mike Hedges, a siaradodd bron yn angerddol, mewn gwirionedd, am rai o'r anawsterau y mae clymog Japan yn eu hachosi nid yn unig i bobl, ond i reilffyrdd, Abertawe y mae Llywodraeth Cymru—credaf i'r pwyllgor gyfeirio at hyn yn ei adroddiad—yn ariannu'n rhannol dreial dwy flynedd ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe i archwilio'r rheolaeth gemegol ar glymog Japan. Dyma'r treialon maes mwyaf o'u bath erioed yn Ewrop a byddant, gobeithio, yn rhoi gwybodaeth werthfawr a fydd yn helpu i reoli'r chwynnyn hwn. Gobeithio y bydd Mike yn manteisio ar y cyfle i ymweld â Phrifysgol Abertawe i weld y gwaith hwnnw yn uniongyrchol</p>	

I am aware also of the issue around the grey squirrel and the red squirrel in Wales mentioned by Russell George. He is aware of the work that is being done by this Government, leading a partnership with other wildlife groups. That has also been referred to by the Member for Anglesey on different occasions. We are controlling grey squirrels in different parts of Wales—in Clocaenog in north Wales, in the Tywi/Irfon/Crychan forest complex in central Wales, and also on the island of Anglesey. We are doing that in order to protect the future of the native red squirrel in those places. So, we are seeking to manage the impact of invasive non-native species, while also trying to ensure that we do protect our wildlife and countryside from further invasive non-native species.

The committee report was very useful to us in terms of developing and pursuing our policy approach to this. I am grateful to the committee for the work and the way in which it conducted that work. Perhaps one area where we need further work is the role of NRW. In recommendation 1, the committee recommends that the Welsh Government designate Natural Resources Wales as a lead organisation for the co-ordination of data collection and action. We accept that; we accept that Natural Resources Wales is best placed to lead on the co-ordination of these matters and that this would be an enhanced role for NRW. We have already started discussions with it as to how that work may be taken forward. However, Bill Powell, in his contribution, is absolutely right: if we give NRW additional responsibilities and additional areas of work, then we need to give it an additional budget, and the committee, in its examinations of me during the budget rounds, understood the difficulties we have with existing budgets. So, while I accept the recommendation in principle and that NRW is the organisation best placed to take this matter forward, I am examining how we do that.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 15:50.

Alun Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I believe that, if we asked NRW to do this, it would also need additional powers to enable it to deliver the additional functions effectively, and we are exploring how that will be done with NRW at the moment. I will come back to the committee at an appropriate time, when we are able to that, to give the committee an update on how that work is progressing.

I hope that I have answered many of the questions that were raised by Members in the debate this afternoon. I am very grateful to the committee for the way in which it conducted the inquiry.

Rwyf hefyd yn ymwybodol o broblem y wiwer llwyd a'r wiwer goch yng Nghymru y soniodd Russell George amdani. Mae'n ymwybodol o'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan y Llywodraeth hon, wrth arwain partneriaeth â grwpiau bywyd gwylt eraill. Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod dros Ynys Môn at hynny hefyd ar achlysuron gwahanol. Rydym yn rheoli wiwerod llwyd mewn rhannau gwahanol o Gymru—yng Nghlocaenog yn y gogledd, yng ngrŵp coedwigoedd Tywi/Irfon/Crychan yn y canolbarth, a hefyd ar Ynys Môn. Rydym yn gwneud hynny er mwyn diogelu dyfodol y wiwer goch gynhenid yn y mannau hynny. Felly, rydym yn ceisio rheoli effaith rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol, tra'n ceisio sicrhau hefyd ein bod yn diogelu ein bywyd gwylt a'n cefn gwlad rhag rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol eraill.

Roedd adroddiad y pwyllgor yn ddefnyddiol iawn inni o ran datblygu a mynd ar drywydd ein dull o ymdrin â'r polisi hwn. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r pwyllgor am y gwaith a'r ffordd y gwnaeth gynnal y gwaith hwnnw. Efallai mai un maes lle mae angen gwneud gwaith pellach yw rôl Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Yn argymhelliad 1, mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn pennu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru fel sefydliad arweiniol ar gyfer cyd-gysylltu'r gwaith o gasglu data a gweithredu. Derbyniwn hynny; derbyniwn mai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i arwain y gwaith o gyd-gysylltu'r materion hyn ac y byddai hyn yn rôl uwch i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Rydym eisoes wedi dechrau cynnal trafodaethau ag ef ynghylch sut y gellid datblygu'r gwaith hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae Bill Powell, yn ei gyfraniad yn hollol iawn: os rhoddwn gyfrifoldebau ychwanegol a meysydd gwaith ychwanegol i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, yna mae angen inni roi cyllideb ychwanegol, a gwnaeth y pwyllgor, wrth archwilio fy ngwaith yn ystod y cylchoedd cynllunio cyllidebau, ddeall yr anawsterau a gawn gyda'r cyllidebau presennol. Felly, er fy mod yn derbyn yr argymhelliad mewn egwyddor ac mai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yw'r sefydliad gorau i fwrw ymlaen â'r mater hwn, rwy'n ystyried sut rydym yn gwneud hynny.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 15:50.

Credaf, pe byddem yn gofyn i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wneud hyn, y byddai angen pwerau ychwanegol arno hefyd i'w alluogi i gyflawni'r swyddogaethau ychwanegol yn effeithiol, ac rydym yn ystyried sut y caiff hynny ei wneud gyda Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar hyn o bryd. Dof yn ôl i'r pwyllgor ar adeg briodol, pan fyddwn yn gallu gwneud hynny, er mwyn rhoi'r newyddion diweddaraf i'r pwyllgor ar sut y mae'r gwaith hwnnw yn mynd rhagddo.

Rwy'n gobeithio fy mod wedi ateb llawer o'r cwestiynau a godwyd gan Aelodau yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r pwyllgor am y ffordd y cynhaliodd yr ymchwiliad.

- 15:51 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I am very grateful to him for the generous things that he said earlier, but may I ask whether he has discussed this, as Minister, with his UK colleagues, especially in relation to the progress of European Union legislation? Also, is there a role here for the Joint Nature Conservation Committee to work alongside Natural Resources Wales, because I am so delighted that NRW is there, in the way that Countryside Council for Wales was, following the original structure?
- Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn iddo am y pethau hael a ddywedodd yn gynharach, ond a gaf i ofyn a yw wedi trafod hyn, fel y Gweinidog, gyda'i gyd-Weinidogion yn y DU, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â chynnydd deddfwriaeth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd? Hefyd, a oes rôl yma i'r Cyd-bwyllgor Cadwraeth Natur i weithio ochr yn ochr â Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, oherwydd rwyf mor falch bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yno, yn yr un modd ag yr oedd Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, yn dilyn y strwythur gwreiddiol?
- 15:51 **Alun Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I certainly think that there is a role for the nature conservation committee to co-ordinate this work between the different countries and administrations of the United Kingdom, and that might well be a function that we can pursue with it in the future. So, I will do that.
- Yn sicr, credaf fod rôl i'r pwyllgor cadwraeth natur gydgysylltu'r gwaith hwn rhwng gwledydd a gweinyddiaethau gwahanol y Deyrnas Unedig, a gallai hynny fod yn swyddogaeth y gallwn fwrw ati i'w chyflawni yn y dyfodol. Felly, gwnaf hynny.
- We have discussed, as UK Ministers, many of these matters. We have discussed biosecurity across the United Kingdom in terms of tree diseases as well. There is a whole range of issues that we are currently in discussions about, not only in terms of animal diseases, but plant diseases and invasive non-native species. We need, I think, to look at a much wider biosecurity strategy for the United Kingdom and for the British isles.
- Rydym wedi trafod llawer o'r materion hyn, fel Gweinidogion y DU. Rydym wedi trafod bioddiogelwch ledled y Deyrnas Unedig o ran clefydau coed hefyd. Rydym yn trafod pob math o bethau ar hyn o bryd, nid yn unig o ran clefydau anifeiliaid, ond o ran clefydau planhigion a rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol. Mae angen inni, fe gredaf, edrych ar strategaeth bioddiogelwch ehangach o lawer ar gyfer y Deyrnas Unedig a Phrydain.
- Members will also be aware that this matter has been discussed quite recently in the Parliament in Brussels, and this matter will return to the Council of Ministers at some point over the coming months. I have already debated these matters with UK Ministers and Ministers in other UK administrations, and we will be debating these matters again when those matters return to the Council of Ministers.
- Bydd yr Aelodau hefyd yn ymwybodol bod y mater hwn wedi cael ei drafod yn ddiweddar yn y Senedd ym Mrwsel, a bydd y mater hwn yn dychwelyd i Gyngor y Gweinidogion ar ryw adeg yn ystod y misoedd nesaf. Rwyf eisoes wedi trafod y materion hyn gyda Gweinidogion y DU a Gweinidogion yng ngweinyddiaethau eraill y DU, a byddwn yn trafod y materion hyn eto pan fyddant yn dychwelyd i Gyngor y Gweinidogion.
- In closing my comments, I hope that I have answered many of the comments and questions from Members in the debate today. I also hope that we will be able to continue to work with the committee to take forward the way in which we deal with invasive non-native species. I am grateful to the committee for its work, and I look forward to continuing the debate at another time.
- Wrth ddod â'm sylwadau i ben, rwy'n gobeithio fy mod wedi ateb llawer o'r sylwadau a'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd gan Aelodau yn y ddadl heddiw. Rwyf hefyd yn gobeithio y byddwn yn gallu parhau i weithio gyda'r pwyllgor i ddatblygu'r ffordd rydym yn delio â rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r pwyllgor am ei waith, ac edrychaf ymlaen at barhau â'r ddadl rywbryd eto.
- 15:53 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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- I call the Chair of the Environment and Sustainability Committee to reply.
- Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd i ymateb.
- 15:53 **Alun Ffred Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
[Fideo](#) [Video](#)
- Thank you to all who have contributed to the debate this afternoon. I will just make a few comments.
- Diolch yn fawr i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Hoffwn wneud rai sylwadau.
- Mike Hedges began with a peroration of hate against Japanese knotweed. He seems to have an abnormal amount of knowledge about this particular plant, but he is right that it is a perfect example of an invasive species that has resulted in unsightly growth, damage and huge expense. I learned a new name, 'Sally rhubarb'. Is that the term in Swansea? It is. In Welsh, it is 'Canclwm'; well, that is one of the names for it.
- Dechreuodd Mike Hedges gyda pherorasiwn o gasineb yn erbyn clymog Japan. Mae'n rhyfedd faint o wybodaeth sydd ganddo am y planhigyn penodol hwn, ond mae'n iawn ei fod yn enghraifft berffaith o rywogaeth oresgynnol sydd wedi arwain at dyfiant hyll, difrod a chost enfawr. Dysgais enw newydd, 'Sally rhubarb'. Ai dyna'r term yn Abertawe? Ie. Yn Gymraeg, 'Canclwm' ydyw; wel, dyna un o'r enwau amdano.

Russell George supported Mike Hedges's view of the destruction and cost resulting from Japanese knotweed and the need to tackle it and the need for protection. He referred to the red squirrel, and I think that this is a success story, is it not? I know of the situation in Anglesey, where it has repopulated the island and is breeding successfully, and there is talk now of extending that area into my constituency, over the river.

William Powell highlighted the consequences of inaction for the marine ecology, and, again, he is right that we have to be very careful with our seas as well as our land.

Roedd Dafydd Elis Thomas yn cyfeirio at reoliadau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ac at yr angen i greu fframwaith rhyngwladol ond i weithredu'n lleol. Yn sicr, roedd yn llygad ei le wrth ddweud os nad oes gennych barhad yn y rhaglenni hyn mae'n arwain at wastraff egni ac arian sylweddol, yn ogystal â gweithredu cwbl aneffeithiol. Felly, mae'r gyllideb yn hanfodol, ac nid yn unig ar lefel genedlaethol. Dyna pam yr oedd ei gwestiynau ynglŷn â chydweithio ar lefel Brydeinig mor eithriadol o bwysig, hefyd. Mae'r ffigurau'n ddychrynlyd. Roedd y ffigurau roedd yn eu dyfynnu am gost ceisio gweithredu'r rhaglenni ar hyd Ewrop yn dychryn, ond wedyn mae'r gost o wneud dim byd hefyd yn ddychrynlyd. Ategef sylwadau a hefyd ddiolchiadau Dafydd Elis-Thomas i'r staff a fu ynghlwm â'r ymchwiliad.

Croesawaf ymateb y Gweinidog. Mae'n amlwg bod cryn dipyn o dir cyffredin yma, ac rwy'n falch iawn o glywed y bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn arwain y gweithredu hwn, er fy mod yn credu hefyd bod rôl bwysig iawn i gyrrff gwirfoddol yn y gwaith hwn o gasglu gwybodaeth ac o weithredu. Rydym wedi gweld hynny'n digwydd yn y cydweithrediad sydd wedi bod rhwng y parciau cenedlaethol a chyrrff lleol.

Deuparth gwaith yw ei ddechrau, ond rydym yn edrych ymlaen at gael diweddariadau cyson gan y Gweinidog ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd a fydd, gobeithio, yn arwain at gryn wellhad yn y sefyllfa.

Ategodd Russell George farn Mike Hedges am y difrod a'r gost o ganlyniad i glymog Japan a'r angen i fynd i'r afael ag ef a'r angen am ddiogelwch. Cyfeiriodd at y wiwer goch, a chredaf fod honno'n stori lwyddiant, onid yw? Gwn am y sefyllfa yn Ynys Môn, lle mae wedi ailboblogi'r ynys ac yn bridio'n llwyddiannus, a bellach mae sôn am ymestyn yr ardal honno i'm hetholaeth i, ar draws yr afon.

Tynnodd William Powell sylw at ganlyniadau peidio â gweithredu o ran yr ecoleg forol, ac, unwaith eto, mae'n iawn bod yn rhaid inni fod yn ofalus iawn gyda'n moroedd yn ogystal â'n tir.

Dafydd Elis-Thomas made reference to European regulations and the need to create an international framework but to take action at a local level. Certainly, he was spot on in saying that unless you have continuity in these programmes then it leads to a waste of energy and money, and it is completely ineffective in the long term. Therefore, budgets are exceptionally important, and not only at a national level. That is why his questions on collaboration at a UK level are so extremely important as well. The figures are quite frightening. The figures that he cited in terms of the cost of implementing these programmes across Europe were staggering, but then the costs of inaction are also horrific. I endorse Dafydd Elis-Thomas's comments and also his thanks to the staff who were involved in the inquiry,

I welcome the Minister's response. It is clear that there is a good deal of common ground here, and I was very pleased to hear that NRW will lead the action in this area, although I also believe that there is a very important role for voluntary organisations in this work of gathering data and taking action. We have seen that happening in the collaboration between the national parks and local bodies.

The hardest task is to get things moving, but we are looking forward to hearing regular updates from the Minister on what is happening, which will, hopefully, lead to a great improvement in the situation.

15:56

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Diolch yn fawr. The proposal is to note the Environment and Sustainability Committee's report. Does any Member object? There is no objection. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Cyflawni Dangosyddion y Rhaglen Lywodraethu

Detolwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw Elin Jones, a gwelliant 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Diolch yn fawr. Y cynnig yw y dylid nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nic oes. Derbynnir y cynnig felly yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Motion agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Welsh Conservatives Debate: Delivery of Programme for Government Indicators

The following amendments have been selected: amendment 1 in the name of Elin Jones, and amendment 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

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15:56

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call Nick Ramsay to move the motion.

Galwaf ar Nick Ramsay i gynnal y cynnig.

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Cynnig NDM5484 Paul Davies

Motion NDM5484 Paul Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi dangosyddion y Rhaglen Lywodraethu;

1. Notes the Programme for Government indicators;

2. Yn galw ar y Prif Weinidog i egluro'r rôl y mae Uned Gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog yn ei chwarae o ran cyflawni'r dangosyddion hyn;

2. Calls on the First Minister to clarify the role the First Minister's Delivery Unit plays in delivering these indicators;

3. Yn gresynu at fethiant ymddangosiadol yr Uned Gyflawni i gyflawni amcanion polisi Llywodraeth Cymru yn well yn achos cyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

3. Regrets the Delivery Unit's apparent failure to improve the delivery of Welsh Government policy objectives for public service delivery in Wales.

15:57

Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I move the motion.

Cynigiau y cynnig.

Much as I think the public will be more interested in following the ongoing battle between the red and grey squirrel that was the subject of the previous debate, within this Chamber there is the ongoing discussion about the mysterious and elusive Welsh Government delivery unit. We have just heard from Dafydd Elis-Thomas, who is obviously one of the founders of the modern devolution that we have in Wales. I am sure that you would agree with me, Dafydd Elis-Thomas that, in the history of Welsh devolution, there are fewer things that are more mysterious than the creation that is the delivery unit. We want to bring some focus and a little bit of light to the dark corners of the Welsh Government and to this subject today.

Er fy mod yn credu y bydd gan y cyhoedd fwy o ddiddordeb yn y frwydr sy'n mynd rhagddi rhwng y wiwer goch a'r wiwer lwyd a fu'n destun y ddadl flaenorol, yn y Siambr hon mae trafodaeth yn mynd rhagddi am uned gyflawni ddirgel ac annelwig Llywodraeth Cymru. Rydym newydd glywed gan Dafydd Elis-Thomas, sydd yn amlwg yn un o sylfaenwyr y setliad datganoli modern sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Byddech yn cytuno â mi, Dafydd Elis-Thomas, mae'n siŵr gennyf nad oes fawr ddim byd mwy dirgel yn hanes datganoli yng Nghymru na'r uned gyflawni hon. Rydym yn awyddus i ddod â rhywfaint o ffocws a thafllu ychydig o oleuni ar gorneli tywyll Llywodraeth Cymru a'r pwnc hwn heddiw.

15:57

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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The expression 'secret squirrel' comes to mind. [Laughter.]

Mae'r ymadrodd 'y wiwer gudd' yn dod i'r meddwl. [Chwerthin.]

15:57

Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I would not disagree.

Nid anghytunaf.

All attempts by the Welsh Conservatives and other parties to obtain substantive information—through questions, debates, statements, requests to the Minister for business, freedom of information requests and media approaches—on the Government's delivery unit have come up against a brick wall. To be fair to the Welsh Government—and, as you know, I am a fair person—I imagine that, as with most things, First Minister, the original premise behind your delivery unit was a good one. Let us face it, we all of us want the Government to deliver, and I am sure that the public would like that, too. That is, after all, what government is supposed to be about.

Ofer fu pob ymdrech gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig a phleidiau eraill i gael gwybodaeth o sylwedd—drwy gwestiynau, dadleuon, datganiadau, ceisiadau i'r Gweinidog busnes, ceisiadau rhyddid gwybodaeth a chwestiynau gan y cyfryngau—am uned gyflawni'r Llywodraeth. A bod yn deg â Llywodraeth Cymru—ac fel y gwyddoch, rwy'n berson teg—credaf, fel gyda'r rhan fwyaf o bethau, Brif Weinidog, fod yr egwyddor wreiddiol a fu'n sail i'ch uned gyflawni yn un dda. Gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir, mae pob un ohonom am i'r Llywodraeth gyflawni, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddai'r cyhoedd yn dymuno hynny, hefyd. Wedi'r cyfan, dyna nod llywodraeth.

The delivery unit, to its credit, has actually done something—credit where credit is due. As of June 2012, it had produced 23 reports, with the average report costing around £13,400. By the end of this Assembly term, the cost of the unit is estimated to be around £2 million. However, that might be an old figure, so if it higher than that, please let me know, First Minister, and I will correct it.

We have brought forward a number of debates in the Chamber on the operation of the delivery unit. My colleague, Antoinette Sandbach, famously, in a memorable Assembly moment, flourished a whole wad of documents obtained under various FOI requests containing line after line of blacked out, redacted text. In fact, in 20 documents released under FOI, containing over 160 pages, only 265 full sentences remained. That is 13 sentences per document and a whopping two sentences per page. We still have not had adequate justification for the scale of this redaction. Antoinette Sandbach, who has been very busy in this regard over the last year, also asked the First Minister during questions to the First Minister on 1 October to explain any—[Interruption.] That is a very ungracious comment from the Minister from a sitting position. She asked the First Minister to explain any targets the delivery unit has for the health service, given the problems of ambulance response times, accident and emergency waiting targets, which have not been met since 2009, and meeting cancer treatment targets. The response was that there no targets that differ from the targets in the NHS or the other aspects of Government, which conveniently means that there is very little tangible information to measure the unit by, certainly not the performance of individual departments that have consistently missed their targets over a number of years.

Mae'r uned gyflawni, er clod iddi, wedi gwneud rhywbeth mewn gwirionedd—rhaid rhoi clod lle mae'n ddyledus. Hyd at fis Mehefin 2012, roedd wedi cynhyrchu 23 o adroddiadau, gyda'r adroddiad cyfartalog yn costio tua £13,400. Erbyn diwedd y tymor Cynulliad hwn, amcangyfrifir y bydd yr uned wedi costio tua £2 filiwn. Fodd bynnag, efallai mai hen ffigur yw hwnnw, felly os yw'n uwch na hynny, a wnewch roi gwybod imi, Brif Weinidog, a byddaf yn ei gywiro.

Rydym wedi cyflwyno nifer o ddadleuon yn y Siambr ar weithrediad yr uned gyflawni. Gwnaeth fy nghyd-Aelod, Antoinette Sandbach, ar yr achlysur enwog hwnnw, mewn eiliad cofiadwy i'r Cynulliad, chwifio pentwr cyfan o ddogfennau a gafwyd o dan wahanol geisiadau Rhyddid Gwybodaeth a oedd cynnwys linell ar ôl llinell o destun wedi'i guddio, wedi'i ail-olygu. Yn wir, mewn 20 o ddogfennau a ryddhawyd o dan y Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth, a oedd yn cynnwys dros 160 o dudalennau, dim ond 265 o frawddegau llawn oedd ar ôl. Hynny yw 13 o frawddegau fesul dogfen a'r cyfanswm anhygoel o ddwy frawddeg y dudalen. Rydym yn dal i aros i gael cyfiawnhad digonol dros raddfa ail-olygu o'r fath. Gofynnodd Antoinette Sandbach hefyd, sydd wedi bod yn brysur iawn yn y cyswllt hwn dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, hefyd i'r Prif Weinidog yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog ar 1 Hydref i esbonio unrhyw—[Torri ar draws.] Nid oedd hwnnw'n sylw hynaws iawn o gwbl gan y Gweinidog ac yntau ar ei eistedd. Gofynnodd i'r Prif Weinidog egluro unrhyw dargedau sydd gan yr uned gyflawni ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd, o ystyried problemau amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys, targedau damweiniau ac achosion brys, nad ydynt wedi eu cyflawni ers 2009, a chyflawni targedau trin canser. Yr ymateb oedd nad oes targedau sy'n wahanol i'r targedau yn y GIG nac agweddau eraill ar y Llywodraeth, sy'n golygu, yn gyfleus, mai ychydig iawn o wybodaeth bendant sydd i fesur yr uned, yn sicr nid perfformiad adrannau unigol sydd wedi methu'n gyson â chyflawni eu targedau dros nifer o flynyddoedd.

The First Minister said an interesting thing during our debate on this issue in December 2012. He said that the delivery unit is there to ensure that any snags or problems are dealt with early on in the delivery process, and that Ministers are responsible for delivery. He said that the delivery unit is there to ensure that this happens. It is not exactly groundbreaking stuff; one would hope that Ministers are there to deliver, and one would hope that the First Minister is there to keep an eye to ensure that delivery happens. However, maybe we have stumbled upon the real reason for this unit; maybe the First Minister does not really trust all of his Ministers to deliver without this unit breathing down their necks. I suppose that if the delivery unit is charged with this monitoring role, that begs the question—[Interruption.] I did not point at any particular Ministers; I just left it for the First Minister to consider. I suppose that if the delivery unit is charged with this monitoring role, that begs the question of who ensures that the delivery unit is delivering? Who ensures that whoever is ensuring that the delivery unit is delivering is delivering? In fact, you end up going around in ever decreasing circles, when all we need, First Minister, is a little bit of clarity on what this unit is actually doing, or what it is supposed to do, and where it is—some information would be very helpful. Perhaps then our suspicions would be put at rest because we would know that that unit was really worth the money that is being spent on it.

We hear about a programme for government delivery group, a group which seems to be charged with improving the work of the delivery unit, and the First Minister has mentioned 'heavy lifting' on delivery, to coin a phrase used in a Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister letter from earlier this year. Never has there been a more pressing case for greater transparency. So, we need to have some answers to a range of questions.

I have mentioned the evidence that the Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister took. In written evidence to the committee on 27 February 2013, the First Minister said:

'I believe that it will not be possible to determine what impact the Delivery Unit has had on the organisation until the end of this Assembly term'.

That is pretty convenient, is it not? Until the end of this Assembly term—we have to wait five years from the start of the Assembly term, from the set-up of the delivery unit. Guess what? There is an election at that time as well, so attention will probably be elsewhere, but I am sure that that was not the Welsh Government or the First Minister's intention. I am sure that you will clarify that later, as he will no doubt clarify so much. So, effectively, it is a case of: 'Give us five years free rein and then we might get back to you'. It is simply not good enough. Its performance needs to be scrutinised now, like other departments, and it needs to be measured against the targets that have been set.

Dyweddod y Prif Weinidog beth diddorol yn ystod ein dadl ar y mater hwn ym mis Rhagfyr 2012. Dywedodd mai nod yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau yr ymdrinnir ag unrhyw rwystrau neu broblemau yn gynnar yn y broses gyflawni, ac mai Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am gyflawni. Dywedodd mai nod yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd. Nid arloesi mawr felly sydd dan sylw; byddai rhywun yn gobeithio mai gwaith Gweinidogion yw cyflawni, a byddai rhywun yn gobeithio mai gwaith y Prif Weinidog yw cadw llygad arnynt er mwyn sicrhau bod pethau'n cael eu cyflawni. Fodd bynnag, efallai ein bod wedi dod o hyd i'r rheswm gwirioneddol dros yr uned hon; efallai nad yw'r Prif Weinidog wir yn ymddiried yn ei holl Weinidogion i gyflawni heb fod yr uned hon yn pwysu arnynt. Mae'n debyg os yw'r uned gyflawni yn gyfrifol am y rôl fonitro hon, fod hynny'n yn codi'r cwestiwn—[Torri ar draws.] Ni phwyntiais at unrhyw Weinidogion penodol; dim ond codi'r mater i'r Prif Weinidog ei ystyried a wneuthum. Mae'n debyg os yw'r uned gyflawni yn gyfrifol am y rôl fonitro hon, fod cwestiwn yn codi ynghylch pwy sy'n sicrhau fod yr uned gyflawni yn cyflawni? Pwy sy'n sicrhau bod pwy bynnag sy'n sicrhau bod yr uned gyflawni yn cyflawni yn cyflawni? Yn wir, byddwch yn troi mewn cylchoedd cynyddol lai, ond y cyfan sydd ei angen arnom, Brif Weinidog, yw ychydig o eglurder ynglŷn â'r hyn y mae'r uned hon yn ei wneud mewn gwirionedd, neu'r hyn y dylai ei wneud, a ble y mae—byddai rhywfaint o wybodaeth yn ddefnyddiol iawn. Efallai y byddwn yn cael tawelwch meddwl wedyn oherwydd byddem yn gwybod bod yr uned yn wir yn werth yr arian sy'n cael ei wario arni.

Rydym yn clywed am grŵp cyflawni'r rhaglen lywodraethu, grŵp yr ymddengys ei fod yn gyfrifol am wella gwaith yr uned gyflawni, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi crybwyll 'gwaith caib a rhaw' o ran cyflawni, os caf ddyfynnu ymadrodd a ddefnyddiwyd mewn llythyr gan y Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog yn gynharach eleni. Ni fu mw o achos erioed dros fwy o dryloywder. Felly, mae angen inni gael rhai atebion i nifer o gwestiynau.

Soniais am y dystiolaeth a gymerwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog. Mewn tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig i'r pwyllgor ar 27 Chwefror, 2013, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog:

Ni chredaf y bydd modd cadarnhau pa effaith y mae'r Uned Gyflawni wedi ei chael ar y sefydliad tan ddiwedd y tymor Cynulliad hwn.

Onid yw hynny'n gyfleus? Tan ddiwedd y tymor Cynulliad hwn—rhaid inni aros bum mlynedd o ddechrau tymor y Cynulliad, o sefydlu'r uned gyflawni. A gredwch chi fyth? Bydd etholiad bryd hynny hefyd, felly bydd sylw ar bethau eraill fwy na thebyg, ond rwy siŵr nad felly oedd bwriad Llywodraeth Cymru na'r Prif Weinidog. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cadarnhau hynny yn nes ymlaen, fel y bydd yn ddiau yn cadarnhau cymaint. Felly, i bob pwrpas, yr hyn a ddywedir yw: 'Rhowch rwydd hynt inni am bum mlynedd ac yna efallai y cysylltwn â chi'. Nid yw'n ddigon da. Mae angen craffu ar ei pherfformiad yn awr, fel adrannau eraill, ac mae angen iddi gael ei mesur yn erbyn y targedau a osodwyd.

So, what does the future hold? If you look at some of the evidence, you will see that it seems that there will be more delivery units. How many are there going to be? I believe that the First Minister has referred to an NHS delivery unit. Is this a unit in its own right or is it part of the overall unit? I am not really sure. How big is the overall unit? Does anyone know? No. The First Minister should take our concerns on board and try something different. Last year, my colleague Paul Davies called for the delivery unit to be truly independent of Government to allow it to speak with openness about the delivery of Welsh Government policy. Openness, transparency, sustainability—all core to what this Assembly is here to be about. It works for the Office for Budget Responsibility in Westminster; what are we afraid of here? However, with the track record of the Welsh Government of centralising more and more power back into its control, this seems to be the way forward. We have heard about the proposed merger of the regional tourism partnerships into the Wales tourist board, or bringing that into the Welsh Government. So, there is a clear pattern here.

According to the Welsh Government, there were 339 indicators at the last count across the range of Government functions; indicators, not targets. As I said, First Minister, it is time for some real clarity on this part of Government. You have said more than once that you are more than happy to be scrutinised on the work of the delivery unit. The problem for the opposition parties is that you do not give the impression that you want to talk about it when we ask questions or try to get information about this. As long as you do not agree on the need for more information and scrutiny, it will only fuel the air of mystery, which you may well laugh at and dismiss, but which unfortunately grows every day that passes without answers on this rather elusive—and increasingly elusive—area of Welsh Government policy.

Felly, beth sydd gan y dyfodol i'w gynnig? Os edrychych ar rywfaint o'r dystiolaeth, fe welwch ei bod yn ymddangos y bydd mwy o unedau cyflawni. Faint ohonynt fydd? Credaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi cyfeirio at uned gyflawni i'r GIG. Ai uned yn ei rhinwedd ei hun ydyw neu a yw'n rhan o'r uned gyffredinol? Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr. Pa mor fawr yw'r uned gyffredinol? A oes rhywun yn gwybod? Nac oes. Dylai'r Prif Weinidog gymryd ein pryderon o ddifrif a rhoi cynnig ar rywbeth gwahanol. Y llynedd, galwodd fy nghyd-Aelod Paul Davies am i'r uned gyflawni fod yn wirioneddol annibynnol ar y Llywodraeth i'w alluogi siarad yn agored am y broses o gyflawni polisi Llywodraeth Cymru. Bod yn agored, yn dryloyw, yn gynaliadwy—mae'r rhain i gyd yn greiddiol i nod y Cynulliad hwn. Mae'n gweithio yn achos y Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol yn San Steffan; beth sydd i'w ofni yma? Fodd bynnag, gyda hanes Llywodraeth Cymru o ganoli mwy a mwy o bŵer yn ôl o dan ei rheolaeth, dyna'r ffordd ymlaen i bob golwg. Rydym wedi clywed am y cynnig i uno partneriaethau twristiaeth rhanbarthol â bwrdd croeso Cymru, neu ddod â hynny o dan adain Llywodraeth Cymru. Felly, ceir patrwm clir yn hyn o beth.

Yn ôl Llywodraeth Cymru, cafwyd 339 o ddangosyddion ar y cyfrif diwethaf ar draws holl swyddogaethau'r Llywodraeth; dangosyddion, nid targedau. Fel y dywedais, Brif Weinidog, mae'n bryd inni gael eglurder gwirioneddol ar y rhan hon o'r Llywodraeth. Rydych wedi dweud fwy nag unwaith eich bod yn fwy na pharod i gael eich holi am waith yr uned gyflawni. Y broblem i'r gwrthbleidiau yw nad ydych yn rhoi'r argraff eich bod am sôn am y peth pan fyddwn yn gofyn cwestiynau neu'n ceisio cael gwybodaeth am hyn. Cyhyd ag y byddwch yn mynnu nad oes angen mwy o wybodaeth a chraffu, bydd hynny ond yn dwysáu'r dirgelwch, y mae'n iawn ichi chwerthin am y peth a'i anwybyddu, ond sydd, yn anffodus, yn dwysáu bob dydd sy'n mynd heibio heb atebion ar y maes polisi hwn sydd braidd yn annelwig—a chynyddol annelwig—o ran Llywodraeth Cymru.

16:05

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I have selected the two amendments to the motion. I call Rhodri Glyn Thomas to move amendment 1, tabled in the name of Elin Jones.

Rwyf wedi dethol y ddau welliant i'r cynnig. Galwaf ar Rhodri Glyn Thomas i gynnig gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Elin Jones.

Gwelliant 1—Elin Jones

Amendment 1—Elin Jones

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Yn nodi canfyddiadau adroddiad y Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu a Darparu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o ran dangosyddion y Rhaglen Lywodraethu;

Notes the findings of the report of the Commission on Public Service Governance and Delivery with regards to the Programme for Government indicators;

16:05

Rhodri Glyn Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Cynigiau welliant 1.

I move amendment 1.

Mae'r drafodaeth hon ynglŷn â dangosyddion rhaglen lywodraethu Llywodraeth Cymru a'r uned gyflawni wedi bod yn drafodaeth sydd wedi mynd rhagddi bellach ers rhai blynyddoedd, ac mae'r dirgelwch yn parhau ynglŷn ag union rôl yr uned gyflawni. Rwy'n credu, Brif Weinidog, eich bod chi'n gyfrifol—nid yn rhannol gyfrifol, ond yn gwbl gyfrifol, mewn gwirionedd—am y cwestiynu sydd wedi bod am yr uned gyflawni, oherwydd eich bod chi wedi cyhoeddi bodolaeth yr uned gyflawni ac wedi awgrymu, wrth wneud hynny, bod yr uned gyflawni rywsut yn mynd i weddnewid y ffordd yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflawni. Roedd yna ddisgwyliadau mawr, wrth reswm, yn dilyn hynny. Yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd, wrth gwrs, yw nad oes fawr ddim wedi deillio, mewn gwirionedd, o'r uned gyflawni hon.

O ran y modd y gallwn ni fesur llwyddiant neu fethiant Llywodraeth Cymru, mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar y dangosyddion sydd ar gael. Mae rhyw gymaint o ddirgelwch yn y fan hon hefyd, oherwydd fe glywais i Nick Ramsay yn sôn am dros 300 ohonyn nhw, ond dim ond 247 ohonyn nhw rwyf i wedi'u canfod, ac nid yw'r rhain i gyd yn ymwneud â rhaglen lywodraethu'r Llywodraeth ei hun. Mae llawer ohonyn nhw'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol a chyrrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus. Wrth gwrs, mae'r dangosyddion yma yn ymwneud â'r mewnbwn. Byddwn i'n awgrymu, Brif Weinidog, y byddai hi, o ran mesur llwyddiant a cheisio canfod beth yn union y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei gyflawni, yn llawer iawn gwell petaem yn edrych ar yr allbwn, nid ar y mewnbwn, ac yn edrych hefyd ar yr hyn a gyflawnwyd. Felly, byddem yn gallu gweld, mewn gwirionedd, i ba raddau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru, yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn—rydym ni bron i dair blynedd i mewn i'r Cynulliad hwn erbyn hyn—wedi llwyddo i gyflawni'r hyn yr oedd wedi addo ei gyflawni.

Yn y gwelliant, rydym yn cyfeirio at adroddiad comisiwn Williams, comisiwn a sefydlwyd gan y Prif Weinidog. Gosodwyd ei gyloch gwaith gan y Prif Weinidog hefyd. Wrth gwrs, mae'r comisiwn yn feirniadol o berfformiad Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn feirniadol hefyd o'r modd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ceisio amlygu ei gyflawniadau. Byddwn i'n gobeithio y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn barod i dderbyn y feirniadaeth honno, i ymateb yn gadarnhaol iddi, ac i dderbyn bod gan rhai ohonom ni, o leiaf, ddi-ddordeb gwirioneddol i gael gweld beth yn union y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i gyflawni. Felly, hwyrach y dylem ni symud y pwyslais. Rwy'n ailadrodd, Brif Weinidog, mai chi wnaeth osod y pwyslais mawr yma ar yr uned gyflawni a'r hyn y gallai'r uned hon ei wneud. Hwyrach y dylech chi gadw'r uned honno fel mesurydd mewnlol ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru a sicrhau bod y dangosyddion yma wedi'u seilio ar allbwn ac ar gyflawniadau, a'u bod nhw'n llawer iawn rhwyddach i'w deall, fel ein bod ni i gyd yn gallu gweld beth yn union rydych wedi'i gyflawni, fel bod ein beirniadaeth ni, neu ein canmoliaeth ni, o Lywodraeth Cymru o leiaf wedi'i seilio ar y ffeithiau, yn hytrach na rhyw ddamcaniaethau.

Rwy'n gobeithio, Brif Weinidog, y byddwch chi'n ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r ceisiadau yma, oherwydd mae'n bwysig o ran sicrhau bod yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y lle yma ac yn Llywodraeth Cymru yn dryloyw ac yn ddealladwy i bobl Cymru.

This debate on the indicators of the Welsh Government's programme for government and the delivery unit has been a discussion that has been going on for some years now, and the mystery continues in terms of the exact role of the delivery unit. I believe, First Minister, that you are not partly responsible, but fully responsible for the questions on the delivery unit, because you have announced the existence of the delivery unit and have suggested, in doing that, that the unit is somehow going to transform the way that the Welsh Government delivers. There were great expectations, naturally, following that. What has happened, of course, is that not much has stemmed, in truth, from this delivery unit.

In terms of how we can measure the success or failure of the Welsh Government, we must look at the indicators that are available. There is some mystery here too, because I heard Nick Ramsay talking about over 300 of them, but only 247 of them have come to my attention, and these are not all related to the programme for government itself. Many of them are to do with local government and other public sector bodies. Of course, these indicators relate to the input. I would suggest, First Minister, that, in terms of measuring success and trying to find out what exactly the Welsh Government is delivering, it would be much better if we looked at the output, not at the input, and if we also looked at what has been delivered. Therefore, we would be able to see, in truth, the extent to which the Welsh Government, during this Assembly—and we are nearly three years into this Assembly by now—has succeeded in delivering what it promised to deliver.

In the amendment, we refer to the report of the Williams commission, which was established by the First Minister. Its remit was also set by the First Minister. Of course, the commission is critical of the performance of the Welsh Government and is also critical of the way that the Welsh Government is trying to highlight its achievements. I would hope that the First Minister would be prepared to accept that criticism, to respond positively to it, and to accept that some of us, at least, have a genuine interest to see exactly what the Government has achieved. Therefore, perhaps we should move the focus. I repeat, First Minister, that you did place this great emphasis on the delivery unit and what the unit could do. Perhaps you should keep that unit as an internal measuring tool for the Welsh Government and ensure that the indicators are based on outputs and on delivery, and that they are much easier to understand, so that we can all see exactly what you have delivered, so that our criticism, or our praise, of the Welsh Government is at least based on facts, rather than on suppositions.

I hope, First Minister, that you will respond positively to these requests, because it is important in ensuring that what is happening in this place and the Welsh Government is transparent and understandable to the people of Wales.

16:10

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I call Eluned Parrott to move amendment 2, tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Galwaf ar Eluned Parrott i gynnis gwelliant 2, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 3 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyhoeddi dangosyddion ystadegol a thargedau ochr yn ochr â holl strategaethau a pholisïau'r Llywodraeth.

Calls on the Welsh Government to publish targets and statistical indicators alongside all Government strategies and policies.

16:10

Eluned Parrott [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I move amendment 2.

Cynigaf welliant 2.

I would like to welcome the chance to discuss the issue of targets and, in particular, the role of the delivery unit in driving improvements in the Welsh Government. I remember very clearly that, when the First Minister came to the Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister to discuss the work of the delivery unit last year, he told me that

Hoffwn groesawu'r cyfle i drafod mater targedau ac, yn benodol, rôl yr uned gyflawni o ran hybu gwelliannau yn Llywodraeth Cymru. Cofiaf yn dda iawn, pan ddaeth y Prif Weinidog gerbron y Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog i drafod gwaith yr uned gyflawni y llynedd, dywedodd wrthyf

'The job of the delivery unit is to act as the First Minister's direct eyes and ears in each department.'

Gwaith yr uned gyflawni yw gweithredu fel llygaid a chlustiau y Prif Weinidog ei hun ym mhob adran.

As he described its way of working to the committee, I confess it called to my mind a particularly dystopian image from 'The Great Gatsby'—the disembodied eyes of Doctor T.J. Eckelburg peering out over the valley of ashes between New York and Long Island from an advertising hoarding, which we are told

Wrth iddo ddisgrifio'r ffordd y mae'n gweithio i'r pwyllgor, rwy'n cyfaddef i hynny ddwyn i gof ddelwedd arbennig o ddystopaidd o 'The Great Gatsby'—llygaid Doctor TJ Eckelburg yn tremio dros ddyffryn y lludw rhwng Efrog Newydd a Long Island o hysbysfwrdd, y dywedir wrthym

'dimmed a little by many paintless days under sun and rain, brood on over the solemn dumping ground.'

er ei fod wedi pylu rywffaint gan lawer dydd di-baent dan haul a glaw, mae'n pensynnu dros y tir diffaith prudd.

I hope, Dirprwy Lywydd, you will forgive me if my imagination has run away with me a little there, although I know that I am not the only member of that committee whose thoughts tended in that kind of direction on the day. However, sadly, when it comes to the delivery unit, imagination is pretty much all we have. Data we certainly do not have, and without a clearer reporting regime, the delivery unit will inevitably be viewed as the kind of shadowy entity that defies scrutiny that we have heard about in the Chamber today. Although I welcome the Welsh Government taking steps to improve the workings of Government and to help it to meet its targets, the success of the delivery unit as a team can only be scrutinised by proxy through any improvement in the Welsh Government's generic performance indicators. However, of course, any changes to those indicators could also be attributable to the staff within each individual department. Therefore, the role of the delivery unit in supporting delivery is, at best, unclear. As I have said, I do not want to criticise the existence of the delivery unit in and of itself, but I would want to see more clarity and transparency in terms of its operations. I take on board the First Minister's comments to that committee:

Ddirprwy Lywydd, gobeithio y byddwch yn maddau imi os yw fy nychymyg wedi corddi ryw ychydig, ond gwn nad fi yw'r unig aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw yr oedd eu meddyliau wedi troi i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw ar y diwrnod hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, o ran yr uned gyflawni, dim ond dychymyg sydd gennym fwy neu lai. Yn sicr, nid oes gennym ddata, a heb drefn adrodd gliriach, bydd yr uned gyflawni, yn anochel, yn cael ei hystyried yn endid amheus o'r fath nad oes neb yn cael craffu arni, fel yr ydym wedi clywed sôn amdano yn y Siambr heddiw. Er fy mod yn croesawu penderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau i wella gwaith y Llywodraeth ac i'w helpu i gyflawni ei thargedau, dim ond drwy brocsi y mae modd craffu ar lwyddiant yr uned gyflawni fel tîm, a hynny drwy unrhyw welliant yn nangosyddion perfformiad cyffredinol Llywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, efallai y byddai unrhyw newidiadau i'r dangosyddion hynny i'w priodoli hefyd i'r staff o fewn pob adran unigol. Felly, mae rôl yr uned gyflawni o ran cefnogi'r broses gyflawni yn annelwig, ar y gorau. Fel y dywedais, nid wyf am feirniadu bodolaeth yr uned gyflawni ynddi'i hun, ond hoffwn weld mwy o eglurder a thryloywder o ran ei gweithrediadau. Derbyniaf sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog i'r pwyllgor hwnnw:

'I clearly cannot conduct the business of government in public.'

Yn amlwg, ni allwn gynnal busnes y llywodraeth yn gyhoeddus.

However, there is a balance that must be struck, and I do not think that the balance between the freedom to act honestly and helpfully to the Government, which we would wish the delivery unit to have, and the transparency to be scrutinised fully by the public is quite right yet. I do not believe that that imbalance does the delivery unit or, indeed, Government any good because, if we give a list of indicators where there are issues, that measurement by proxy is damaging. For example, ambulance waiting times are moving in the wrong direction, the performance against unscheduled care targets is moving in the wrong direction, and the number of operations cancelled is increasing. There are lots and lots of indicators where we are moving in the wrong direction and we do not know whether the delivery unit has had any impact on that in any way.

I would like to suggest that, without conducting the business of Government in public, the First Minister could take some practical steps to improve that clarity and to help the Assembly and the public to understand what the delivery unit is doing. We see nothing about what interventions the team is making and how they are being used specifically, and I do not think that that is helpful to anyone. For example, a good use of the delivery unit might be as a kind of spot-check team to be sent in to review specific services that are consistently missing targets, although it would be tempting to suggest that, in the current circumstances, I am not sure that seven people could quite get around all of those. However, perhaps they could go into those specific areas, produce policy audit reports and then make recommendations as to how those specific areas could be turned around rather than providing the more generic co-ordinating and cross-cutting role that the First Minister described to us in committee. While I am sure that they are actually doing this, or I believe that they may actually be doing this, it might give reassurance to Members to know that concerns on, for example, ambulance waiting times had been taken on board by Government, that the delivery unit had been sent in to review the situation and make recommendations and that changes have resulted from the work it has done.

Again, I completely recognise that the full publication of its findings on these sorts of issues would not necessarily be any incentive for it to be as full and thorough in its scrutiny for you, First Minister, as it might otherwise be. However, perhaps publishing an annual report that states what actions it has taken, what interventions it has made and includes any summary reports for situations where it has been sent in to sort out a crisis could go a long way towards demonstrating that the Government takes seriously and acts upon concerns when they are raised in this Chamber.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid wrth gydbwysedd, ac ni chredaf fod y cydbwysedd rhwng y rhyddid i weithredu mewn ffordd onest a defnyddiol i'r Llywodraeth, y byddem wedi dymuno bod yr uned gyflawni wedi ei wneud, a'r tryloywder i'r cyhoedd gael craffu'n llawn ar ei gwaith yn hollol iawn eto. Ni chredaf fod anghydbwysedd o'r fath yn beth buddiol i'r uned gyflawni nac, yn wir, i'r Llywodraeth oherwydd, os rhoddwn restr o ddangosyddion lle ceir problemau, mae mesur o'r fath drwy brocsi yn niweidiol. Er enghraifft, mae amseroedd aros ambiwlansys yn symud i'r cyfeiriad anghywir, mae'r perfformiad yn erbyn targedau gofal heb ei drefnu yn symud i'r cyfeiriad anghywir, ac mae nifer y llawdriniaethau a ganslwyd yn cynyddu. Mae nifer fawr o ddangosyddion lle rydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad anghywir ac ni wyddom a yw'r uned gyflawni wedi cael unrhyw effaith ar hynny mewn unrhyw ffordd.

Hoffwn awgrymu, heb gynnal busnes y Llywodraeth yn gyhoeddus, y gallai'r Prif Weinidog gymryd rhai camau ymarferol i sicrhau mwy o eglurder a helpu'r Cynulliad a'r cyhoedd i ddeall yr hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud. Ni welwn ddim byd ynglŷn â'r ymyriadau y mae'r tîm yn eu gwneud a sut y mae'n cael ei defnyddio'n benodol, ac nid yw hynny'n beth da i neb, yn fy marn i. Er enghraifft, un ffordd dda o ddefnyddio'r uned gyflawni fyddai fel rhyw fath o dîm hapwiriio sy'n cael ei anfon i mewn i adolygu gwasanaethau penodol sy'n methu â chyflawni targedau'n gyson, er y byddai'n demtasiwn awgrymu, o dan yr amgylchiadau presennol, nad wyf yn siŵr y gallai saith o bobl ymdrin â phob un o'r rheini. Fodd bynnag, efallai y gallent ymdrin â'r meysydd penodol hynny, paratoi adroddiadau archwilio polisi ac yna wneud argymhellion ynghylch sut y gallai'r meysydd penodol hynny gael eu hunioni yn hytrach nag ymgymryd â'r rôl gyd-drefnu a thrawsbynciol fwy cyffredinol a ddisgrifiwyd gan y Prif Weinidog yn y pwyllgor. Er fy mod yn siŵr eu bod yn gwneud hyn mewn gwirionedd, neu credaf y gallant fod yn gwneud hyn mewn gwirionedd, efallai y byddai'n rhoi sicrwydd i'r Aelodau pe gwyddent fod pryderon, er enghraifft, ynglŷn ag amseroedd aros ambiwlansys wedi cael sylw'r Llywodraeth, bod yr uned gyflawni wedi cael ei hanfon i mewn i adolygu'r sefyllfa a gwneud argymhellion a bod newidiadau wedi deillio o'r gwaith y mae wedi ei wneud.

Unwaith eto, rwy'n llwyr gydnabod na fyddai cyhoeddi ei chanfyddiadau ar faterion o'r fath yn unrhyw gymhellid o reidrwydd iddi fod mor llawn a thrylwyr wrth graffu ar eich rhan, Brif Weinidog, fel y byddai fel arall o bosibl. Fodd bynnag, efallai y byddai cyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol sy'n datgan pa gamau y mae wedi eu cymryd, pa ymyriadau y mae wedi eu gwneud ac sy'n cynnwys unrhyw adroddiadau cryno ar sefyllfaoedd lle y cafodd ei hanfon i ddatrys argyfwng yn mynd dipyn o ffordd tuag at ddangos bod y Llywodraeth yn ystyried o ddirif bryderon pan fyddant yn cael eu codi yn y Siambr hon ac yn gweithredu arnynt.

16:15

Janet Finch-Saunders [Bywgraffiad Biography](#)

I think that it is fair to say, First Minister, that, certainly since I have been elected here, when you presented the programme for government as a response to questions in many debates here, you have often said, 'It is in the programme for government'. What is the programme for government? It,

Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud, Brif Weinidog, yn sicr ers imi gael fy ethol yma, wrth ichi gyflwyno'r rhaglen lywodraethu fel ymateb i gwestiynau mewn llawer o ddadleuon yma, eich bod yn aml wedi dweud, 'Mae yn y rhaglen lywodraethu'. Beth yw'r rhaglen lywodraethu? Y Rhaglen Lywodraethu

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'is our roadmap for this Assembly term. It represents a real commitment to delivery, and a move away from an approach to measuring success that placed too much emphasis on the amount of money spent, or the number of policies implemented, rather than the impact government is actually having on people's lives.'

Work that one out.

The 2013 update shows a number of indicator changes, but, again, there is no tangible target base within your programme for government. Now, three years in, with two years to wait to see whether it has been a success, I do question that success and, indeed, the relevance of the programme for government for the people of Wales, and, indeed, my own constituency of Aberconway.

I now move on to the delivery unit. Again,

'The job of the delivery unit will be to ensure that all parts of Government are actually doing what they say they are going to do.'—

these are your words—and

'they have developed a set of measurable targets that people out there can see are being met',

and that,

'We try and find a way of quantifying people's positive feelings.'

First Minister, where are these measurable targets and how exactly are you measuring the positive and the negative feelings, as a result of your Government failings? Is it your programme for government that is not working, is it your delivery unit that is not working, or is it simply your Welsh Labour Government that is not working?

There is mystery around the delivery unit—not too much is known about that, as has already been mentioned—and your 'inward facing team'. We know of the 23 published reports at a cost of £308,000 plus. Although, the First Minister claims that he is more than happy to be scrutinised on its work and how essential it is for people to see what their Government is doing, as has been mentioned, several freedom of information requests have been made and refused. There is only one actual reference to the delivery unit. I quote:

'A new national programme to tackle empty homes has been launched. We have set a target to bring 5,000 empty homes back into use through this initiative'.

'yw ein cynllun gwaith ar gyfer tymor y Cynulliad hwn. Mae'n dangos ymrwymiad real i gyflawni. Yn y gorffennol, wrth fesur llwyddiant rhaglenni, mae gormod o bwyslais wedi cael ei roi ar faint o arian sy'n cael ei wario neu nifer y polisiau sy'n cael eu rhoi ar waith yn hytrach nag ar fesur eu heffaith ar fywydau pobl.'

Ceisiwch ddyfalu beth yw ystyr hynny.

Mae diweddariad 2013 yn dangos nifer o newidiadau mewn dangosyddion, ond, unwaith eto, nid oes sylfaen targed pendant o fewn eich rhaglen lywodraethu. Bellach, dair blynedd yn ddiweddarach, gyda dwy flynedd i aros i weld a yw wedi bod yn llwyddiant, rwy'n amau'r llwyddiant hwnnw ac, yn wir, berthnasedd y rhaglen lywodraethu i bobl Cymru, ac, yn wir, fy etholaeth fy hun yn Aberconwy.

Symudaf ymlaen nesaf at yr uned gyflawni. Unwaith eto,

Gwaith yr uned gyflawni fydd sicrhau bod pob rhan o'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud yr hyn mewn gwirionedd y maent yn dweud y byddant yn ei wneud.—

eich geiriau chi yw'r rhain—ac

mae wedi datblygu cyfres o dargedau mesuradwy y gall y cyhoedd weld eu bod yn cael eu cyflawni,

ac,

Rydym yn ceisio dod o hyd i ffordd o fesur teimladau cadarnhaol pobl.

Brif Weinidog, ble mae'r targedau mesuradwy hyn a sut yn union yr ydych yn mesur y teimladau cadarnhaol a negyddol, o ganlyniad i fethiannau'ch Llywodraeth? Ai eich rhaglen lywodraethu sy'n methu, ai eich uned gyflawni sy'n methu, neu ai Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru, yn syml, sy'n methu?

Mae dirgelwch ynghylch yr uned gyflawni—nid oes llawer yn hysbys yn ei chylch, fel y crybwyllwyd eisoes—a'ch 'tîm sy'n wynebu tuag i mewn'. Gwyddom am yr 23 o adroddiadau a gyhoeddwyd am gost o £308,000 a mwy. Er bod y Prif Weinidog yn honni ei fod yn fwy na parod i eraill graffu ar ei waith a pha mor hanfodol ydyw bod pobl yn gweld beth mae eu Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, fel y crybwyllwyd, cafodd sawl cais rhyddid gwybodaeth ei wneud a'i wrthod. Dim ond un cyfeiriad sydd i'r uned gyflawni mewn gwirioneddol. Dyfynnaf:

Lansiwyd rhaglen genedlaethol newydd i fynd i'r afael â chartrefi gwag. Rydym wedi pennu targed i adfer 5,000 o gartrefi gwag drwy'r fenter hon.

Reality: the recyclable empty home loan scheme is to be commended, but, as ever, it is too little, too late. The Welsh Government does not take stock of the number of empty homes across the country and, therefore, is not aware that the true number is around 32,000—higher than when this scheme started. Reality: there are indicators, but no targets. It is time that the First Minister realised that without proper targets, there is nothing that the delivery unit can be adequately assessed on.

The delivery unit has failed to ensure that council tax is as low as possible in Wales. The gap between England and Wales since the 2010 general election has gone from 28% to 15%. Welsh people are now spending more of their earnings on council tax. You cannot deny it. Clearly, the delivery unit is having no impact in mitigating this. It is hard to see how the delivery unit has impacted on local government. You have not even dedicated a single chapter to it.

In education, the current Minister for education said at Christmas,

'I suppose we all need to apologise to young people.'

The First Minister of Wales said,

'We took our eye off the ball'.

The proportion of secondary schools branded 'unsatisfactory' increased from 14% to 23%, and 'excellent' schools remain in a small minority. Two thirds of secondary schools and half of primary schools are in need of follow-up inspection and PISA standards are the lowest that they have ever been in Wales.

In health, patients in Wales are missing out on the most up-to-date and sophisticated treatments because of a lack of Welsh Government funding. This has meant that facilities either have to be funded through charitable donations, people are forced to pay for private treatment, or they are simply left without access to the latest diagnostics and technology. We all know that obesity levels are on the increase here. I quote:

'We are ensuring that access to GP surgeries is extended.'

Reality: this policy never seems to have got off the ground. [Interruption.] When you have stopped laughing, First Minister—. [Laughter.] Clearly, you are the First Minister here; we have been a constructive opposition [Laughter.] At the end of the day, the buck stops with you. The failings in health, education, inward investment, the economy, transport, agriculture—you name it, you fail it.

Y realiti: mae'r cynllun benthyciadau ailgylchadwy cartrefi gwag i'w ganmol, ond, fel arfer, mae'n rhy ychydig ac yn rhy hwyr. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfrif nifer y cartrefi gwag ledled y wlad ac, felly, nid yw'n ymwybodol mai tua 32,000 yw'r ffigur gwirioneddol—sy'n uwch na phan ddechreuodd y cynllun hwn. Y realiti: ceir dangosyddion, ond dim targedau. Mae'n bryd i'r Prif Weinidog sylweddoli nad oes dim byd y gellir asesu'r uned gyflawni'n ddigonol yn ei gylch.

Mae'r uned gyflawni wedi methu â sicrhau bod y dreth gyngor mor isel ag y bo modd yng Nghymru. Mae'r bwlch rhwng Cymru a Lloegr ers etholiad cyffredinol 2010 wedi mynd o 28% i 15%. Erbyn hyn mae pobl Cymru yn gwario mwy o'u henillion ar y dreth gyngor. Ni allwch wadu hynny. Yn amlwg, nid yw'r uned gyflawni yn cael unrhyw effaith i liniaru hyn. Mae'n anodd gweld sut y mae'r uned gyflawni wedi effeithio ar lywodraeth leol. Nid ydych hyd y oed wedi neilltuo pennod am y maes hwnnw.

Ym maes addysg, dywedodd y Gweinidog addysg presennol adeg y Nadolig,

Mae'n debyg bod angen inni i gyd ymddiheuro i bobl ifanc.

Dyweddodd Prif Weinidog Cymru,

Gwnaethom golli golwg ar y pethau pwysig.

Cynyddodd cyfran yr ysgolion uwchradd sydd wedi'u dyrannu'n 'anfoddfaol' o 14% i 23%, ac erys ysgolion 'ardderchog' mewn lleiafrif bychan. Mae angen arolygiadau dilynol mewn dwy ran o dair o ysgolion uwchradd a hanner yr ysgolion cynradd ac mae safonau PISA ar eu lefel isaf erioed yng Nghymru.

Ym maes iechyd, nid yw'r triniaethau mwyaf cyfredol a soffistigedig ar gael i gleifion yng Nghymru oherwydd diffyg cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae hyn wedi golygu bod yn rhaid i'r cyfleusterau naill ai gael eu hariannu drwy roddion elusenol, bod pobl yn gorfod talu am driniaeth breifat, neu yn syml, na allant gael gafael ar y profion diagnostig na'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf. Gŵyr pob un ohonom fod lefelau gordewdra ar gynydd yma. Dyfynnaf:

Rydym yn sicrhau bod mynediad at feddygfeydd yn cael ei ymestyn.

Y realiti: ymddengys nad yw'r polisi hwn erioed wedi cael ei roi ar waith. [Torri ar draws.] Pan fyddwch wedi rhoi'r gorau i chwerthin, Brif Weinidog. [Chwerthin.] Yn amlwg, chi yw'r Prif Weinidog yma; rydym wedi bod yn wrthblaid adeiladol [Chwerthin.] Chi sy'n gyfrifol yn y pen draw. Y methiannau o ran iechyd, addysg, mewnfuddsoddi, yr economi, trafnidiaeth, amaethyddiaeth—ym mhopeth a wnewch, rydych yn methu.

I am very sorry that this debate has been couched in these terms, I have to say, because I think that it is a very serious issue for all of us, and I do not think that it is either a mystery or something that we should seek to micromanage from this Chamber. The programme for government is about policy, policy delivery and policy aims, and I want to highlight one small part of it, which is all that we can do in the time that we are allowed to speak in these debates. I want to highlight the chapter on equality, and I specifically want to highlight the strategic equality objective and two of those aspects, which are to:

'Identify steps to deliver a more representative pool of decision makers and greater numbers of women in public appointments'

and to:

'Seek to introduce...gender quotas for appointments to public bodies in Wales, ensuring that at least 40 per cent of appointments are women.'

In my short debate last week, I highlighted a statistic from the Davies report that only 6.9% of all executive posts at FTSE 100 companies are held by women across Britain, 25.5% of non-exec roles. I said that I thought that this was an unacceptable position in the twenty-first century, which it certainly is. This is apparently as a result of something called unconscious bias, and this was highlighted by Rebecca Evans in her contribution to that debate last week. The Welsh Government has made serious progress in this regard. Professor Laura McAllister, for example, was appointed as Sports Wales chair, and has been reappointed. Sports Wales also has a woman vice-chair and three of four new board members are also women. A case study was done of this appointment process to assess whether this process could be improved and to determine whether it increased the number of successful women. It was done practically and with a good policy aim in mind, namely to look at a successful case study and to spread it out. That is exactly what policy should do.

Professor McAllister said,

'We have challenged the belief that this was a supply and demand issue'

in relation to women capable of carrying out these roles, and we have shown that

'if we put enough effort into encouraging women to apply'

and make it a 'more inclusive and gender balanced' process,

'we have proved that there are plenty of very talented women...who can help improve public life in Wales'.

Mae'n ddrwg iawn gennyf fod y ddadl hon wedi cael ei chyflwyno yn y termau hyn, rhaid imi ddweud, gan fy mod yn credu ei fod yn fater difrifol iawn i bob un ohonom, ac ni chredaf ei bod yn ddirgelwch nac yn rhywbeth y dylem geisio micro-reoli o'r Siambr hon. Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn ymwneud â pholisi, cyflwyno polisiau ac amcanion polisi, ac rwyf am dynnu sylw at un rhan fach ohoni, sef y cyfan y gallwn ei wneud yn yr amser a gawn i siarad yn y dadleuon hyn. Rwyf am dynnu sylw at y benodol ar gydraddoldeb, ac yn benodol rwyf am dynnu sylw at yr amcan cydraddoldeb strategol a dau o'r agweddau hynny, sef:

Nodi camau i gyflwyno cronfa fwy cynrychioliadol o bobl sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau a mwy o fenywod mewn penodiadau cyhoeddus

a:

Ceisio cyflwyno...cwotâu rhyw ar gyfer penodiadau i gyrrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gan sicrhau bod o leiaf 40 y cant o benodiadau yn fenywod.

Yn fy nadl fer yr wythnos diwethaf, tynnais sylw at ystadegyn o adroddiad Davies, sef mai dim ond 6.9% o'r holl swyddi gweithredol o fewn can cwmni'r FSE yn cael eu dal gan fenywod ym Mhrydain, a 25.5% o rolau nad ydynt yn swyddi gweithredol. Dywedais fy mod yn meddwl bod hon yn sefyllfa annerbyniol yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, ac yn sicr, mae'n hynny'n wir. Mae'n debyg bod hyn o ganlyniad i rywbeth a elwir yn duedd anymwybodol, a chafodd hyn ei amlygu gan Rebecca Evans yn ei chyfraniad hithau at y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwneud cynnydd mawr yn hyn o beth. Penodwyd yr Athro Laura McAllister, er enghraifft, yn gadeirydd Chwaraeon Cymru, a chafodd ei hailbenodi. Mae gan Chwaraeon Cymru is-gadeirydd sy'n fenyw ac mae tri o bedwar aelod newydd y bwrdd hefyd yn fenywod. Gwnaed astudiaeth achos o'r broses benodi hon er mwyn asesu a ellid gwella'r broses hon a phenderfynu pa un a gynyddodd nifer y menywod llwyddiannus. Cafodd ei wneud yn ymarferol a chyda nod polisi da mewn golwg, sef edrych ar astudiaeth achos llwyddiannus a'i ledaenu. Dyna'n union yr hyn y dylai polisi ei wneud.

Dywedodd yr Athro McAllister,

Rydym wedi herio'r gred mai mater o gyflenwad a galw ydoedd

mewn perthynas â menywod sy'n gallu ymgymryd â'r rolau hyn, ac rydym wedi dangos

os ydym yn gwneud digon o ymdrech i annog menywod i wneud cais

a gwneud y broses yn 'fwy cynhwysol a chytbwys o ran rhywedd,

ein bod wedi profi bod digon o fenywod talentog iawn...a all helpu i wella bywyd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

We have done that by having a policy, a target and then working towards that target, looking at how we have done it and then applying that across the board, which is exactly what we ought to be doing. We know that this approach needs to be spread out across public life more generally, and we recently had the 'Who Runs Wales?' report, which highlighted the very large amount of work that we still have to do. We have had stimulating debates in this Chamber to consider this theme.

In response to these, the Welsh Government Ministers with responsibility for public appointments have all written to the chairs of boards, asking them to continue their proactive approach to this matter, to increase the number of women and other underrepresented groups who are on those boards and to look at the good practice guidelines and the processes that have been case reviewed in this manner and to spread that good practice out across the board. That is exactly what ought to be happening; that is what delivery is about.

Overall, I think that the system of annual reporting and the range and breadth of indicators set out in the programme for government and the subsequent annual reports make this one of the most transparent Welsh Governments since devolution, and, actually, one of the most transparent Governments anywhere. The second annual report on the programme for government contains 400 indicators—sorry, 340 indicators; I have forgotten my glasses, so I am struggling with my own writing—and updates on 547 actions, which is a good breadth of indicators across the piece.

However, ensuring that actions improve people's lives and experiences is much more important than setting targets that do not mean anything. I once studied the unintended consequences of public performance indicator-setting as a topic at university; I commend it to you all, because once you have looked at the unintended consequences of setting almost any PI, you would be very wary about setting them. The professor who taught me that used to always say that you could not fatten any kind of pig by constantly weighing it but that you had to do some other things as well. Just target-setting does not do that. Many of you will have heard me speak outside this Chamber about various targets that have the direct opposite effect of the ones intended by the Governments that set them, and that is across the board. Therefore, I would say that this Welsh Government is doing a very good job of delivering good policies on the ground, with practical case studies across every aspect of Government. We have heard a lot about procurement, for example, and the case studies that have spread good practice out there. Therefore, I commend this approach to this Chamber.

Rydym wedi gwneud hynny drwy lunio polisi, pennu targed ac yna weithio tuag at y targed hwnnw, gan edrych ar y ffordd yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny ac yna ei gymhwyso'n gyffredinol, sef yr union beth y dylem fod yn ei wneud. Gwyddom fod angen taenu'r dull hwn ym mhob rhan o fywyd cyhoeddus yn fwy cyffredinol ac yn ddiweddar cawsom adroddiad 'Pwy sy'n Rhedeg Cymru?', a oedd yn tynnu sylw at y swm mawr iawn o waith sy'n dal heb ei wneud. Rydym wedi cael dadleuon diddorol yn y Siambr hon i ystyried y thema hon.

Mewn ymateb i'r rhain, mae Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am benodiadau cyhoeddus i gyd wedi ysgrifennu at gadeiryddion byrddau, yn gofyn iddynt barhau â'u dull rhagweithiol o ymdrin â'r mater hwn, er mwyn cynyddu nifer y menywod a grwpiau eraill sydd heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol sy'n aelodau o'r byrddau hynny ac edrych ar y canllawiau arfer da a'r prosesau sydd wedi bod yn destun adolygiad achos yn y modd hwn, ac i ledenu'r arfer da yn gyffredinol. Dyna'n union yr hyn a ddylai fod yn digwydd; dyna nod cyflawni.

Ar y cyfan, credaf fod y system o gyflwyno adroddiadau blynyddol ac ystod ac ehangder y dangosyddion a nodir yn y rhaglen lywodraethu a'r adroddiadau blynyddol dilynol yn sicrhau bod hon yn un o Lywodraethau mwyaf tryloyw Cymru ers datganoli, ac, mewn gwirionedd, yn un o'r Llywodraethau mwyaf tryloyw yn unrhyw le. Mae'r ail adroddiad blynyddol ar y rhaglen lywodraethu yn cynnwys 400 o ddangosyddion—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, 340 o ddangosyddion; rwyf wedi anghofio fy sbectol, felly rwy'n cael trafferth deall fy ysgrifen fy hun—ac yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am 547 o gamau gweithredu, sy'n amrywiaeth eang o ddangosyddion yn gyffredinol.

Fodd bynnag, mae sicrhau bod camau yn gwella bywydau a phrofiadau pobl yn llawer pwysicach na gosod targedau nad ydynt yn golygu dim. Bùm unwaith yn astudio canlyniadau anfwriadol pennu dangosyddion perfformiad cyhoeddus fel pwnc yn y brifysgol; fe'i cymeradwyaf ichi i gyd, oherwydd unwaith y byddwch wedi edrych ar ganlyniadau anfwriadol pennu bron unrhyw ddangosydd perfformiad, byddech yn wliadwrus iawn ynglŷn â'u pennu. Roedd yr athro a ddysgodd hynny imi bob amser yn dweud na allech besgi unrhyw fath o fochyn drwy ei bwysu drwy'r amser ond bod yn rhaid ichi wneud rhai pethau eraill hefyd. Nid drwy bennu targedau y gwneir hynny. Bydd llawer ohonoch wedi fy nghlywed yn sôn y tu allan i'r Siambr hon am dargedau amrywiol sy'n cael effaith gwbl groes i'r hyn a fwriadwyd gan y Llywodraethau sy'n eu pennu, a hynny'n gyffredinol. Felly, dywedaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud gwaith da iawn o ran cyflwyno polisiau da ar lawr gwlad, gydag astudiaethau achos ymarferol ym mhob agwedd ar y Llywodraeth. Rydym wedi clywed cryn dipyn am gaffael, er enghraifft, a'r astudiaethau achos sydd wedi lledaenu arfer da. Felly, cymeradwyaf y dull gweithredu hwn i'r Siambr hon.

In 2011, we were told that the role of the delivery unit was to ensure that all parts of Welsh Government are playing their part to deliver the Welsh Government's policy objectives against measurable and transparent targets. Tempted as I am to resume the horticultural theme of earlier debates here and refer to the Scarlet pimpernel, I think that what we tend to be facing here, in this Assembly, is more a case of the Cardiff Bay version of 'Where's Wally?'. Almost three years into this Assembly term we find ourselves yet again asking, 'Where are the results? Where is the value added? What is the measurable difference between the delivery of the programme of government with the delivery unit, and the results that we might have expected to see without it?'

The Welsh Government's commitment to tackling poverty pervades all ministerial portfolios. The arts and culture department has a responsibility for mainstreaming tackling poverty, as do all departments. This was reaffirmed in the arts council's 2014 remit letter, and yet young people and those from poorer backgrounds are identified in the impact assessment of the Welsh Government's budget as being the most affected by the cuts to arts funding. Common sense might tell you that, but the programme for government does not contain any measurable targets—yes, Julie James, we do need targets to help identify how well arts and culture policies are contributing to the serious tackling poverty agenda—and I have no doubt that the Minister and, indeed, the arts council, take their duties very seriously in this regard. The raw data that shows attendance at various art forms in various settings is itself variable, but is that evidence of fulfilment of a strategic aim to address poverty through the arts or not?

We welcome the work of Baroness Andrews on culture and poverty and look forward to the Welsh Government's response next month. Baroness Andrews recommends developing consistent performance indicators for the arts, cultural and heritage sector, and we hope that you will adopt this recommendation and use it to measure the effectiveness of the delivery unit.

Communities First is, according to the programme for government, a key part of the anti-poverty action plan. Its evidence to Baroness Andrews's review highlighted the difficulty that community organisations face because they do not how to engage with cultural organisations. Where is the delivery unit on that?

Yn 2011, dywedwyd wrthym mai rôl yr uned gyflawni oedd sicrhau bod pob rhan o Lywodraeth Cymru yn chwarae ei rhan i gyflawni amcanion polisi Llywodraeth Cymru yn erbyn targedau mesuradwy a thryloyw. Er fy mod wedi fy nhemtio'n fawr i ailgydio yn thema arddwriaethol dadleuon cynharach yma a chyfeirio at flodau'r tes, yn hytrach na hynny, credaf mai'r hyn yr ydym yn tueddu i'w wynebu yma, yn y Cynulliad hwn, yw fersiwn Bae Caerdydd o 'Ble mae Wally?' Mae bron dair blynedd o'r tymor Cynulliad hwn wedi mynd hebio ac rydym yn cael ein hunain unwaith eto yn gofyn, 'Ble mae'r canlyniadau? Ble yr ychwanegir gwerth? Beth yw'r gwahaniaeth mesuradwy rhwng y gwaith o gyflawni'r rhaglen lywodraethu gyda'r uned gyflawni, a'r canlyniadau y gallem fod wedi disgwyl eu gweld hebdi?'

Mae ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i drechu tlodi yn treiddio drwy'r holl bortffolios gweinidogol. Mae adran y celfyddydau a diwylliant yn gyfrifol am brif ffyrddio trechu tlodi, fel y mae pob adran. Cafodd hyn ei ailddatgan yn llythyr cylch gwaith cyngor y celfyddydau yn 2014, ond eto nodwyd yn yr asesiad o effaith cyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru mai pobl ifanc a phobl o gefndiroedd tlotach oedd y rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt fwyaf gan y toriadau i gyllid y celfyddydau. Gallai synnwyr cyffredin fod wedi dweud hynny wrthyf, ond nid yw'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn cynnwys unrhyw dargedau mesuradwy—oes, Julie James, mae angen targedau arnom er mwyn helpu i nodi pa mor dda y mae polisiau ym maes y celfyddydau a diwylliant yn cyfrannu at yr agenda ddifrifol o drechu tlodi—ac nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth bod y Gweinidog ac, yn wir, cyngor y celfyddydau, yn cymryd eu dyletswyddau wir o ddifrif yn hyn o beth. Mae'r data crai sy'n dangos presenoldeb mewn gwahanol fathau o gelfyddydau mewn gwahanol leoliadau eu hunain yn amrywiol, ond a yw hynny'n dystiolaeth o gyflawni nod strategol i drechu tlodi drwy'r celfyddydau ai peidio?

Rydym yn croesawu gwaith y Farwnes Andrews ar ddiwylliant a thlodi ac yn edrych ymlaen at ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru y mis nesaf. Mae'r Farwnes Andrews yn argymhell datblygu dangosyddion perfformiad cyson i sector y celfyddydau, diwylliant a threftadaeth, ac rydym yn gobeithio y byddwch yn mabwysiadu'r argymhelliad hwn ac yn ei ddefnyddio i fesur effeithiolrwydd yr uned gyflawni.

Yn ôl y rhaglen lywodraethu, mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn rhan allweddol o'r cynllun gweithredu gwrthdlodi. Tynnodd ei dystiolaeth i adolygiad y Farwnes Andrews sylw at yr anhawster y mae sefydliadau cymunedol yn ei wynebu am nad ydynt yn gwybod sut i ymgysylltu â sefydliadau diwylliannol. Beth mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud o ran hynny?

The Welsh Government's flagship policy for tackling child poverty is, of course, Flying Start. Child poverty is much higher in Wales than in other parts of the UK, and so, like the Welsh Government, we have a lot of hope invested in Flying Start. Like the Government, we want Flying Start to deliver, which is why we were disappointed that the comprehensive spending review evaluation report was couched in terms that mainly indicated that, overall, results were inconclusive. That is the problem: once again, it is difficult to evaluate whether a programme is working if the data is not available. I asked you, Deputy Minister, how you look at ministerial colleagues' performance on anti-poverty when you compile your annual report. Do you have internal targets for them? I am still not sure what information and processes you use to evaluate your colleagues' performance. Does the delivery unit collect and assess particular data? Do your own officials collect and then instruct the delivery unit to use it to improve performance?

First Minister, you have repeatedly stated that the purpose of the delivery unit is to be there to ensure that snags and problems are dealt with early on in the delivery process. If it cannot fully evaluate key delivery programmes against targets, how can the delivery unit itself tell if there are snags or problems to deal with? Moreover, how can those of us with the responsibility scrutinise you?

As a constructive opposition, Welsh Conservatives are not just here to criticise your Government, but we are here to hold you to account. We are willing to work with you to improve the lives of the people of Wales. We would be failing in our duty if we just sat back and waited for policies to fail. That means, in this case, being able to understand the function of an important and expensive instrument of government, and to see why and how it has made a difference. We want to work with you to ensure the success of the arts and culture policy, of Flying Start and of Communities First, but you need to show us that the delivery unit delivers policy better, and then explain why policy is not delivering better. Therefore, could we have just a little bit less of 'We seek him here, we seek him there', and just a little bit more of doing what it says on the tin, which is delivery? Thank you.

Prif bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru i drechu tlodi plant, wrth gwrs, yw Dechrau'n Deg. Mae lefel tlodi plant yn uwch o lawer yng Nghymru nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, ac felly, fel Llywodraeth Cymru, rydym wedi rhoi llawer o ffydd yn Dechrau'n Deg. Fel Llywodraeth, rydym am i Dechrau'n Deg gyflawni, a dyna pam roeddem yn siomedig bod adroddiad gwerthuso'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant wedi'i eirio mewn ffordd a nododd ar y cyfan mai amhenodol oedd y canlyniadau. Dyna'r broblem: unwaith eto, mae'n anodd gwerthuso a yw rhaglen yn gweithio os nad yw'r data ar gael. Gofynnais ichi, Ddirprwy Weinidog, sut yr ydych yn edrych ar berfformiad cyd-Weinidogion ar fesurau gwrthdlodi pan fyddwch yn llunio eich adroddiad blynyddol. A oes gennych dargedau mewnol iddynt? Rwy'n dal yn ansicr pa wybodaeth a phrosesau a ddefnyddiwyd i werthuso perfformiad eich cyd-Weinidogion. A yw'r uned gyflawni yn casglu ac yn asesu data penodol? A yw eich swyddogion eich hunain yn casglu ac yna'n cyfarwyddo'r uned gyflawni i'w defnyddio i wella perfformiad?

Brif Weinidog, rydych wedi dweud dro ar ôl tro mai diben yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â rhwystrau a phroblemau yn gynnar yn y broses gyflawni. Os na all werthuso rhaglenni cyflawni allweddol yn llawn yn erbyn targedau, sut y gall yr uned gyflawni ei hun ddweud a oes rhwystrau neu broblemau i ymdrin â hwy? Ar ben hynny, sut y gall y rhai ohonom sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb graffu ar eich perfformiad?

Fel gwrthblaid adeiladol, nid dim ond beirniadu'ch Llywodraeth yw gwaith y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, ond eich dwyn i gyfrif. Rydym yn barod i weithio gyda chi i wella bywydau pobl Cymru. Byddem yn methu â chyflawni ein dyletswydd pe baem yn llaesu dwylo ac yn aros i bolisiau fethu. Mae hynny'n golygu, yn yr achos hwn, y gallu i ddeall swyddogaeth adnodd pwysig a chostus i'r llywodraeth, ac i weld pam a sut y mae wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth. Rydym am weithio gyda chi i sicrhau llywyddiant y polisi celfyddydau a diwylliant, Dechrau'n Deg a Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ond mae angen ichi ddangos inni fod yr uned gyflawni yn cyflwyno polisiau'n well, ac yna egluro pam nad yw'r polisi yn cyflawni'n well. Felly, a allem gael ychydig yn llai o 'Rydym yn chwilio amdano fan hyn, rydym yn chwilio amdano fan draw, ac ychydig yn fwy o wneud yr hyn y dylai ei wneud, sef cyflawni? Diolch.

I would like to keep my contribution just around the economy side of the delivery that this Government has delivered. The Government cannot create jobs. It can only create the conditions for businesses to grow and to take on more people. The Welsh Government's programme for government quotes the Minister for the economy as saying that jobs and economy are the overriding priority, but the Welsh Government has failed to utilise the tools at its disposal to grow the Welsh economy. That is a fact. Wales has received over £3 billion in structural funding since 2000, yet the key macro-economic indicators all illustrate that Wales is falling behind the rest of the United Kingdom. Another dismal achievement. Gross value added per head of population in Wales is still the lowest among the devolved countries and English regions. The Welsh Government has, in the past, disputed the use of gross domestic product as an indicator of economic performance. However, GDP, as an indicator, is used on a pan-European basis and is a well-established benchmark for economic performance. At 74% of the European Union average, GDP in Wales is lower than in Scotland and Northern Ireland. What is the delivery unit doing here? The Welsh Government stated in 2001 that

'success would mean Welsh GDP per person rising from 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the UK average over the next decade—with the ultimate aim of achieving parity.'

That target was abandoned when the Welsh Government realised that it had no chance of achieving it. What a delivery unit. To grow the Welsh economy, we need to export more and to boost inward investment. Research by the European Commission has highlighted the benefits of internationalisation by small companies for the development of local economies. Its findings show that those SMEs that export enjoy stronger employment and growth as well as greater innovation in developing new products and services. Internationalisation brings enhanced productivity, increased sales, higher profit margins and the diversification of risk through accessing a vital global customer base. It is a matter of concern, therefore, that Wales tends not to engage in international trade. We know that the First Minister and a lot of other Ministers have gone abroad—all over the world—but what foreign investment they have brought in is yet to be known to the public.

Yn fy nghyfraniad hoffwn gadw at yr agweddau sy'n ymwneud â'r economi ar yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'i gyflawni. Ni all y Llywodraeth greu swyddi. Gall ond creu amodau er mwyn i fusnesau dyfu ac i gyflogi mwy o bobl. Mae rhaglen lywodraethu Llywodraeth Cymru yn dyfynnu Gweinidog yr economi yn dweud mai swyddi a'r economi yw'r flaenoriaeth bennaf, ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi methu â defnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael iddi i dyfu economi Cymru. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Mae Cymru wedi cael dros £3 biliwn mewn cyllid strwythurol ers 2000, ond eto mae'r dangosyddion macro-economaidd allweddol i gyd yn dangos bod Cymru ar ei hôl hi o'i chymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Cyflawniad digalon arall. Cymru o hyd sydd â gwerth ychwanegol crynswth isaf y pen o'r boblogaeth o blith y gwledydd datganoledig a rhanbarthau Lloegr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, yn y gorffennol, wedi herio'r defnydd o gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth fel dangosydd o berfformiad economaidd. Fodd bynnag, mae CMC, fel dangosydd, yn cael ei ddefnyddio ledled Ewrop ac mae'n feincnod sefydledig ar gyfer perfformiad economaidd. Ar 74% o gyfartaledd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, mae CMC yng Nghymru yn is nag ydyw yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Beth mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud o ran hyn? Dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru yn 2001 y

byddai llwyddiant yn golygu bod CMC Cymru y pen yn codi o 80 y cant i 90 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU dros y degawd nesaf—gyda'r nod yn y pen draw o sicrhau cydraddoldeb.

Rhodddwyd y gorau i'r targed hwnnw pan sylweddolodd Llywodraeth Cymru nad oedd unrhyw o'baith o'i gyflawni. Am uned gyflawni. Er mwyn tyfu economi Cymru, mae angen inni allforio mwy a hybu mewnfuddsoddiad. Mae gwaith ymchwil gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi tynnu sylw at fanteision rhyngwladoli gan gwmnïau bach o ran datblygu economïau lleol. Dengys ei ganfyddiadau fod y busnesau bach a chanolig hynny sy'n allforio yn gweld mwy o gyflogaeth a thwf yn ogystal â mwy o arloesi wrth ddatblygu cynhyrchion a gwasanaethau newydd. Mae rhyngwladoli yn cynnig mwy o gynhyrchiant, mwy o werthiannau, mwy o elw ac yn arallgyfeirio risg drwy gael mynediad at sylfaen cwsmeriaid byd-eang hollbwysig. Mae'n achos pryder, felly, bod Cymru yn tueddu i beidio â chymryd rhan mewn masnach ryngwladol. Gwyddom fod y Prif Weinidog a llawer o Weinidogion eraill wedi mynd dramor—dros y byd i gyd—ond nid yw'n hysbys eto i'r cyhoedd pa fuddsoddiad tramor y maent wedi llwyddo i'w ddenu.

Welsh exports represent 5.6% of total exports by United Kingdom regions last year. There has been very little change in Welsh exports over the last five years as a percentage of total exports for United Kingdom regions. That is another failure of delivery. Welsh Labour has failed to attract the level of inward investment previously achieved. A total of £7 billion of investment came to Wales between 1980 and 1995, helping to create thousands of jobs. By the early 1990s, Wales was securing 15% of inward investment into the United Kingdom. Today, Wales is near the bottom of the inward investment league table of the United Kingdom. What a sad scenario. The Minister for business has admitted that the Government has failed to get the Wales brand right. Under Labour, it is clear that success in attracting foreign businesses has continued to deteriorate and that we need to raise our economic game. We need a new, co-ordinated approach to enterprise in Wales that will provide a recognisable brand for export and inward investors. As Professor Andrew Crawley of Cardiff University said,

'When the WDA ceased to exist I think we went through a very dark period when there was very poor communication, there was very poor coordination.'

Mae allforion o Gymru yn cyfrif am 5.6% o gyfanswm allforion gan ranbarthau'r Deyrnas Unedig y llynedd. Ni fu fawr ddim newid yn allforion o Gymru dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf fel canran o gyfanswm allforion rhanbarthau'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae hynny'n fethiant arall i gyflawni. Mae Llafur Cymru wedi methu â denu lefel y mewnfuddsoddi a welwyd yn flaenorol. Daeth cyfanswm o £7 biliwn o fuddsoddiad i Gymru rhwng 1980 a 1995, gan helpu i greu miloedd o swyddi. Erbyn dechrau'r 1990au, roedd Cymru yn sicrhau 15% o fewnfuddsoddi i'r Deyrnas Unedig. Heddiw, mae Cymru yn agos at waelod tabl cynghrair mewnfuddsoddi'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae hynny'n sefyllfa drist. Mae'r Gweinidog busnes wedi cyfaddef bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â chael brand Cymru yn iawn. O dan Lafur, mae'n amlwg bod llwyddiant i ddenu busnesau tramor wedi parhau i ddirywio, a bod angen inni wella ein perfformiad economaidd. Mae angen ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig newydd tuag at fenter yng Nghymru a fydd yn darparu brand adnabyddus o allforion a mewnfuddsoddwyr. Fel y dywedodd yr Athro Andrew Crawley o Brifysgol Caerdydd,

Pan ddaeth y WDA i ben credaf inni fynd drwy gyfnod tywyll iawn pan fu cyfathrebu gwael iawn, cydgysylltu gwael iawn.

16:34

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I urge the Welsh Government to take action on this as a matter of urgency, to do things better here in Wales.

Hoffwn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau ar hyn fel mater o frys, er mwyn gwneud pethau'n well yma yng Nghymru.

16:35

Carwyn Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I will start with Nick Ramsay's contribution, just to inform Members what the delivery unit actually does. It is well known that the head of the delivery unit is Marion Stapleton; I feel sometimes that I should buy a white cat to sit in her lap, and a pool of sharks with a lever, given the powers that some on the Conservative benches attribute to her. The delivery unit is simply there to ensure that Government works across all levels. There were no new staff appointed to the delivery unit—they were all existing staff—so there was no extra cost when the delivery unit was set up. What does it do? It identifies issues as they arise. It is an early-warning system, yes, if there are difficulties, and it ensures that there is full, cross-departmental working between departments. How does it do that? There is one person attached to each department. Every term, I meet with each Minister individually. In that bilateral, I ask them questions. The papers that they provide to me are examined by the delivery unit, and there are issues that are examined with them. If there is a need then for a written follow-up, that is exactly what happens.

Rwyf am ddechrau gyda chyfraniad Nick Ramsay, er mwyn hysbysu'r Aelodau am yr hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n hysbys iawn mai Marion Stapleton yw pennaeth yr uned gyflawni; teimlaf weithiau y dylwn brynu cath wen i eistedd yn ei chôl, a phwll nofio llawn siarcod gyda lifer, o ystyried y pwerau y mae rhai ar feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr yn eu priodoli iddi. Diben yr uned gyflawni yn syml yw sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn gweithio ar draws pob lefel. Ni phenodwyd unrhyw staff newydd i'r uned—roeddent i gyd eisoes yn aelodau o staff—felly ni fu cost ychwanegol pan sefydlwyd yr uned gyflawni. Beth mae'n ei wneud? Mae'n nodi problemau wrth iddynt godi. Mae'n system seinio rhybudd cynnar os oes anawsterau, ac mae'n sicrhau bod cydweithio trawsadrannol llawn rhwng adrannau. Sut mae'n gwneud hynny? Mae un person wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer pob adran. Bob tymor, byddaf yn cwrrd â phob Gweinidog yn unigol. Yn y cyfarfodydd dwyochrog hwnnw, rwy'n gofyn cwestiynau iddynt. Mae'r papurau a gyflwynant imi yn cael eu harchwilio gan yr uned gyflawni, ac ystyrir materion gyda hwy. Os oes angen am nodyn ysgrifenedig dilynol wedyn, dyna'n union beth sy'n digwydd.

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So, yes, I suppose that the delivery unit is my ears and eyes as far as Government is concerned. It is right that that should be the case because, as First Minister, of course, I have ultimate responsibility, and I need to ensure that things are working as they should. That is what the delivery unit does. There is no mystery about it. It does not cost any money at all. It did not have any new staff who came in, either.

In terms of some of the things that Nick Ramsay said, it really is an obsession now, is it not? There is quite an obsession with the delivery unit in terms of what it does. He complains on the one hand about a lack of transparency, then almost in the same breath says that the problem is that there are 339 indicators in the programme for government. That is not a sign of a lack of transparency, is it? That is a sign of being as transparent as possible.

I understand, of course, the Tory obsession with keeping an eye on colleagues—that is something that I am sure his party leader has to do on regular occasions, and to discipline them, as we have seen on many occasions in the past. When it comes to the issue of scrutiny, that is a matter for Members in this Chamber, surely. That is what this Assembly is here to do: scrutinise what the Government does. That is exactly how things should work in a democracy. To suggest that there needs to be a change because scrutiny is not working properly is not, perhaps, to portray all Members in this Chamber in the best light. I understand that the view of the Conservative Party in London is that the Conservative benches do not do a good job of scrutiny, because it is trying to do it itself. It is fed up of the feeble 14 who sit on the benches opposite and, instead, the Prime Minister is spending his time trying to attack Wales, because he has no faith in the Conservatives here to do it. [Interruption.] In a functioning democracy, the Welsh Conservatives would be holding the Government to account; they would not be relying on others outside Wales to do that. What next can we expect—an assault from Conservative MEPs in that regard?

Felly, mae'n debyg bod yr uned gyflawni yn gweithredu fel fy nghlustiau a'm llygaid o ran y Llywodraeth. Mae'n iawn ei bod yn gwneud hynny oherwydd, fel Prif Weinidog, fi sy'n gyfrifol yn y pen draw, wrth gwrs, ac mae angen imi sicrhau bod pethau'n gweithio fel y dylent. Dyna'r hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud. Nid oes unrhyw ddirgelwch yn perthyn i'r peth. Nid yw'n costio unrhyw arian o gwbl. Nid yw ychwaith yn cynnwys unrhyw staff newydd a ddaeth i mewn.

O ran rhai o'r pethau a ddywedodd Nick Ramsay, mae'n wir wedi mynd yn obsesiwn erbyn hyn, onid yw? Mae tipyn o obsesiwn ynghylch yr uned gyflawni o ran yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud. Mae'n cwyno ar y naill law fod diffyg tryloywder, ac yna bron yn yr un anadl mae'n dweud mai'r broblem yw bod 339 o ddangosyddion yn y rhaglen lywodraethu. Nid yw hynny'n arwydd o ddiffyg tryloywder, onid ydyw? Mae hynny'n arwydd o fod mor dryloyw ag y bo modd.

Wrth gwrs, deallaf obsesiwn y Torïaid gyda chadw llygad ar gyd-Aelodau—mae hynny'n rhywbeth, mae'n siŵr gennyf, y mae'n rhaid i arweinydd ei blaid ei wneud yn rheolaidd, a'u disgyblu, fel y gwelsom sawl gwaith yn y gorffennol. O ran craffu, mater i'r Aelodau yn y Siambr hon yw hynny, yn sicr. Dyna waith y Cynulliad hwn, mae'n rhaid: craffu ar yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud. Dyna'n union sut y dylai pethau weithio mewn democratiaeth. Nid yw'r awgrym bod angen newid am nad yw craffu yn gweithio'n iawn yn portreadu'r holl Aelodau yn y Siambr hon yn y ffordd orau. Deallaf mai barn y Blaid Geidwadol yn Llundain yw nad yw meinciau'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwneud gwaith da o ran craffu, gan ei bod yn ceisio gwneud hynny ei hun. Mae wedi cael llond bol o'r 14 o aelodau llesg sy'n eistedd ar y meinciau gyferbyn ac, yn lle hynny, mae Prif Weinidog y DU yn treulio ei amser yn ceisio lladd ar Gymru, am nad oes ganddo ffydd yn y Ceidwadwyr yma i wneud hynny. [Torri ar draws.] Mewn democratiaeth weithredol, byddai'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn dwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif; na fyddent yn dibynnu ar eraill y tu allan i Gymru i wneud hynny. Beth y gallwn ei ddisgwyl nesaf—ymosodiad gan ASEau Ceidwadol yn hynny o beth?

16:37 **Nick Ramsay** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

This is the umpteenth debate that we have had on the delivery unit, but the First Minister does not want to talk about the delivery unit. He wants to talk about everything else, including the Welsh Conservatives and those in England. If the Welsh Government gave us the information, then we would be able to scrutinise. We want to scrutinise. Give us the information and we will scrutinise you.

Sawl gwaith yr ydym wedi cael dadl ar yr uned gyflawni, ond nid yw'r Prif Weinidog am sôn am yr uned gyflawni. Mae am sôn am bopeth arall, gan gynnwys y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig a'r rhai yn Lloegr. Pe bai Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi'r wybodaeth inni, yna byddem yn gallu craffu. Rydym yn awyddus i graffu. Rhowch y wybodaeth inni a byddwn yn craffu ar eich gwaith.

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16:38 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)
Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

With 339 indicators, is he really suggesting that, when it comes to health, for example, there are not enough figures to scrutinise? We know, to our own discomfort, that there are figures and targets, indeed, in health that allow Members to scrutinise perfectly properly here. To suggest that it is not possible to scrutinise the Government, I find slightly incredible.

Gyda 339 o ddangosyddion, a yw wir yn awgrymu, o ran iechyd, er enghraifft, nad oes digon o ffigurau i graffu arnynt? Gwyddom, a hynny er ein hanghysur ein hunain, fod ffigurau a thargedau, yn wir, ym maes iechyd sy'n galluogi Aelodau i graffu'n gwbl briodol yma. Mae'r awgrym nad yw'n bosibl craffu ar waith y Llywodraeth, ychydig yn anghredadwy, yn fy marn i.

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Trof at Rhodri Glyn Thomas a'i gyfraniad. Rydym ni fel Llywodraeth yn cefnogi gwelliant 1, o gofio'r ffaith bod hwn yn rhywbeth a nododd gomisiwn Williams. Hoffwn ddweud unwaith eto ei bod yn bosibl craffu'r targedau iechyd ac addysg, er enghraifft. Nid wyf yn derbyn nad yw'n bosibl gwneud hynny. Ar y rhaglen lywodraethu, yr hyn rydym wastad wedi bod eisiau dangos yw ei bod yn bosibl i Aelodau gymharu perfformiad y Llywodraeth o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Dyna mae'r rhaglen ei hunan yn ei wneud.

Turning back to the point made by Nick Ramsay in complaining that the Government asked to be judged after five years: yes, that is what an election is for. That is the ultimate scrutiny—the scrutiny of the electorate. We do not shy away from the judgment of the electorate in 2016. Of course scrutiny over the five years of an Assembly term is appropriate.

As far as Eluned Parrott is concerned, I believe that the eyes in 'The Great Gatsby' were an advertising hoarding for an oculist, as the Americans would call an optometrist. If I were only that thin I would be happy, or indeed that tall. However, I can say that she raised a number of important points in terms of what the delivery unit does, and I hope that I have given her some comfort in my explanation of what the delivery unit does. You cannot judge the delivery unit on its own outcomes; the delivery unit is there to ensure outcomes across the whole of Government. That is the point that I have always made.

Turning to Rhodri Glyn Thomas and his contribution, we as a Government support amendment 1, given that this was something identified by the Williams commission. I would like to say once again that it is possible to scrutinise the targets for health and education, for example. I do not accept that it is not possible to do so. On the programme for government, we have always wanted to show that it is possible for Members to compare the Government's performance from year to year. That is what the programme itself is doing.

Gan droi yn ôl at y pwynt a wnaed gan Nick Ramsay wrth gwyno bod y Llywodraeth wedi gofyn iddi gael ei barnu ar ôl pum mlynedd: ie, dyna ddiben etholiad. Dyna'r craffu pwysicaf yn y pen draw—craffu gan yr etholwyr. Nid ydym yn osgoi barn yr etholwyr yn 2016. Wrth gwrs mae craffu dros bum mlynedd tymor y Cynulliad yn briodol.

O ran Eluned Parrott, credaf mai hysbysfwrdd i hysbysebu 'oculist', fel y byddai'r Americanwyr yn galw optometrydd oedd y llygaid yn 'The Great Gatsby'. Pe bawn ond mor denau â hynny byddwn yn fodlon fy mynd, neu yn wir mor dal â hynny. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ddweud iddi godi nifer o bwyntiau pwysig o ran yr hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud, a gobeithio fy mod wedi rhoi rhywfaint o gysur iddi wrth esbonio'r hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud. Ni allwch farnu'r uned gyflawni ar sail ei chanlyniadau ei hun; nod yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau canlyniadau ym mhob rhan o'r Llywodraeth. Dyna'r pwynt yr wyf wedi'i wneud bob amser.

16:40 **Eluned Parrott** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

In my contribution, I said that one of the problems with judging the success of the delivery unit was, of course, this issue of judging it by proxy, through the work of other departments. Would you consider introducing some form of reporting mechanism so that we can see what interventions it has made?

Yn fy nghyfraniad, dywedais mai un o'r problemau gyda barnu llwyddiant yr uned gyflawni oedd, wrth gwrs, y mater hwn o'i barnu drwy brocsi, drwy waith adrannau eraill. A fydddech yn ystyried cyflwyno rhyw fath o system adrodd fel y gallwn weld pa ymyriadau y mae wedi eu gwneud?

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16:40 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

The delivery unit is the oil of the machine, if I can put it that way. You can only judge the machine's performance from looking at it as a whole. The effectiveness of the delivery unit can be judged in terms of the effectiveness of the Government. You cannot take the oil out and say 'Well, that is the way that the oil is performing', without looking at the entire machine; that is the point that I was making.

Yr uned gyflawni yw olew sy'n iro'r peiriant, os caf ei disgrifio felly. Dim ond drwy edrych ar y peiriant cyfan y gallwch farnu ei berfformiad. Drwy effeithiolrwydd y Llywodraeth y gellir barnu effeithiolrwydd yr uned gyflawni. Ni allwch dynnu'r olew a dweud 'Wel, dyna'r ffordd y mae'r olew yn gweithio', heb edrych ar y peiriant cyfan; dyna'r pwynt yr oeddwn yn ei wneud.

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Turning to Janet Finch-Saunders's contribution, she asked whether there were ways of gauging positive feelings and of quantifying people's feelings. I meet people on a daily basis who have very positive feelings about the fact that tuition fees are so much lower and that we have free prescriptions in Wales. However, she made the point, and the answer is, quite simply, 'yes'. We have the national survey, which tells us what people think of public service delivery in Wales, and we have the patient survey, of course, in the NHS. So we are able to gauge the feelings that people have towards the services that are delivered.

Gan droi at gyfraniad Janet Finch-Saunders, gofynnodd a oedd ffyrdd o fesur teimladau cadarnhaol ac o fesur teimladau pobl. Rwy'n cyfarfod â phobl bob dydd sydd â theimladau cadarnhaol iawn ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod ffioedd dysgu yn llawer is a bod gennym bresgripsiynau am ddim yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, gwnaeth y pwynt, a'r ateb yw, yn syml, 'oes'. Ceir yr arolwg cenedlaethol, sy'n dweud wrthym beth mae pobl yn ei feddwl am y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a ddarperir yng Nghymru, a cheir yr arolwg o gleifion, wrth gwrs, yn y GIG. Felly, rydym yn gallu mesur teimladau pobl tuag at y gwasanaethau a ddarperir.

It is true to say, of course, that it can be quite expensive to run parts of the delivery unit. That is because we get so many freedom of information requests from the Conservatives, and they cost a huge amount of money. Instead of asking questions in Plenary, we get FOI requests. That is certainly part of the reason for the costs that we incur.

Turning to council tax, this is very weak ground for the Conservatives. I remind Members that council tax in Wales is 17% lower than in England. Nearly half of the local authorities in England have not frozen their council tax, and the only local authority in Wales that is Conservative run has not frozen its council tax; what kind of example is that to give? We also know that the poorest in society will now be paying, in England, £120 more a year, so there is no council tax freeze for them.

16:42

Darren Millar [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Do you accept that council tax as a proportion of income in Wales is actually higher than in England, and that it is, therefore, entirely appropriate that we ought to have lower levels of council tax? Do you accept that your decision not to support, or give incentives for, council tax freezes has caused this inflation-busting increase this year and over the past few years?

Wrth gwrs, mae'n wir dweud y gall fod yn eithaf costus i redeg rhannau o'r uned gyflawni, a hynny am ein bod yn cael cymaint o geisiadau rhyddid gwybodaeth gan y Ceidwadwyr, ac maent yn costio cryn dipyn o arian. Yn hytrach na gofyn cwestiynau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, rydym yn cael ceisiadau Rhyddid Gwybodaeth. Mae hynny'n sicr yn rhan o'r rheswm dros y costau yr eir iddynt.

Gan droi at y dreth gyngor, mae hyn yn dir gwan iawn i'r Ceidwadwyr. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau fod y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru 17% yn is nag ydyw yn Lloegr. Mae bron hanner yr awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr wedi penderfynu peidio â rhewi eu treth gyngor, ac nid yw'r unig awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sy'n cael ei redeg gan y Ceidwadwyr wedi rhewi ei dreth gyngor; pa fath o enghraifft yw honno i'w rhoi? Gwyddom hefyd y bydd y bobl dlotaf mewn cymdeithas bellach yn talu £120 yn fwy y flwyddyn yn Lloegr, felly nid yw'r dreth gyngor wedi'i rhewi iddynt hwy.

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A ydych yn derbyn bod y dreth gyngor fel cyfran o incwm yng Nghymru yn uwch mewn gwirionedd nag ydyw yn Lloegr, ac, felly, ei bod yn gwbl briodol bod gennym lefelau is o dreth gyngor? A ydych yn derbyn bod eich penderfyniad i beidio â chefnogi rhewi'r dreth gyngor na rhoi cymhellion i wneud hynny, wedi achosi'r cynnydd hwn sy'n uwch na chwyddiant eleni a thros y blynyddoedd diwethaf?

16:42

Carwyn Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I am glad that the Member recognises that council taxes in Wales are, indeed, lower—17% lower—than in England. He gives no explanation as to why the poorest in England have to pay £120 a year more—no explanation for that at all. He does not give an explanation as to why, for example, nearly half of the local authorities in England have not frozen council tax. So the council tax freeze in England is a myth. He has not given an explanation as to why it is that the only local authority in Wales that is run by the Conservatives has increased its council tax. Surely, there would have been an example that could have been given by that authority.

Rwy'n falch bod yr Aelod yn cydnabod bod y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru yn is mewn gwirionedd—17% yn is nag ydyw yn Lloegr. Nid yw'n rhoi unrhyw esboniad ynghylch pam mae'n rhaid i'r tlotaf yn Lloegr dalu £120 y flwyddyn yn fwy—nid oes unrhyw esboniad am hynny o gwbl. Nid yw'n esbonio pam, er enghraifft, fod bron hanner yr awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr wedi penderfynu peidio â rhewi'r dreth gyngor. Felly myh yw'r honiad bod y dreth gyngor wedi'i rhewi yn Lloegr. Nid yw wedi esbonio pam bod yr unig awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sy'n cael ei redeg gan y Ceidwadwyr wedi cynyddu ei dreth gyngor. Yn sicr, byddai wedi bod yn enghraifft y gellid bod wedi ei rhoi gan yr awdurdod hwnnw.

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Let us look at education. Again, 100% of the local education authorities run by the Conservatives in Wales are in special measures; that is an example for you. Give the Conservatives anything to do with education and they mess it up. We know that, as far as spending is concerned, they would want to cut education spending by 20%; that is what their leader said before the election. I know that the Member is going to say 12%, but what is the difference? That is still a massive cut. His leader said 20% before the election. How would we run our education system on the basis of the cuts proposed by him?

Gadewch inni edrych ar addysg. Unwaith eto, mae 100% o'r awdurdodau addysg lleol sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan y Ceidwadwyr yng Nghymru yn destun mesurau arbennig; mae hynny'n enghraifft ichi. Rhowch unrhyw beth sy'n ymwneud ag addysg i'r Ceidwadwyr ac maent yn gwneud traed moch o bethau. Gwyddom, o ran gwariant, y byddent am dorri gwariant ar addysg 20%; dyna'r hyn a ddywedodd eu harweinydd cyn yr etholiad. Gwn y bydd yr Aelod yn dweud 12%, ond beth yw'r gwahaniaeth? Mae hynny'n dal i fod yn doriad enfawr. Dywedodd ei arweinydd 20% cyn yr etholiad. Sut y byddem yn cynnal ein system addysg ar sail y toriadau a gynigir ganddo?

I am aware that time is against me. The health technology fund is there in Wales to help new health technologies be developed. It was scrapped in England completely—it does not exist in England.

Rwy'n ymwybodol bod amser yn mynd yn brin. Mae'r gronfa technoleg iechyd yn bodoli yng Nghymru i helpu i ddatblygu technolegau iechyd newydd. Cafodd ei dileu yn Lloegr yn gyfan gwbl—nid yw'n bodoli yn Lloegr.

As far as agriculture is concerned, Welsh farmers are paid their payments on time. That is not the case in England; it has not been the case for many years. In Wales, we have reduced significantly the amount of bovine TB—far better than in England, where they pursued a policy that was bound to fail.

Let me turn to the points made by Suzy Davies, and say one thing to her. I would urge her to look at the Dylan Thomas Centre, and the work that has been done with the YMCA in Swansea. It is a good example of what can be done to encourage young people—particularly deprived young people—to engage in the arts.

Very quickly, Deputy Presiding Officer, I say this in response to Oscar's contribution—unemployment in Wales is lower than in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and youth unemployment is lower than in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. We have seen GDHI and GDP improve over the past 15 years. We have seen foreign direct investment increase by 191% in one year, and that is something that he says has never happened. We have seen exports increase by 11%, which is something that he says has never happened. He harks back to the 1980s. The reality is that Wales was sold by his Government in the 1980s on the basis that our wage rates were lower than anywhere else; that is what happened and that is where investment came in. Those people then left as soon as wage rates increased. If you look at the examples, they are all there to see.

You are indicating, Deputy Presiding Officer. I will simply say this: Pinewood Studios is the biggest investment project for 20 years in Wales. It was delivered by a Labour Government. As far as we are concerned, when it comes to education, health and particularly the economy, we have shown the people of Wales that we deliver.

O ran amaethyddiaeth, mae ffermwyr Cymru yn cael eu talu ar amser. Nid yw hynny'n wir yn Lloegr; nid yw wedi bod yn wir ers blynyddoedd lawer. Yng Nghymru, rydym wedi lleihau'n sylweddol faint o TB buchol sydd—yn llawer gwell nag yn Lloegr, lle y dilynwyd polisi a oedd yn rhwym o fethu.

Gadewch imi droi at y pwyntiau a wnaed gan Suzy Davies, a dweud un peth wrthi. Byddwn yn ei hannog i edrych ar Ganolfan Dylan Thomas, a'r gwaith sydd wedi ei wneud gyda'r YMCA yn Abertawe. Mae'n enghraifft dda o'r hyn y gellir ei wneud i annog pobl ifanc—yn enwedig pobl ifanc ddifreintiedig—i gymryd rhan yn y celfyddydau.

Yn gyflym iawn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, dywedaf hyn mewn ymateb i gyfraniad Oscar—mae diweithdra yng Nghymru yn is nag ydyw yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, ac mae diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc yn is nag ydyw yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Rydym wedi gweld GDHI ac CMC yn gwella dros y 15 mlynedd diwethaf. Rydym wedi gweld buddsoddiad uniongyrchol o dramor cynyddu 191% mewn blwyddyn, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae'n dweud nad yw erioed wedi digwydd. Rydym wedi gweld allforion yn cynyddu 11%, sy'n rhywbeth y mae'n dweud nad yw erioed wedi digwydd. Mae'n mynd yn ôl i'r 1980au. Y gwir amdani yw i Gymru gael ei hyrwyddo yn y 1980au gan ei Lywodraeth yntau ar y sail bod ein cyfraddau cyflog yn is nag yn unrhyw le arall; dyna a ddigwyddodd a dyna pam y cafwyd buddsoddiad. Yna cyn gynted ag y cynyddodd cyfraddau cyflog gadawodd y bobl hynny. Os edrychwch ar yr enghreifftiau, maent i gyd yno i'w gweld.

Rydych yn arwyddo, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Dywedaf hyn yn symal: Stwdios Pinewood yw'r prosiect buddsoddiad mwyaf yng Nghymru ers 20 mlynedd. Cafodd ei sicrhau gan Lywodraeth Lafur. O'n rhan ni, pan edrychwch ar addysg, iechyd ac yn arbennig yr economi, rydym wedi dangos i bobl Cymru ein bod yn cyflawni.

16:45 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I shall be equally generous to the leader of the opposition should he go a little over time. I call Andrew R.T. Davies.

Byddaf fod yr un mor hael i arweinydd yr wrthblaid pe bai'n mynd ychydig dros amser. Galwaf ar Andrew R.T. Davies.

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16:45 **Andrew R.T. Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. May I thank everyone who has contributed to the debate this afternoon? This is the third debate that the Conservatives have brought forward on the delivery unit and we make no apologies for bringing forward the debate. For six months solid after the 2011 elections, during every spare moment when the First Minister was on his feet he told of the wonders that this delivery unit was going to achieve across his Government. Even from the opposition benches we had quite high hopes for this delivery unit and what it might achieve. Let us not forget that the author of the 2011 Labour manifesto—a certain Andrew Davies—did point out that the problem with previous Labour Governments was their delivery, or lack of delivery. The strategies were always in place, the glossy brochures were always in place, but the delivery fell down.

Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Dyma'r drydedd ddadl y mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi ei chyflwyno ar yr uned gyflawni ac nid ydym yn ymddiheuro dim am gyflwyno'r ddadl. Am chwe mis cyfan ar ôl etholiadau 2011, yn ystod pob eiliad sbâr pan oedd y Prif Weinidog ar ei draed soniodd am y rhyfeddodau y byddai'r uned gyflawni hon yn eu cyflawni ym mhob rhan o'i Lywodraeth. Hyd yn oed o du meinciau'r gwrthbleidiau bu gobeithion mawr am yr uned gyflawni a'r hyn y gellid ei gyflawni. Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio i awdur maniffesto Llafur 2011—sef Andrew Davies—nodi mai'r broblem gyda Llywodraethau Llafur blaenorol oedd cyflawni, neu ddiffyg cyflawni. Roedd y strategaethau bob amser ar waith, roedd y llyfyrnau sgleiniog bob amser yn eu lle, ond methu a wnâi'r broses gyflawni.

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We make no apologies for bringing forward this debate again. I think that it has been clear from the contributions by opposition Members across all the parties—whether it be Rhodri Glyn or Eluned Parrott or those on our own benches—that there is a real misunderstanding, a grey area or fogginess about exactly what the delivery unit is achieving after three years of this Labour Government. It is no wonder because, in his evidence to the Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister, we suddenly found out that there was going to be a programme for government delivery group that was charged with improving the work of the delivery unit. That is from your letter, First Minister, to that committee.

We have a group that is charged with delivering on the delivery group. We also know that there are delivery groups in health, for example, and in the economy, I believe. In the programme for government, there is not one single line about what the Government is seeking to achieve in local government, yet we have had the Williams commission and the transformation that it wants to make in local government because it sees that the formation that we currently have as a real stumbling block to the delivery of services in Wales.

There really is an issue with exactly how this Government is functioning three years in and with the organisation of that Government, for which the First Minister is directly responsible, because the delivery unit reports to him. So, it is not unreasonable for us, as the opposition, to seek some clarification from him and from his Government. Is it the Ministers who are charged with delivering or is it the delivery unit that is charged with delivering? The problem that we have is that in the first programme for government that the First Minister introduced, there was a complete lack of any indicators to measure the success and the progress of the Government. Yes, it had big aspirations about improving the health of the nation and there was talk in general terms, but it did not talk about specifics. I noticed that the First Minister spoke for nine and a half minutes and did not offer any real specifics.

Week in, week out, we are here, touching on the three big portfolios of education, health and the economy and—. I will gladly allow you an intervention, First Minister.

16:48

Carwyn Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I would not normally intervene, having already tried the patience of the Deputy Presiding Officer.

On the issue of delivery, he has mentioned the fact that the present structure of local government cannot deliver. Does he then support the Williams changes?

Nid ydym yn ymddiheuro dim am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon unwaith eto. Credaf ei bod wedi bod yn amlwg o'r cyfraniadau gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau ym mhob plaid—Rhodri Glyn neu Parrott Eluned neu'r rhai ar ein meinciau ein hunain—bod camddealltwriaeth wirioneddol, manau llwyd neu annelwig ynghylch beth yn union y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei gyflawni dair blynedd ar ôl i'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon ddod i rym. Nid yw'n syndod oherwydd, yn ei dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog, clywsom yn sydyn y byddai grŵp cyflawni ar gyfer y rhaglen lywodraethu a fyddai'n gyfrifol am wella gwaith yr uned gyflawni. Daw hynny o'ch llythyr i'r pwyllgor hwnnw, Brif Weinidog.

Ceir grŵp sydd wedi cael y dasg o gyflawni ar y grŵp cyflawni. Gwyddom hefyd fod grwpiau cyflawni ym maes iechyd, er enghraifft, ac yn yr economi, fe gredaf. Yn y rhaglen lywodraethu, nid oes y un llinell am yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio ei gyflawni mewn llywodraeth leol, ac eto rydym wedi cael comisiwn Williams a'r ffordd y mae am drawsnewid llywodraeth leol am ei fod yn gweld bod y drefn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn faen tramgwydd gwirioneddol i ddarparu gwasanaethau yng Nghymru.

Ceir problem wirioneddol o ran sut yn union y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn gweithredu dair blynedd ar ôl iddi ddod i rym o ran trefniant y Llywodraeth, y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol amdani, gan fod yr uned gyflawni yn atebol iddo ef. Felly, nid yw'n afresymol i ni, fel yr wrthblaid, geisio cael rhyw eglurhad ganddo a chan ei Lywodraeth. Ai'r Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am gyflawni ynteu'r uned gyflawni? Y broblem sydd gennym yw, yn y rhaglen lywodraethu gyntaf a gyflwynodd y Prif Weinidog, nad oedd unrhyw ddangosyddion o gwbl i fesur llwyddiant a chynnydd y Llywodraeth. Roedd ganddi uchelgeisiau mawr i wella iechyd y genedl, mae'n wir, a bu sôn cyffredinol, ond ni soniodd am y manylion. Sylwais i'r Prif Weinidog siarad am naw munud a hanner ac ni chynigiodd unrhyw fanylion gwirioneddol.

Wythnos ar ôl wythnos, rydym yma, yn cyfeirio at y tri phortffolio mawr sef addysg, iechyd a'r economi ac—. Byddaf yn falch o dderbyn ymyriad gennych, Brif Weinidog.

Ni fyddwn yn ymyrryd fel arfer, a minnau eisoes wedi trethu amynedd y Dirprwy Lywydd.

O ran cyflawni, mae wedi sôn am y ffaith na all strwythur presennol llywodraeth leol gyflawni. A yw felly'n cefnogi newidiadau Williams?

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16:48	Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography	I am more than happy, as the First Minister knows, to engage in a debate with him over the future of local government. The point that I am making is that, in his programme for government, there is nothing about how he will work with local government to deliver a better service. Yet, delivery is supposed to be at the heart of what you are about. Ultimately what we are seeing, whether it is in health, the economy or in education, is the same old lazy Labour mantra of blame someone else.	Rwy'n fwy na pharod, fel y gŵyr y Prif Weinidog, i gymryd rhan mewn trafodaeth gydag ef ynghylch dyfodol llywodraeth leol. Y pwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud yw nad oes dim yn ei raglen lywodraethu ynglŷn â sut y bydd yn gweithio gyda llywodraeth leol i ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth. Eto i gyd, yn ôl yr honiad, cyflawni sydd wrth wraidd yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei weld yn y pen draw, boed hynny ym maes iechyd, yr economi neu addysg, yw'r un hen fantra Llafur diog o feio rhywun arall.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
		Estyn, for example, says that the number of secondary schools that are classed as unsatisfactory has gone up from 14% to 23%. Literacy levels, as we know, are at an all-time low. What we see when we are benchmarked against international levels in the Programme for International Student Assessment tests is that our results are the worst that they have ever been. The former Minister for education can chuckle away, but during his tenure he also wrote off a generation of pupils in our schools. He is happy for that to be his legacy to the education fraternity.	Noda Estyn, er enghraifft, fod nifer yr ysgolion uwchradd sy'n cael eu hystyried yn anfoddhaol wedi cynyddu o 14% i 23%. Mae lefelau llythrennedd, fel y gwyddom, ar eu lefel isaf erioed. Yr hyn a welwn pan gawn ein meincnodi yn erbyn lefelau rhyngwladol ym mhroffion y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr yw bod ein canlyniadau'n waeth nag erioed. Gall y cyn-Weinidog addysg chwerthin, ond yn ystod ei gyfnod yn y swydd chwalodd obeithion cenhedlaeth o ddisgyblion yn ein hysgolion. Mae'n ffolon mai dyna yw ei etifeddiaeth i'r frawdoliaeth addysg.	
		I will gladly give way.	Byddaf yn falch o ildio.	
16:49	Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography	Does he recognise that in the period when I was the Minister for education the percentage of young people who got five good GCSEs rose from 46% to over 50%?	A yw'n cydnabod yn y cyfnod pan oeddwn yn Weinidog addysg fod canran y bobl ifanc a enillodd bum gradd TGAU dda wedi cynyddu o 46% i dros 50%?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
16:50	Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography	What I recognised when you were Minister for education was that there was a lot of wind, but not much substance in what you were doing. Week in, week out, we had you in this Chamber, and what are the results? What are those results proving? What was the delivery unit doing when you were the Minister for education? It clearly did not have the best interest of learners and teachers across Wales.	Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei gydnabod yn ystod eich cyfnod yn Weinidog addysg oedd bod llawer o siarad gwag, ond fawr ddim sylwedd yn yr hyn yr oeddech yn ei wneud. Wythnos ar ôl wythnos, fe'ch holwyd gennym yn y Siambr hon, a beth yw'r canlyniadau? Beth yw'r canlyniadau hynny yn ei brofi? Beth oedd yn yr uned gyflawni yn ei wneud pan oeddech yn Weinidog addysg? Yn amlwg, nid oedd yn gweithredu er budd dysgwyr ac athrawon ledled Cymru.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
16:50	Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography	Will you give way?	A wnewch ildio?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
16:50	Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography	I have given way once. What we have to do is make—	Rwyf wedi ildio unwaith. Yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud yw gwneud—	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
16:50	Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	Order. The Member cannot just stand up and start chanting, 'Will you give way?'	Trefn. Ni all yr Aelod sefyll i fyny a dechrau gweiddi, 'A wnewch chi ildio?'	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
16:50	Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography	Why not?	Pam lai?	Senedd.tv Fideo Video
16:50	Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography	He has declined to give way. Why not? You cannot because I have said so, and that should be good enough for you. Leader of the opposition, you may continue.	Mae wedi gwrthod ildio. Pam lai? Ni allwch am fy mod wedi dweud hynny, a dylai hynny fod yn ddigon da ichi. Arweinydd yr wrthblaid, cewch barhau.	Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Andrew R.T. Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. We have just seen the bluster that he brought to his ministerial department.

Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Rydym newydd weld y rhuo a'r rhefru a welsom ganddo yn ei adran weinidogol.

When we look at the health department, for example, as Nick Ramsay touched on, at A&E waiting times, cancer waiting times and ambulance response times, we see failure and failure across Government in the health department to deliver on people's aspirations and the Government's own targets. What is the response from the Government? It said, 'We will change the targets to more meaningful targets'. Actually, the problem with this Government is that it does not know the meaning of the word 'delivery'.

Pan edrychwn ar yr adran iechyd, er enghraifft, fel y crybwyllodd Nick Ramsay, at amseroedd aros mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, amseroedd aros cancer ac amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys, gwelwn fethiant a methiant ym mhob rhan o'r Llywodraeth yn yr adran iechyd i gyflawni'r hyn y mae pobl am ei weld ac i gyflawni targedau'r Llywodraeth ei hun. Beth yw'r ymateb gan y Llywodraeth? Mae'n dweud, 'Byddwn yn newid y targedau i fod yn fwy ystyrlon'. Mewn gwirionedd, y broblem gyda'r Llywodraeth hon yw nad yw'n gwybod beth yw ystyr y gair 'cyflawni'.

When we talk about the economy, we spent the first 18 months listening to the First Minister and his Ministers saying that the catastrophic economic conditions that we were facing were all to do with Westminster, and that is why the cosh was on Wales. Now that the unemployment figures are looking far more rosy across the United Kingdom, and now that the economy is growing across the United Kingdom, it is all down to the First Minister and his Government.

Pan soniwn am yr economi, treuliyd y 18 mis cyntaf yn gwrandao ar y Prif Weinidog a'i Weinidogion yn dweud mai San Steffan oedd yn gyfrifol am yr amodau economaidd trychinebus yr oeddem yn eu hwynebu, a dyna pam bod Cymru o dan y llach. Gan fod y ffigurau diweithdra yn ymddangos dipyn yn well yn y Deyrnas Unedig bellach, a chan fod yr economi yn tyfu ym mhob rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, y Prif Weinidog a'i Lywodraeth sy'n gyfrifol am y cyfan.

They would not know where to start to create an enterprising economy, as we have seen after 14 years of Labour Government. As my colleagues behind me touched on, the GVA figures are absolutely appalling after two tranches of convergence and Objective 1 funding. Today, I raised the issue of Cardiff, for example, with the Minister for enterprise: only three new companies, after two years, have come to Cardiff to make use of the enterprise zone in Cardiff. That could be the same across Wales. That, ultimately, is the lack of ambition and direction that is at the heart of this Government.

Ni fyddent yn gwybod ble i ddechrau arni i greu economi llawn menter, fel y gwelsom ar ôl 14 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur. Fel y soniodd fy nghyd-Aelodau y tu ôl i mi mae'r ffigurau GYC yn gwbl warthus ar ôl dau gylch o arian cydgyfeirio ac arian Amcan 1. Heddiw, codais fater Caerdydd, er enghraifft, gyda'r Gweinidog menter: dim ond tri chwmni newydd, ar ôl dwy flynedd, sydd wedi dod i Gaerdydd i wneud defnydd o'r ardal fenter yng Nghaerdydd. Gallai hynny fod yr un fath ledled Cymru. Dyna'r diffyg uchelgais a chyfeiriad yn y pen draw, sydd wrth wraidd y Llywodraeth hon.

If you spend £15 billion a year, you are bound to create some activity. Let us get some activity that lifts Wales off the bottom of the league table in education; let us get an enterprising economy that provides the public services that we need; and, ultimately, let us have a health service that we can be truly proud of, rather than one that has been driven into the ground by this Minister for health and this First Minister. That is why I urge support for this motion here today, and that is why I believe that the opposition parties, in pointing out the failure of this Government, have merit in their argument.

Os ydych yn gwario £15 biliwn y flwyddyn, byddwch yn siŵr o greu rhyw weithgaredd. Gadewch inni gael rhywfaint o weithgaredd sy'n codi Cymru oddi ar waelod y tabl cynghrair ym myd addysg; gadewch inni gael economi llawn menter sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus y mae eu hangen arnom; ac, yn y pen draw, gadewch inni gael gwasanaeth iechyd y gallwn fod yn wirioneddol falch ohono, yn hytrach nag un sy'n cael ei ddinistrio gan y Gweinidog iechyd hwn a'r Prif Weinidog hwn. Dyna pam rwy'n annog cefnogaeth i'r cynnig hwn yma heddiw, a dyna pam y credaf fod y gwrthbleidiau, wrth dynnu sylw at fethiant y Llywodraeth hon, yn cyflwyno dadleuon teilwng.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? There is objection. Therefore, I defer voting under this item until voting time.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Oes. Felly, gohiriaf y bleidlais o dan yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Before I move to the next item, I remind Members that when you bring a mobile phone into Plenary, you are dicing with danger, but please make sure that it is switched off. It is always discourteous to the Member who is speaking when a phone goes off. If it is your own phone that goes off in your own speech, we do start to resemble an Ealing comedy, which I do not want.

Cyn imi symud at yr eitem nesaf, hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau pan fyddwch yn dod â ffôn symudol i mewn i Gyfarfod Llawn, ei bod yn beth peryglus, ond gwnewch yn siŵr ei fod yn cael ei ddiffodd. Mae bob amser yn anghwrtais i'r Aelod sy'n siarad pan fydd ffôn yn canu. Os mai eich ffôn eich hun sy'n dechrau canu yn ystod eich araith eich hun, rydym yn dechrau ymdebygu i gomedi Ealing, ac nid wyf am weld hynny.

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed

Deholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw Lesley Griffiths, gwelliant 2 yn enw Elin Jones, a gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Paul Davies.

Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: Child and Adolescent Mental Health

The following amendments have been selected: amendment 1 in the name of Lesley Griffiths, amendment 2 in the name of Elin Jones, and amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Paul Davies.

16:53

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call Aled Roberts to move the motion.

Galwaf ar Aled Roberts i gynnal y cynnig.

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Cynnig NDM5485 Aled Roberts

Motion NDM5485 Aled Roberts

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi y bydd un o bob 10 o blant a'r glasoed yn dioddef o broblem iechyd meddwl ac yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd ymyriad cynnar i gynorthwyo pobl ifanc i gyrraedd eu llawn botensial.
2. Yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â chanfyddiadau allweddol o adolygiad 2009 o Wasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed (CAMHS) ac yn nodi'r pryderon sylweddol yn adolygiad diilynol 2013 o faterion diogelwch.
3. Yn gresynu bod nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n aros mwy na 14 wythnos i gael gwasanaethau seiciatrig plant a'r glasoed wedi cynyddu bron bedair gwaith dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, o 199 ym mis Ionawr 2013 i 736 ym mis Ionawr 2014.
4. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:
 - a) mynd i'r afael â'r amrywiad annheg o ran argaeledd a hygyrchedd CAMHS yng Nghymru;
 - b) ymchwilio i'r amseroedd aros rhwng asesiad cyntaf plentyn neu unigolyn ifanc gyda CAMHS a'u hatgyfeirio diilynol i wasanaeth;
 - c) adolygu'r trefniadau llywodraethu ar gyfer unedau cleifion mewnol CAMHS a lleoliadau y tu allan i ardaloedd;
 - d) cyhoeddi ystadegau aildderbyn yn rheolaidd i helpu i lywio tueddiadau yn y system rhyddhau cleifion;

1. Notes that 1 in 10 children and adolescents will experience a mental health issue and recognises the importance of early intervention to support young people in reaching their full potential.
2. Regrets the failure of the Welsh Government to address key findings from the 2009 review of Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and notes the significant concerns within the 2013 follow up review of safety issues.
3. Regrets that over the past year, the number of vulnerable young people in Wales waiting more than 14 weeks to access child and adolescent psychiatric services has almost quadrupled, from 199 in January 2013 to 736 in January 2014.
4. Calls on the Welsh Government to:
 - a) address the inequitable variation in the availability and accessibility of CAMHS in Wales;
 - b) investigate the waiting times between a child or young person's first assessment with CAMHS and their subsequent service referral;
 - c) review the governance arrangements for CAMHS inpatient units and out of area placements;
 - d) routinely publish readmission statistics to help inform trends in the patient discharging system;

e) sicrhau bod yr holl staff clinigol yn CAMHS wedi cael gwiriadau diogelwch priodol;

e) ensure that all clinical staff within CAMHS have undertaken appropriate safeguarding checks;

f) sefydlu gweithdrefn gadarnach i fyrddau iechyd adrodd ar leoliadau amhriodol ar wardiau iechyd meddwl i oedolion;

f) establish a firmer procedure for health boards to report on inappropriate placements on adult mental health wards;

g) egluro statws y Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Plant, Pobl Ifanc a Gwasanaethau Mamolaeth;

g) clarify the status of the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services;

h) ystyried cyflwyno addysg iechyd meddwl yn y cwricwlwm ysgol i godi ymwybyddiaeth a helpu i fynd i'r afael â materion o ran stigma; a

h) consider the introduction of mental health education within the school curriculum to raise awareness and help address issues of stigma; and

i) cyflwyno fframwaith cenedlaethol i sicrhau parhad triniaeth yn y pontio rhwng CAMHS a Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl i Oedolion, gan gynnwys system rhannu gybodaeth wedi ei symleiddio rhwng darparwyr.

i) introduce a national framework to ensure continuity of treatment in the transition between CAMHS and Adult Mental Health Services, including a streamlined information sharing system between providers.

16:53

Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Cynigiad y cynnig.

I move the motion.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gynnig y ddaid hon ar ran Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Hefyd, mae'n briodol ein bod yn cynnig y ddaid hon ar Ddiwrnod Ymwybyddiaeth Awtistiaeth y Byd, oherwydd mae astudiaeth ddiweddar yn dangos bod gan 71% o blant a phobl ifanc sydd yn dioddef o awtistiaeth gyflyrau iechyd meddwl ychwanegol hefyd. Mae gan 40% ohonynt fwy nag un cyflwr iechyd meddwl.

I am pleased to open this debate on behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrats. Also, it is appropriate that we are moving this debate on World Autism Awareness Day, because a recent study showed that 71% of children and young people who suffer from autism also have additional mental health conditions, and 40% have more than one mental health condition.

Mae dros 0.5 miliwn o bobl yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol ar hyn bryd yn dioddef o awtistiaeth, sef 1%. Oherwydd bod problemau iechyd meddwl yn rhan o'r cyflwr hwnnw, mae'n briodol ein bod ni i gyd yn sefyll ar un ochr ac yn gofyn beth yn union sydd wedi digwydd yn ystod y 15 mlynedd diwethaf, o ran datganoli.

More than 0.5 million people in the United Kingdom at present suffer from autism, which is 1%. Due to the fact that mental health problems are part of that condition, it is appropriate that we all stand to one side and ask exactly what has happened during the last 15 years, in terms of devolution.

Yn y lle cyntaf, dylwn fod yn gadarnhaol, a chydabod bod Cymru wedi cychwyn yn dda yn y maes hwn. Cymru oedd y wlad gyntaf yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol i gael strategaeth genedlaethol o ran iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc, sef 'Everybody's Business' yn 2001. Rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod y gwaith y mae'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd o ran edrych ar y sefyllfa o ran iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, er yr holl gynlluniau gweithredu a fframweithiau, a hyd yn oed Mesur yn 2010, mae problemau cynyddol o ran y gwasanaeth hwn.

In the first place, I should be positive, and acknowledge that Wales has made a good start in this area. Wales was the first country in the UK to have a national strategy on child and adolescent mental health, namely 'Everybody's Business' in 2001. I also acknowledge the work that the Children, Young People and Education Committee is currently doing in terms of looking at the situation with regard to the mental health of children and young people at present. However, unfortunately, despite all the action plans and frameworks, and even the Measure in 2010, there are increasing problems in terms of this service.

Roedd yn drist edrych yn ôl i 2005-06, ar adroddiad Comisiynydd Plant Cymru a oedd yn dweud bod y ddarpariaeth yng Nghymru yn annigonol. Er bod degawd wedi mynd heibio ers hynny, mae penawdau tro ar ôl tro yn dweud bod arbenigwyr o fewn y gwasanaeth yn dweud bod yn dal i fod problemau o fewn y gwasanaeth hwn yng Nghymru.

It was sad to look back to 2005-06, at the report by the Children's Commissioner for Wales, which said that the provision in Wales was insufficient. Even though we have seen a decade pass by since then, there are headlines time after time saying that experts within the service are saying that there are still problems within this service in Wales.

Yn 2009, cafwyd adroddiad ar y cyd rhwng Arolygaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac Estyn a oedd yn dweud, er bod gwelliannau wedi bod ers yr adroddiad blaenorol, bod yn dal i fod problemau o ran y gwasanaethau.

In 2009, there was a joint report between Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, the Wales Audit Office and Estyn that said that, even though there had been improvements since the previous report, there were still problems with the services.

The report in 2009 highlighted serious safety concerns in terms of inappropriate placements on adult wards, a lack of understanding of safeguarding responsibilities, poor sharing of information between professionals, and the discharge of patients following non-attendance at appointments. It was sad therefore that, four years later, the follow-up review in December 2013 concluded that, while there has been some progress in addressing the safety issues highlighted in the 2009 report:

'children and young people continue to be put at risk due to inappropriate admissions to adult mental health wards, problems with sharing information and acting upon safeguarding duties, and unsafe discharge practices.'

This sounds all too familiar. I have to say that I was disappointed to see the Welsh Government's amendment to our motion today, which perhaps indicated a degree of complacency, of trying to ignore the extent of the problems and the fact that young people are still being put at risk. It also fails to recognise the need for significant improvement to ensure that our young people in Wales receive the support and services they need and deserve.

There is practice that could be looked at in both England and in Scotland. From the evidence that we heard this morning in the Children, Young People and Education Committee, I would not, for one moment, try to suggest that either England or Scotland has a panacea for all our ills. However, the launch of the mental health action plan in England and the introduction of the crisis care concordat, which meant that police, paramedics and health services should ensure that placements are available 24/7 for someone experiencing mental health problems, including the young, so that no-one is placed in police custody because appropriate services are not available, are a step forward. It is also clear that some of the innovations brought forward in Scotland are things that we should be looking at in all seriousness in Wales.

Yn yr adroddiad yn 2009 tynnwyd sylw at bryderon mawr ynglŷn â diogelwch lleoliadau amhriodol ar wardiau oedolion, diffyg dealltwriaeth o gyfrifoldebau diogelu, arferion gwael o ran rhannu gwybodaeth rhwng gweithwyr proffesiynol, a rhyddhau cleifion os collwyd apwyntiadau. Felly bedair blynedd yn ddiweddarach, mater o dristwch, yw i'r adolygiad dilynol ym mis Rhagfyr 2013 ddod i'r casgliad, er bod rhywfaint o gynnydd o ran mynd i'r afael â'r materion diogelwch a amlygwyd yn adroddiad 2009:

bod plant a phobl ifanc yn parhau i gael eu rhoi mewn perygl oherwydd derbyniadau amhriodol i wardiau iechyd meddwl oedolion, problemau gyda rhannu gwybodaeth a gweithredu ar ddyletswyddau diogelu, ac arferion rhyddhau anniogel.

Mae hyn yn swnio'n gyfarwydd iawn. Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn siomedig o weld gwelliant Llywodraeth Cymru i'n cynnig heddiw, sydd efallai'n dangos rhywfaint o laesu dwylo, o geisio anwybyddu maint y problemau a'r ffaith bod pobl ifanc yn dal i gael eu rhoi mewn perygl. Mae hefyd yn methu â chydabod yr angen am welliant sylweddol er mwyn sicrhau bod ein pobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn cael y cymorth a'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen arnynt ac y maent yn eu haeddu.

Mae ymarfer y gellid ei ystyried yn Lloegr ac yn yr Alban. O'r dystiolaeth a glywsom y bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, ni fyddwn yn awgrymu am eiliad bod gan Loegr neu'r Alban yr ateb i bob un o'n problemau. Fodd bynnag, mae lansio'r cynllun gweithredu iechyd meddwl yn Lloegr a chyflwyno'r concordat ar gyfer gofal mewn argyfwng, a oedd yn golygu y dylai'r heddlu, parafeddygon a gwasanaethau iechyd sicrhau bod lleoliadau ar gael ddydd a nos i rywun sy'n cael problemau iechyd meddwl, gan gynnwys pobl ifanc, fel nad oes neb yn cael ei roi yn nalfa'r heddlu am nad oes gwasanaethau priodol ar gael, yn gam ymlaen. Mae hefyd yn amlwg bod rhai o'r datblygiadau arloesol a gyflwynwyd yn yr Alban yn bethau y dylem fod yn edrych arnynt yn hollol o ddifrif yng Nghymru.

16:59

Simon Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am grateful to you for giving way. Do you concur that the problem is not so much with the Welsh Government's policies or ethos, which I think are broadly correct, but the combination of two strong factors: finance, and the apportioning of finance for mental health within health boards, and secondly the way that things are being done? That is, the procedures. The two together mean that children and young people are being squeezed out of the proper services.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am ildio. A ydych yn cytuno nad polisiâu nac ethos Llywodraeth Cymru, sy'n gywir ar y cyfan, yn fy marn i, yw'r broblem cymaint, ond y cyfuniad o ddau ffactor mawr: cyllid, a dosrannu cyllid ar gyfer iechyd meddwl o fewn byrddau iechyd, ac yn ail y ffordd y mae pethau'n cael eu gwneud? Hynny yw, y gweithdrefnau. Mae'r ddau gyda'i gilydd yn golygu bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu hamddifadu o'r gwasanaethau priodol.

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Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

It has been interesting, as a member of the Children, Young People and Education Committee, to learn that mental health funding has been ring-fenced by consecutive Governments within the Welsh context, but yet there still seems to be a failure to ensure that CAMHS can avail itself of all of those opportunities. It is also fair to say that the evidence that we heard this morning makes it clear that, while most of us would support the principles and policies of successive Welsh Governments, which have looked at early intervention, the financial squeeze that is happening means that they are moving to the other tiers, really, and to all intents and purposes are abandoning those same level 1 and level 2 provisions.

Over the past year, the number of vulnerable young people in Wales waiting more than 14 weeks to access child and adolescent psychiatric services has almost quadrupled. Without timely and proper support and treatment, mental health problems can have a devastating impact on a person's quality of life. I accept that over the last two years there has been a move following the Measure to include 16 and 17-year-olds in those figures, but I do not think that it in any way explains away the extent of the growth in those figures. Early intervention can help to reduce these waiting times by ensuring that the right support can be given as early as possible.

There are examples of excellence in early intervention schemes in Wales. We heard of one this morning in Caerphilly with Action for Children, which is the family intervention team. However, what is sad is that, despite all of the evaluations that show the success of those projects, when Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board had the opportunity to extend that beyond its Big Lottery funding, it was scrapped. So, while I read that the team worked with children aged five to 14 and their families to provide multi-agency assessments for emerging emotional and behavioural problems, that has been lost. Similarly, Hafal is working in partnership with the same health board to provide an early intervention service for young people aged between 14 and 25, concentrating in particular on care leavers. However, there was no confidence, after the evidence that we heard today, that that good practice would be taken on, even within that health board, never mind expanded further.

Bu'n ddiddorol, fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, gael gwybod bod cyllid iechyd meddwl wedi cael ei neilltuo gan Lywodraethau olynol yng nghyd-destun Cymru, ond eto ymddengys bod methiant o hyd i sicrhau y gall CAMHS fanteisio ar yr holl gyfleoedd hynny. Mae'n deg dweud hefyd fod y dystiolaeth a glywsom y bore yma yn ei gwneud yn glir, er y byddai'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn cefnogi egwyddorion a pholisiau Llywodraethau olynol Cymru, sydd wedi edrych ar ymyriadau cynnar, mae'r wasgfa ariannol sy'n digwydd yn golygu eu bod yn symud i'r haenau eraill, mewn gwirionedd, eu bod yn rhoi'r gorau i'r darpariaethau lefel 1 a lefel 2 i bob diben.

Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru ac sy'n aros mwy na 14 wythnos i gael gwasanaethau seiciatrig plant a phobl ifanc wedi cynyddu bedair gwaith bron. Heb gymorth a thriniaeth amserol a phriodol, gall problemau iechyd meddwl gael effaith ddinistriol ar ansawdd bywyd rhywun. Derbyniad fod ymgais dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf yn dilyn y Mesur i gynnwys myfyrwyr 16 ac 17 oed yn y ffigurau hynny, ond ni chredaf fod hynny'n esbonio maint y twf yn y ffigurau hynny o gwbl. Gall ymyriadau cynnar helpu i leihau'r amseroedd aros hyn drwy sicrhau y gellir rhoi'r cymorth cywir cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Ceir enghreifftiau o ragoriaeth mewn cynlluniau ymyrryd yn gynnar yng Nghymru. Clywsom am un y bore yma yng Nghaerffili o ran Gweithredu dros Blant, sef y tîm ymyriadau teuluol. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n anffodus yw, er gwaethaf yr holl werthusiadau sy'n dangos llwyddiant y prosiectau hynny, pan gafodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan y cyfle i ymestyn hynny y tu hwnt i'w arian o'r Loteri Fawr, rhoddwyd y gorau iddo. Felly, er fy mod wedi darllen bod y tîm yn gweithio gyda phlant rhwng pump a 14 oed a'u teuluoedd i ddarparu asesiadau amlasiantaethol ar gyfer problemau emosiynol ac ymddygiadol sy'n dod i'r amlwg, mae hynny wedi cael ei gollu. Yn yr un modd, mae Hafal yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'r un bwrdd iechyd i ddarparu gwasanaeth ymyrryd yn gynnar i bobl ifanc rhwng 14 a 25 oed, gan ganolbwyntio'n arbennig ar y rhai sy'n gadael gofal. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd unrhyw hyder, ar ôl y dystiolaeth a glywsom heddiw, y byddai'r arfer da hwnnw yn cael ei ddatblygu, hyd yn oed o fewn y bwrdd iechyd, heb sôn am ei ymestyn ymhellach.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I have selected the four amendments to the motion. I call the Minister for Health and Social Services to move amendment 1, tabled in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

Gwelliant 1—Lesley Griffiths

Dileu popeth ar ôl pwynt 1 a rhoi yn ei le:

2. Yn cydnabod y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd gan Lywodraethau olynol yng Nghymru i wella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i bobl ifanc; a

Rwyf wedi dethol pedwar gwelliant i'r cynnig. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gynnig gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

Amendment 1—Lesley Griffiths

Delete all after point 1 and replace with:

2. Recognises the steps being taken by successive Welsh Governments to improve mental health services for young people; and

3. Yn ategu'r dull partneriaeth, lle y gwelir Llywodraeth Cymru, iechyd, addysg, llywodraeth leol a'r trydydd sector yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd fel partneriaid i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau parhaus o ddarparu gwasanaethau effeithiol yn y maes hwn.

3. Reaffirms the partnership approach, which sees Welsh Government, health, education, local government and the third sector working together as partners to address the continuing challenges of providing effective services in this area.

17:02

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services

I move amendment 1.

Cynigiau welliant 1.

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17:02

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call Jocelyn Davies to move amendment 2, tabled in the name of Elin Jones.

Galwaf ar Jocelyn Davies i gynig gweliant 2, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Elin Jones.

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Gwelliant 2—Elin Jones

Amendment 2—Elin Jones

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Yn nodi bod y Comisiynydd Plant wedi mynegi pryder dro ar ôl tro ynghylch y gwasanaethau cymorth i blant a'r glasoed sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl.

Notes that the Children's Commissioner has repeatedly expressed concern about support services for children and adolescents with mental health issues.

17:02

Jocelyn Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I move amendment 2 in the name of Elin Jones.

Cynigiau welliant 2 yn enw Elin Jones.

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We must take seriously recent reports mentioned by Aled Roberts earlier that child and adolescent mental health services in Wales are not meeting the needs of young people. Approximately one in 10 children and young people experience mental health problems, and many people who experience long-term mental health problems first experience symptoms in childhood or in their early teens. The fact that 95% of young offenders have a mental health problem tells you something.

Rhaid inni gymryd o ddifrif yr adroddiadau diweddar a grybwyllwyd gan Aled Roberts yn gynharach nad yw gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed yng Nghymru yn diwallu anghenion pobl ifanc. Mae tua un o bob 10 o blant a phobl ifanc yn cael problemau iechyd meddwl, ac mae llawer o bobl sy'n cael problemau iechyd meddwl hirdymor yn cael symptomau am y tro cyntaf yn ystod plentyndod neu yn eu harddegau cynnar. Mae'r ffaith bod gan 95% o droseddwr ifanc broblem iechyd meddwl yn dweud rhywbeth wrthyfch.

So, the message that early intervention can prevent a great deal of suffering in the long run is important, but it would also probably save public services considerable costs. Without support, young people experiencing mental health problems can find that their educational attainment and employment opportunities are hugely affected. We need to ensure that young people have the opportunity to fulfil their potential, and CAMHS play a vital role for those who need specialist help.

Felly, mae'r neges y gall ymyriadau cynnar atal cryn ddiodefaint yn yr hirdymor yn bwysig, ond byddai hefyd yn arbed costau sylweddol i wasanaethau cyhoeddus fwy na thebyg. Heb gymorth, gall pobl ifanc sy'n cael problemau iechyd meddwl weld yr effeithir yn fawr iawn ar eu cyfleoedd cyrhaeddiad addysgol a chyflogaeth. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn cael y cyfle i gyflawni eu potensial, ac mae CAMHS yn chwarae rhan hanfodol i'r rhai y mae angen cymorth arbenigol arnynt.

I welcome the Children, Young People and Education Committee's inquiry into CAMHS, and I hope that its findings can be used to strengthen services right across the country. We must make sure that all young people, no matter where they live, have access to high-quality, compassionate services that offer them the help they need when they need it. Currently, services are too patchy, with some areas providing excellent care, while, in others, services are very difficult to access. The figures publicised today that show an increase in the length of waiting lists for mental health services are unacceptable. I understand that resources are tight and that demand is high, but young people should not be put at risk because their mental health problems are untreated while they wait to be seen. So, gatekeeping services for those who are in crisis rather than focusing on early intervention is a problem. The perceived message can be that young people need to wait until they are in crisis, and until their symptoms are severe enough and have lasted long enough, before they can get any help. It would be far more effective to help young people before their illnesses become completely overwhelming.

Part of providing excellent care to young people experiencing mental health problems is an awareness that the causes are often complex. Children living in poverty, who experience homelessness, who are in the asylum system or who are not in education or training are significantly more likely to have mental health problems than the rest of the population. For this reason, mental health interventions must be a collaborative effort, with CAMHS working in partnership with schools, social services and others to ensure that children do not slip through the gaps in service provision.

This brings me to my last point. Specialist mental health services are vital for those who need them, but, for many young people who experience mental health problems, CAMHS may not be necessary. For them, the earliest possible intervention might mean receiving counselling through their school or college. It might mean having access to green space, sports facilities and social clubs and just promotion of all-round health and prevention of isolation. As cuts continue to threaten local services, and as local authority budgets are stretched to breaking point, we cannot allow our young people's mental health services to suffer.

Croesawaf ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg i CAMHS, a gobeithio y gall ei ganfyddiadau gael eu defnyddio i gryfhau gwasanaethau ledled y wlad. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod pob person ifanc, ni waeth ble maent yn byw, yn cael mynediad at wasanaethau tosturiol o safon uchel sy'n cynnig y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt pan fydd ei angen arnynt. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gwasanaethau yn rhy anghyson, gyda rhai ardaloedd yn darparu gofal rhagorol, tra ei bod yn anodd iawn cael gafael ar wasanaethau mewn eraill. Mae'r ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd heddiw sy'n dangos cynnydd yn hyd rhestrau aros ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn annerbyniol. Deallaf fod adnoddau'n dynn a bod galw mawr, ond ni ddylai pobl ifanc gael eu rhoi mewn perygl am nad yw eu problemau iechyd meddwl yn cael eu trin wrth iddynt aros i gael eu gweld. Felly, mae gwasanaethau porthgadw i'r rhai sydd mewn argyfwng yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar ymyriadau cynnar yn broblem. Y neges ganfyddedig yw bod yn rhaid i bobl ifanc aros nes eu bod mewn argyfwng, a nes bod eu symptomau yn ddigon difrifol ac wedi para'n ddigon hir, cyn y gallant gael unrhyw help. Byddai'n llawer mwy effeithiol helpu pobl ifanc cyn bod eu salwch yn eu llethu'n llwyr.

Un rhan o roi gofal rhagorol i bobl ifanc sy'n cael problemau iechyd meddwl yw ymwybyddiaeth bod yr achosion yn aml yn gymhleth. Mae plant sy'n byw mewn tloedi, sy'n mynd yn ddigartref, sydd yn y system loches neu nad ydynt mewn addysg na hyfforddiant yn llawer mwy tebygol o gael problemau iechyd meddwl na gweddill y boblogaeth. Am y rheswm hwn, rhaid i ymyriadau iechyd meddwl fod yn ymdrech ar y cyd, gyda CAMHS yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag ysgolion, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac eraill i sicrhau nad yw plant yn lithro drwy'r bylchau yn y gwasanaethau a ddarperir.

Daw hyn â mi at fy mhwynt olaf. Mae gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl arbenigol yn hanfodol i'r rhai sydd eu hangen, ond, i lawer o bobl ifanc sy'n cael problemau iechyd meddwl, efallai na fydd angen CAMHS. Iddynt hwy, gallai'r ymyriad cynharaf posibl olygu derbyn cwnsela drwy eu hysgol neu eu coleg. Gallai olygu cael mynediad at fannau gwyrdd, cyfleusterau chwaraeon a chlybiau cymdeithasol a hybu iechyd yn gyffredinol ac atal unigedd. Wrth i'r toriadau barhau i beryglu gwasanaethau lleol, ac wrth i gyllidebau awdurdodau lleol gael eu hymestyn i'r eithaf, ni allwn adael i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ein pobl ifanc ddiodef.

17:05

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I call Darren Millar to move amendments 3 and 4, tabled in the name of Paul Davies.

Galwaf ar Darren Millar i gynnis gwelliannau 3 a 4, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Paul Davies.

Gwelliant 3—Paul Davies

Amendment 3—Paul Davies

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn gresynu fod gan y toriadau termau real i'r gyllideb iechyd botensial i lesteirio gallu Byrddau Iechyd Lleol Cymru i gyflawni gwelliannau i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed.

Regrets that real term cuts to the health budget have the potential to hinder the ability of Welsh Local Health Boards to deliver improvements in CAMHS.

Gwelliant 4—Paul Davies

Amendment 4—Paul Davies

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn nodi ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i neilltuo gwariant ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gyhoeddi gwybodaeth i ddangos ei bod yn monitro ac yn cyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwn a sut y mae'n effeithio ar wasanaethau CAMHS.

Notes the commitment of the Welsh Government to ring-fence spending on mental health services and calls upon the Minister for Health and Social Services to publish information to demonstrate that it is monitoring and delivering this commitment and how it is impacting upon CAMHS services.

17:06

Darren Millar [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I move amendments 3 and 4.

Cynigiad welliannau 3 a 4.

I am very grateful to the Liberal Democrats for bringing forward this debate today, because I do not think that we discuss child and adolescent mental health services enough. We know that those services in Wales, according to independent experts—not just the Welsh Conservatives, as might be suggested by the Minister—are in a state of crisis. There is no two ways about it; there is a difficulty in terms of the capacity of services to meet the demand for them. We know that mental health problems among children and young people, as has been said by Jocelyn Davies, are actually on the rise, and that about 10% of young people between the age of five and 16 have a mental health problem at some point. Yet, despite this and despite the firm commitment, to be fair, that the Welsh Government has given to ring-fencing spending on mental health, we know that there is no evidence that this ring-fencing commitment is being monitored in terms of the delivery of it by health boards. Perhaps, Minister, in your response to today's debate, you will be able to tell us precisely what measures you have put in place to ensure that that commitment is being delivered and, in particular, that the elements for child and adolescent mental health services are not being cut to the detriment of those particular services.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am gyflwyno'r ddaol hon heddiw, am nad ydym yn trafod gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed ddigon, yn fy marn i. Gwyddom fod y gwasanaethau hynny yng Nghymru, yn ôl arbenigwyr annibynnol—nid dim ond y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, fel y byddai'r Gweinidog yn ei awgrymu o bosib—mewn argyfwng. Nid oes dwywaith amdani; mae anhawster o ran gallu'r gwasanaethau i ateb y galw amdanynt. Gwyddom fod problemau iechyd meddwl ymhlith plant a phobl ifanc, fel y dywedodd Jocelyn Davies, ar gynnydd mewn gwirionedd, a bod tua 10% o bobl ifanc rhwng pump a 16 oed yn cael problem iechyd meddwl ryw bryd neu'i gilydd. Eto i gyd, er gwaethaf hyn, ac er gwaethaf yr ymrwymiad cadarn, a bod yn deg, y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei roi i neilltuo gwariant ar iechyd meddwl, gwyddom nad oes unrhyw dystiolaeth bod yr ymrwymiad hwn i neilltuo cyllid yn cael ei fonitro o ran ei weithredu gan fyrddau iechyd. Efallai, Weinidog, yn eich ymateb i'r ddaol heddiw, y gallwch ddweud wrthym yn union pa fesurau yr ydych wedi'u rhoi ar waith i sicrhau bod yr ymrwymiad hwnnw yn cael ei gyflawni ac, yn benodol, nad yw'r elfennau ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed yn cael eu torri ar draul y gwasanaethau penodol hynny.

We know that Hafal is one organisation that has raised concerns that there is a lack of transparency and openness in recording and reporting where these resources are actually spent. We need to make sure, for the sake of the young people who receive and access these services, that there is a commitment to them too in terms of the cash that is being provided.

Gwyddom fod Hafal yn un sefydliad sydd wedi mynegi pryderon bod diffyg tryloywder a bod yn agored wrth gofnodi ac adrodd lle mae'r adnoddau hyn yn cael eu gwario mewn gwirionedd. Mae angen inni sicrhau, er mwyn y bobl ifanc sy'n cael ac yn defnyddio'r gwasanaethau hyn, bod ymrwymiad iddynt hwy hefyd o ran yr arian sy'n cael ei ddarparu.

We have had a number of reports over a long period of time, as Aled Roberts has indicated, which have raised and expressed concerns. The joint report recently in 2013, which was updated from the 2009 work that Healthcare Inspectorate Wales and the Wales Audit Office did, confirmed that there is still insufficient progress to be able to deliver the improvements that are actually needed. Of course, we all know that we need progress as quickly as possible, because the longer that somebody continues to suffer with mental ill health, if it is not dealt with and nipped in the bud at an earlier age, then the problems associated with mental ill health can go on to blight a person's quality of life throughout their lifetime. Given that the majority of people with lifetime mental health problems first experience their symptoms in or before their mid-20s, I think it is really important that we focus on this as an early intervention aspect to healthcare that is going to deliver savings in the long term.

Rydym wedi cael nifer o adroddiadau dros gyfnod hir, fel y nododd Aled Roberts, sydd wedi codi ac wedi mynegi pryderon. Cadarnhaodd yr adroddiad ar y cyd yn ddiweddar yn 2013, a ddiweddarwyd o waith Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn 2009, fod cynnydd annigonol o hyd er mwyn cyflawni'r gwelliannau sydd eu hangen mewn gwirionedd. Wrth gwrs, gwyddom oll fod angen inni wneud cynnydd mor gyflym â phosibl, oherwydd po hwyaf y bydd rhywun yn parhau i ddiodeff â salwch meddwl, os nad yw'n cael ei drin a'i atal ar oedran cynharach, yna mwyaf y gall y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd meddwl amharu ar ansawdd bywyd pobl drwy gydol eu hoes. O gofio bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl gydol oes yn cael eu symptomau cyntaf yng nghanol eu 20au neu cyn hynny, credaf ei bod yn bwysig iawn ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar hyn fel agwedd ymyrryd yn gynnar ar ofal iechyd a fydd yn sicrhau arbedion yn yr hirdymor.

The Children's Commissioner for Wales has stressed the need for early intervention, as have other organisations working in the mental health sphere, such as Action for Children. I support them in their calls. I think that we do need to see some extra investment. It has been welcome that the Welsh Government has made a commitment in terms of extra cash to support people who have had experience of eating disorders, but it is not enough. We need to ensure that the cash and the resources are sufficient to be able to meet these demands.

The waiting times for access to services are very concerning indeed. The challenge that is presented by access to specialist services is very important as well. We know that you have to strike while the iron is hot sometimes and that, when somebody presents with a problem, if you deal with it there and then, it will not eventually get to a crisis. Unfortunately, however, all too often within child and adolescent mental health services it takes a crisis situation to develop before the services are available for people to access, and we need to sort that out once and for all and make sure that the intervention points and symptoms are dealt with much, much sooner in the process.

We know also, of course, that there are inconsistent services across Wales. We have a patchwork quilt, almost, in terms of the quality, because it is not just within individual health boards that there are problems; within localities within health boards, there are different access arrangements for services. So, health boards themselves must get their acts together so that there are consistent services across their own health board areas, and then the Welsh Government, of course, must ensure that it works harder to ensure that there is more consistency between all health boards. My time is running out, but I would just ask, Minister, what you are going to do in terms of protecting the resources available to deal with these issues, given that it is, effectively, an invest-to-save process.

Mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru wedi pwysleisio'r angen am ymyriadau cynnar, a hefyd sefydliadau eraill sy'n gweithio ym maes iechyd meddwl, megis Gweithredu dros Blant. Rwy'n cefnogi eu galwadau. Credaf fod angen inni weld rhywfaint o fuddsoddi ychwanegol. Mae i'w croesawu bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwneud ymrwymiad o ran arian ychwanegol i gefnogi pobl sydd wedi cael profiad o anhwylderau bwyta, ond nid yw'n ddigon. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod yr arian a'r adnoddau yn ddigonol i allu ateb y galwadau hyn.

Mae'r amseroedd aros i gael gwasanaethau yn wir yn achos pryder mawr. Mae'r her sy'n gysylltiedig â chael gafael ar wasanaethau arbenigol yn bwysig iawn hefyd. Gwyddom fod yn rhaid ichi weithredu'n ddi-oed weithiau a, phan fydd rhywun yn dweud bod ganddo broblem, os ydych yn ymdrin â'r broblem ar unwaith, na fydd yn troi'n argyfwng yn y pen draw. Yn anffodus, fodd bynnag, yn rhy aml o fewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc mae rhaid i argyfwng ddatblygu cyn bod y gwasanaethau ar gael i bobl, ac mae angen inni ddatrys hynny unwaith ac am byth a sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â'r ymyriadau a'u symptomau llawer, llawer cynt yn y broses.

Gwyddom hefyd, wrth gwrs, fod gwasanaethau anghyson ledled Cymru. Mae gennym glytwaith, bron, o ran ansawdd, oherwydd nid dim ond o fewn byrddau iechyd unigol y mae problemau; o fewn ardaloedd lleol o fewn byrddau iechyd, ceir trefniadau mynediad gwahanol ar gyfer gwasanaethau. Felly, rhaid i fyrddau iechyd eu hunain roi trefn ar bethau fel bod gwasanaethau cyson o fewn eu hardaloedd bwrdd iechyd eu hunain, ac yna rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru, wrth gwrs, sicrhau ei bod yn gweithio'n galetach er mwyn sicrhau bod mwy o gysondeb rhwng yr holl fyrddau iechyd. Mae amser yn mynd yn brin, ond hoffwn ofyn, Weinidog, beth y byddwch yn ei wneud o ran gwarchod yr adnoddau sydd ar gael i ymdrin â'r materion hyn, o gofio mai proses buddsoddi i arbed ydyw i bob diben.

The Welsh Government's amendment today talks about the partnership approach it takes to child and adolescent mental health. Sadly, I have to tell you that this approach has not been effective for a number of families I have spoken to in my own region. I would like to tell you about one family in particular, a family whose case I have raised in questions to the Minister in the Chamber previously. This family has three children, but when the middle child first went to school they became concerned that something was wrong. He was falling behind and exhibiting some challenging and disruptive behaviours. He always seemed to be in trouble and he was having problems making friends—he was an unhappy child. This became significantly more pronounced when he moved from the foundation phase, which is quite an informal learning environment, obviously, to key stage 2, which is very much more formal. He started getting seriously distressed—screaming, crying and breaking down on being left at school by his parents. It took two years in the foundation phase for the problems to be referred by the school to the child psychology department and the local authority. A further five years has been spent shuttling between the child psychologists and CAMHS—five years of unnecessary pain for that child; five years of unnecessary disruption for his family. That is because, whenever he has been shuttled between one or the other, the answer has been, 'Well, it's not us; you will have to go back to them'. Then he goes back to the beginning of the queue, back to square 1, over and over and over again. That child is now in secondary school and is still struggling to spend a full day at school. He is still breaking down in tears on the drive to school. He is still being moved from school to school to try to find an approach that will work for him. We now know that he has a combination of mental health problems and a learning disability, but it should not have taken seven years of that child's education being disrupted before that became apparent and before any kind of treatment regime could be put in place. While the Welsh Labour Government appears to be happy to eulogise the partnership approach, it is clear to me and to families like that—and this is not the only family I have met with to talk about this—that there are improvements that must be made if we are not to abandon our children not only to the misery of a mental health problem but to the kind of significant disruption to their educational achievements that will wreck their lives, frankly.

The Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 contains a right for all children and young people who access secondary mental health services to have a recovery-focused care and treatment plan. Currently, 94% of young people across Wales receive that plan, but it is as low as 80.5% in Cwm Taf and 84% in Cardiff and the Vale. It is missing some of those children. Not only do we need to improve this figure but, if the care plans are to be effective, we need to ensure that the services are being delivered in a fully integrated and joined up way to support that young person's needs, not to shuttle them backwards and forwards between departments because, potentially, 'Well, this isn't really us, this is somebody else'. We need to see a holistic approach to ensure that these children are not being failed by us.

Mae gwelliant Llywodraeth Cymru heddiw yn sôn am ei dull partneriaeth tuag at iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod. Yn anffodus, rhaid imi ddweud wrthyhch nad yw'r dull hwn wedi bod yn effeithiol i nifer o deuluoedd yr wyf wedi siarad â hwy yn fy rhanbarth fy hun. Hoffwn sôn wrthyhch am un teulu yn arbennig, teulu yr wyf wedi gofyn cwestiynau ynglŷn â'i achos mewn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog yn y Siambr o'r blaen. Mae gan y teulu hwn dri o blant, ond pan ddechreuodd y plentyn canol fynd i'r ysgol dechreuodd y rhieni boeni bod rhywbeth o'i le. Roedd ar ei hôl hi ac yn ymddwyn mewn ffordd heriol ac aflonyddol. Roedd fel petai bob amser mewn trwbl ac roedd yn cael problemau gwneud ffrindiau— roedd yn blentyn anhapus. Daeth hyn dipyn yn fwy amlwg pan symudodd o'r cyfnod sylfaen, sy'n amgylchedd dysgu eithaf anffurfiol, yn amlwg, i gyfnod allweddol 2, sy'n llawer mwy ffurfiol. Dechreuodd fod yn ofidus iawn—gan sgrechian a wylo ar ôl i'w rieni ei adael yn yr ysgol. Cymerodd ddwy flynedd yn y cyfnod sylfaen i'r ysgol gyfeirio'r problemau at yr adran seicoleg plant a'r awdurdod lleol. Gwariwyd pum mlynedd arall yn mynd yn ol ac ymlaen rhwng y seicolegwyr plant a CAMHS—pum mlynedd o boen diangen i'r plentyn hwnnw; pum mlynedd o aflonyddu diangen i'w deulu, a hynny oherwydd pryd bynnag y cafodd ei drosglwyddo rhwng y naill i'r llall, yr ateb oedd, 'Wel, nid ni sy'n gyfrifol; bydd rhaid ichi fynd yn ôl atynt hwy'. Yna mae'n mynd yn ôl i ddechrau'r rhestr, gan gychwyn o'r newydd, drosodd a throsodd a throsodd. Mae'r plentyn hwnnw yn yr ysgol uwchradd bellach ac mae'n dal i gael trafferth treulio diwrnod llawn yn yr ysgol. Mae'n dal i ddechrau wylo ar y daith i'r ysgol. Mae'n dal i gael ei symud o ysgol i ysgol er mwyn ceisio dod o hyd i rywbeth a fydd yn addas iddo. Gwyddom bellach fod ganddo gyfuniad o broblemau iechyd meddwl ac anabledd dysgu, ond ni ddylai fod wedi cymryd saith mlynedd o amharu ar addysg y plentyn hwnnw cyn i hynny ddod i'r amlwg a chyn y gallai unrhyw fath o driniaeth gael ei rhoi ar waith. Er yr ymddengys fel petai Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn barod i ganmol y dull partneriaeth, mae'n amlwg i mi ac i deuluoedd fel y teulu hwnnw-ac nid hwn yw'r unig deulu yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â hwy i siarad am hyn—bod gwelliannau y mae'n rhaid eu gwneud os na fydd ein plant yn cael eu gadael nid yn unig i ddiodeff tralod problem iechyd meddwl, ond y math o darfu sylweddol ar eu cyflawniadau addysgol a fydd yn dinistrio eu bywydau, a dweud y gwir.

Mae Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 yn cynnwys hawl i bob plentyn a pherson ifanc sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl eilaidd gael cynllun gofal a thriniaeth sy'n canolbwyntio ar wella. Ar hyn o bryd, mae 94% o bobl ifanc ledled Cymru yn cael cynllun o'r fath, ond mae mor isel ag 80.5% yng Nghwm Taf ac 84% yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro. Mae'n colli rhai o'r plant hynny. Mae angen nid yn unig inni wella'r ffigur hwn ond, er mwyn i'r cynlluniau gofal fod yn effeithiol, mae angen inni sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau yn cael eu darparu mewn ffordd gwbl integredig a chydgyfylltiedig er mwyn cefnogi anghenion y person ifanc hwnnw, a pheidio â'u gorfodi i fynd yn ôl ac ymlaen rhwng adrannau oherwydd, o bosibl, 'Wel, nid ni sy'n gyfrifol am hyn mewn gwirionedd, rhywun arall sy'n gyfrifol'. Mae angen inni weld ymagwedd gyfannol tuag at sicrhau nad yw'r plant hyn yn cael eu siomi gennym.

As well as better integration of services, improving the transition between child mental health services and adult mental health services is also crucial as far, far too often young people stop using mental health services when they move from CAMHS to adult services. Simply because a child has turned 18 does not mean that they are ready to leave the relationship and the trust they have built up with the staff members, the individuals, who have been supporting them. They may still not need the kind of support that an adult does. So, that transition can be very difficult. It can be emotionally difficult and losing touch with services can mean that the individual re-engages with services several years later when they have again reached a crisis point.

There are also issues for this age group in terms of people who want to leave home and go to university. We know that there are issues for young people as they make the transition from childhood into adult life in terms of their emotional wellbeing. There is a higher incidence of things like self-harm in this age group. We need to make sure that that transition is properly managed.

That is why our motion calls for a national framework to ensure continuity of treatment not only between child psychiatry and child psychology, but also in the transition between CAMHS and adult mental health services, as the child grows and moves on with their lives.

17:16

Jenny Rathbone [Bywgraffiad Biography](#)

Of course, we need services that are built around the child's individual needs, but I am disappointed, really, that we are having this debate today before the Children, Young People and Education Committee has had time to refine the evidence that it has been taking and come to a conclusion, so that we could have had a more informed debate on its inquiry.

Having said that, of course, it is always important to take the opportunity to promote the interests of children. The case study that Eluned outlines begs the question why a child is being moved from school to school to school, because that in itself would be extremely upsetting for any child. However, clearly, the services need to be in place to address the emotional pain of any child, but we should not rush to medicalise people and push them off into psychiatric services. My feeling is that preventative services should very much be there to improve the emotional and psychological wellbeing of the whole community, particularly children.

Yn ogystal ag integreiddio gwasanaethau'n well, mae hefyd yn hanfodol gwella'r cyfnod pontio rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion hefyd gan fod pob ifanc, yn llawer, llawer rhy aml, yn rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl pan fyddant yn symud o CAMHS i wasanaethau oedolion. Nid yw'r ffaith bod plentyn wedi cyrraedd 18 oed yn golygu ei fod yn barod i adael y berthynas a'r ymddiriedaeth y mae wedi eu meithrin â'r aelodau staff, yr unigolion, sydd wedi bod yn eu cefnogi. Efallai nad oes arno angen eto y math o gymorth sydd ei angen ar oedolyn. Felly, gall y cyfnod pontio hwnnw fod yn anodd iawn. Gall fod yn anodd yn emosiynol a gall colli cysylltiad â gwasanaethau olygu bod yr unigolyn yn ail-ymgysylltu â gwasanaethau nifer o flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach pan fydd yn wynebu argyfwng unwaith eto.

Cyfyd problemau hefyd i'r grŵp oedran hwn o ran pobl sydd am adael cartref a mynd i'r brifysgol hefyd. Gwyddom fod problemau'n codi i bobl ifanc wrth iddynt bontio o blentynod i fywyd yn oedolyn o ran eu lles emosiynol. Mae mwy o achosion o bethau fel hunan-niwed yn y grŵp oedran hwn. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod y cyfnod pontio hwnnw'n cael ei reoli'n briodol.

Dyna pam mae ein cynnig yn galw am fframwaith cenedlaethol i sicrhau parhad triniaeth nid yn unig rhwng seiciatreg plant a seicoleg plant, ond hefyd yn y cyfnod pontio rhwng CAMHS a gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion, wrth i'r plentyn dyfu i fyny a symud ymlaen yn ei fywyd.

Wrth gwrs, mae angen gwasanaethau sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion unigol y plentyn, ond rwy'n siomedig, mewn gwirionedd, ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon heddiw cyn bod y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg wedi cael amser i fireinio'r tystiolaeth y mae wedi bod yn ei chymryd ac yn dod i gasgliad, fel y gallem fod wedi cael dadl fwy gwybodus ar ei ymchwiliad.

Wedi dweud hynny, wrth gwrs, mae bob amser yn bwysig achub ar y cyfle i hyrwyddo buddiannau plant. Mae'r astudiaeth achos y mae Eluned yn ei amlinellu yn codi'r cwestiwn pam mae plentyn yn cael ei symud o ysgol i ysgol i ysgol, gan y byddai hynny yn ddo'i hun yn hynod annifyr i unrhyw blentyn. Fodd bynnag, yn amlwg, mae angen i'r gwasanaethau fod ar waith i fynd i'r afael â phoen emosiynol unrhyw blentyn, ond ni ddylem ruthro i droi unigolion yn achosion meddygol a'u trosglwyddo i wasanaethau seiciatrig. Fy nheimplad yw mai prif nod gwasanaethau ataliol yw gwella lles emosiynol a seicolegol y gymuned gyfan, yn enwedig plant.

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So, what are the causes of the rise in waiting times to see the psychiatric services and why are so many young people apparently feeling the need for them? I have always placed a great deal of importance on the attachment that takes place at birth between mother and baby. If that is interrupted, it causes huge problems in later life. If the baby is making efforts to communicate with somebody and instead of responding, the adult turns their head away, that baby very quickly thinks, 'They are not worth bothering with; I don't think I'll continue with that effort.' That is a huge cause of some of the problems that we get later on, because that is why we get children turning up in school, aged three, and unable to speak more than three words. Nobody has been bothering to speak to them

Felly, beth yw'r rhesymau dros y cynnydd mewn amseroedd aros i weld y gwasanaethau seiciatrig a pham mae cymaint o bobl ifanc yn teimlo bod eu hangen arnynt i bob golwg? Rwyf bob amser wedi rhoi llawer iawn o bwys ar yr ymlyniad sy'n digwydd ar adeg geni rhwng y fam a'i baban. Os oes tarfu ar hynny, mae'n achosi problemau enfawr yn ddiweddarach mewn bywyd. Os yw'r baban yn gwneud ymdrechion i gyfathrebu â rhywun ac yn hytrach nag ymateb, mae'r oedolyn yn troi ei ben i ffwrdd, mae'r baban yn gyflym iawn yn meddwl, 'Nid yw'n werth trafferthu â hwy; nid wyf yn meddwl y byddaf yn parhau â'r ymdrech honno.' Dyna achos mawr rhai o'r problemau a welwn yn nes ymlaen, oherwydd dyna pam rydym yn gweld plant yn dod i'r ysgol, yn dair oed, sy'n methu â dweud mwy na thri gair. Nid oes neb wedi bod yn trafferthu i siarad â hwy.

17:18 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Will you give way?

A wnewch chi ildio?

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17:18 **Jenny Rathbone** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Okay, yes.

O'r gorau.

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17:18 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am grateful. I think that the Member has made a very important point, actually, with which I very much agree. Does she share any concerns, or have any evidence herself, that, in fact, we understand this, but we do not have the services correctly aligned to support parents in those early interventions and it simply does not seem to be happening consistently throughout Wales?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar. Credaf fod yr Aelod wedi gwneud pwynt pwysig iawn, mewn gwirionedd, y cytunaf yn llwyr ag ef. A yw'n rhannu unrhyw bryderon, neu os oes ganddi unrhyw dystiolaeth ei hun, ein bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn deall hyn, ond nad yw'r gwasanaethau wedi'u trefnu'n gywir gennym i gefnogi rhieni yn yr ymyriadau cynnar hynny ac, yn syml, nid ymddengys ei bod yn digwydd yn gyson ledled Cymru?

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17:18 **Jenny Rathbone** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I think that we do. The Lib Dem motion makes reference to the national service framework for children, young people, and maternity services, but does not actually spell out what it says. What it is about, specifically in relation to this debate, is screening all mothers for post-natal depression. I am sure that the Minister may make reference to that in his response—

Credaf ein bod yn gwneud hynny. Mae cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cyfeirio at y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwasanaethau plant, pobl ifanc a mamolaeth, ac, ond nid yw'n nodi'n glir mewn gwirionedd yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud. Ei nod, yn benodol mewn perthynas â'r ddadl hon, yw sgrinio pob mam ar gyfer iselder ôl-enedigol. Rwy'n siŵr y gall y Gweinidog gyfeirio at hynny yn ei ymateb—

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17:19 **Aled Roberts** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

You made reference to the NSF. There were in fact 22 targets in respect of CAMHS contained within the NSF. The evidence that we are hearing is that all of the agencies that are actually involved in health at the moment do not know whether the NSF is still responsible for running this whole thing, really.

Gwnaethoch gyfeirio at y Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol. Roedd yn cynnwys 22 o dargedau mewn perthynas â CAMHS mewn gwirionedd. Y dystiolaeth yr ydym yn ei chlywed yw nad yw pob un o'r asiantaethau sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd ar hyn o bryd yn gwybod ai'r Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol sy'n gyfrifol o hysod am redeg yr holl beth yma, mewn gwirionedd.

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17:19 **Jenny Rathbone** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

That is one of the important aspects of the NSF.

Dyna un o agweddau pwysig y Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol.

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Obviously, we are addressing some of these issues with our partnership approach with Flying Start and by promoting that positive interaction between a parent and child, so that the home learning environment is one where children can thrive. Clearly, Flying Start does not reach everybody. Last month, I witnessed the scheme with year 6 pupils in one of the schools in my constituency working with a baby. I do not know whether this is the same scheme that Aled Roberts refers to when he is talking about the evidence that he had from Caerphilly, but this programme is called the Roots of Empathy and it is indeed delivered through Action for Children. It is a nine-week evidence-based course, led by someone who has been trained to deliver the nine pillars of that programme. Those pillars include emotional literacy, perspective taking, temperament, attachment, as well as infant development, male nurture, violence prevention and prevention of teen pregnancy. It is very powerful to see children aged 10 and 11 working with a baby, week after week, and being invited to observe how that child is developing over its early life and also the different ways in which it is able to communicate as it grows. The results after that programme are improved attendance, improved behaviour, improved attention in the classroom, better social relationships and better understanding and recognition of emotions and learning how to deal with them. It is delivered in every single primary school in Scotland and, based on the photographs that I can show anyone who is interested, it really does work and, not least, there is also the North Lanarkshire study that was done, which also captures all the important points that were made. It is an important point that children who feel valued and have good relationships are better students; it is absolutely self-evident.

Yn amlwg, rydym yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn drwy ein dull partneriaeth â Dechrau'n Deg a thrwy hyrwyddo rhyngweithio cadarnhaol o'r fath rhwng rhiant a phlentyn, fel bod yr amgylchedd dysgu yn y cartref yn un lle y gall plant ffynnu. Yn amlwg, nid yw Dechrau'n Deg yn cyrraedd pawb. Fis diwethaf, gwelais y cynllun gyda disgyblion blwyddyn 6 yn un o'r ysgolion yn fy etholaeth yn gweithio gyda baban. Ni wn ai hwn yw'r un cynllun sydd dan sylw gan Aled Roberts pan fydd yn sôn am y dystiolaeth a oedd ganddo o Gaerffili, ond enw'r rhaglen hon yw 'Roots of Empathy' ac mae'n cael ei chyflwyno drwy Gweithredu dros Blant. Cwrs naw wythnos ydyw, sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, a arweinir gan rywun sydd wedi cael ei hyfforddi i gyflwyno naw piler y rhaglen honno. Mae'r pileri hynny'n cynnwys llythrennedd emosïynol, cymryd persbectif, anian, ymlyniad, yn ogystal â datblygiad babanod, meithrin gwrywaidd, atal trais ac atal beichiogrwydd yn yr arddegau. Mae'n rymus iawn gweld plant 10 ac 11 oed yn gweithio gyda baban, wythnos ar ôl wythnos, ac yn cael eu gwahodd i arsylwi ar y ffordd y mae'r plentyn hwnnw'n datblygu dros ei fywyd cynnar a hefyd y gwahanol ffyrdd y gall gyfathrebu wrth iddo dyfu. Y canlyniadau ar ôl y rhaglen honno yw gwell presenoldeb, gwell ymddygiad, gwell sylw yn y dosbarth, gwell cydberthnasau cymdeithasol a gwell dealltwriaeth a chydabyddiaeth o emosïynau a dysgu sut i ddelio â hwy. Mae'n cael ei chyflwyno ym mhob ysgol gynradd yn yr Alban ac, yn seiliedig ar y lluniau y gallaf eu dangos i unrhyw un sydd â diddordeb, mae'n wir yn gweithio ac, yn anad dim, ceir astudiaeth Gogledd Swydd Lanark a gynhaliwyd, sydd hefyd yn casglu'r holl bwyntiau pwysig a wnaethpwyd. Mae'n bwynt pwysig fod plant sy'n teimlo eu bod yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi ac y mae ganddynt gydberthnasau da yn fyfyrwyr gwell; mae'n hynny'n hollol amlwg.

17:21

Peter Black [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Jenny Rathbone said that it was regrettable that we did not wait to have this debate until after the committee report. I would argue that this could be viewed as an aperitif, but I think that the issue is more serious than that— [Interruption.] I did not catch that. It is certainly one that has been raised in this Assembly for as long as I can remember and in a succession of children's commissioner reports, so, although I look forward to the committee coming forward with some very important recommendations, I think that it is also right that we debate this today.

Dywedodd Jenny Rathbone ei bod yn anffodus nad oeddem wedi aros i gynnal y ddadl hon tan ar ôl adroddiad y pwyllgor. Byddwn yn dadlau y gellid ystyried y ddadl hon yn damaid bach i aros, ond credaf fod y mater yn fwy difrifol na hynny—[Torri ar draws.] Ni chlywais hynny. Mae'n sicr yn un sydd wedi cael ei godi yn y Cynulliad hwn am gyhyd ag y gallaf gofio ac mewn cyfres o adroddiadau gan y comisiynydd plant, felly, er fy mod yn edrych ymlaen at weld y pwyllgor yn gwneud rhai argymhellion pwysig iawn, mae hefyd yn iawn, yn fy marn i, ein bod yn trafod hyn heddiw.

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One of the key concerns within our motion is the continued inappropriate placement of children and adolescents on adult mental health wards. This is one of the main issues highlighted by the 2009 report on CAMHS, yet the 2013 follow-up review found that significant numbers of young people are still being admitted to adult mental health wards. The 'Together for Mental Health' strategy outlines that this should happen only in exceptional circumstances, but there is no clarity as to what constitutes an exceptional circumstance, and this is leading to inconsistency in practice. According to the 2013 review, between July 2011 and June 2012, only eight admissions were reported to the Welsh Government, but that was compared with the 58 identified by the review's analysis of health board data. This is a significant difference in figures, and it is vital that a more accurate and consistent method of reporting of admissions is put in place. There should be more detailed information as to the reasons why any single placement on an adult ward occurs if we are to stop this from happening and ensure that young people are placed in a safe and appropriate environment.

It is also deeply concerning that safeguarding continues to be flagged as an issue within the Health Inspectorate Wales and Wales Audit Office report. Ensuring that staff have undertaken the relevant disclosure checks is one of the first things that should be done to ensure the safety of young people within CAMHS. Yet, the 2013 review finds that common practice in all health boards remains that only new staff or those moving posts are subject to a disclosure and barring service check. The director of workforce wrote to health boards and NHS trusts in August, reinforcing the need to comply with DBS guidance. Perhaps the Minister can outline how this will be followed up and reviewed to ensure that the safety checks become routine.

The Minister will no doubt mention the small investment that the Welsh Government has made in CAMHS over the past few years, which is welcome. However, in reality, that money is nowhere near the amount needed to tackle the catalogue of concerns highlighted within our motion. One area where there has been significant investment is the specialist CAMHS in-patient units in Bridgend and Abergele. The business case for these units included provision for a number of emergency beds, but the 2013 review found that these have not been delivered. Neither unit has the capacity originally planned for, and this has resulted in costly out-of-area placements. In fact, an audit by the Welsh Health Specialised Services found that 21 of the 41 patients discharged between 2011 and April 2013 had been

'originally referred out of area due to the limited capacity of the CAMHS units in Wales.'

Un o'r prif bryderon a godwyd yn ein cynnig yw lleoliad amhriodol plant a phobl ifanc ar wardiau iechyd meddwl oedolion o hyd. Mae hwn yn un o'r prif faterion a amlygwyd yn adroddiad 2009 ar CAMHS, ond canfu'r adolygiad dilynol yn 2013 fod niferoedd sylweddol o bobl ifanc yn dal i gael eu derbyn i wardiau iechyd meddwl oedolion. Mae'r strategaeth 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yn amlinellu mai dim ond o dan amgylchiadau eithriadol y dylai hyn ddigwydd, ond nid oes eglurder o ran yr hyn sy'n cyfrif fel amgylchiadau eithriadol, ac mae hyn yn arwain at anghysondeb o ran ymarfer. Yn ôl adolygiad 2013, rhwng mis Gorffennaf 2011 a mis Mehefin 2012, dim ond wyth derbyniad a gofnodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ond o'i gymharu â'r 58 a nodwyd gan ddadansoddiad yr adolygiad o ddata byrddau iechyd. Mae hwn yn wahaniaeth sylweddol yn y ffigurau, ac mae'n hanfodol bod dull mwy cywir a chyson o gofnodi derbyniadau yn cael ei roi ar waith. Dylai fod gwybodaeth fanylach am y rhesymau pam mae unrhyw leoliad penodol ar ward oedolion yn digwydd os ydym am atal hyn rhag digwydd a sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn cael eu rhoi mewn amgylchedd diogel a phriodol.

Mae hefyd yn achos pryder mawr bod diogelu yn parhau i gael ei nodi fel mater yn adroddiad Arolygiaeth Iechyd Cymru a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Mae sicrhau bod y staff wedi ymgymryd â'r gwiriadau datgelu perthnasol yn un o'r pethau cyntaf y dylid ei wneud er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch pobl ifanc o fewn CAMHS. Ond eto, yn ôl adolygiad 2013 yr arfer cyffredin o hyd ym mhob bwrdd iechyd yw mai dim ond staff newydd neu staff sy'n symud swyddi sy'n destun gwiriad gan y gwasanaeth datgelu a gwahardd. Ysgrifennodd y cyfarwyddwr gweithlu at fyrddau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG ym mis Awst, gan atgyfnerthu'r angen i gydymffurfio â chanllawiau'r gwasanaeth datgelu a gwahardd. Efallai y gall y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gamau dilynol a gaiff eu cymryd o ran hyn a sut y caiff ei adolygu er mwyn sicrhau bod y gwiriadau diogelwch yn dod yn rhywbeth arferol.

Diau y bydd y Gweinidog yn sôn am y buddsoddiad bach y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei wneud yn CAMHS yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, sydd i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, mewn gwirionedd, nid yw'r arian hwnnw yn agos at y swm sydd ei angen i fynd i'r afael â'r holl bryderon a amlygwyd yn ein cynnig. Un maes lle y bu buddsoddiad sylweddol yw unedau arbenigol CAMS i gleifion mewnol ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac Abergele. Roedd yr achos busnes dros yr unedau hyn yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer nifer o welyau brys, ond canfu adolygiad 2013 nad yw'r rhain wedi cael eu darparu. Nid oes gan y naill uned na'r llall yr adnoddau a gynlluniwyd yn wreiddiol, ac mae hyn wedi arwain at leoliadau costus y tu allan i'r ardal. Yn wir, canfu archwiliad gan Wasanaethau Arbenigol Iechyd Cymru i 21 o'r 41 o gleifion a ryddhawyd rhwng 2011 a mis Ebrill 2013

gael eu atgyfeirio'n wreiddiol y tu allan i'r ardal oherwydd adnoddau cyfyngedig yr unedau CAMHS yng Nghymru.

The cost of these placements was estimated at over £1.5 million. We need to review the governance arrangements for in-patient units and out-of-area placements and examine the capacity constraints, which are leading to such expensive placements elsewhere. We also need to examine other areas where there is a lack of provision. The evidence from the Royal College of Psychiatrists to the committee highlights an absence of beds for certain groups of children and adolescents, including psychiatric intensive care unit beds, CAMHS learning disability beds, adolescent forensic beds and specialist CAMHS beds for children under 12.

Spending on mental health is an investment not a cost. Figures from a 2009 report reveal that the cost of mental health problems in Wales at the time was estimated at £7.2 billion a year. This includes the costs of health and social care, output losses to the Welsh economy from the adverse impact on people's ability to work and an estimate of the less tangible human cost of the impact on quality of life.

In comparison, the cost of early intervention is low and can have huge benefits in terms of enabling children and young people to reach their full potential, supporting their educational achievement, physical health and wellbeing. That is why we believe that the Welsh Government should consider the introduction of mental health education within the school curriculum, to raise awareness and to help children to recognise and respond to the symptoms, as well as help to address issues of stigma.

Amcangyfrifwyd bod y lleoliadau hyn wedi costio dros £1.5 miliwn. Mae angen inni adolygu'r trefniadau llywodraethu ar gyfer unedau cleifion mewnol a lleoliadau y tu allan i'r ardal ac archwilio'r cyfyngiadau ar adnoddau, sy'n arwain at leoliadau costus o'r fath mewn mannau eraill. Mae angen inni hefyd archwilio meysydd eraill lle mae diffyg darpariaeth. Mae'r dystiolaeth o Goleg Brenhinol y Seiciatryddion i'r pwyllgor yn tynnu sylw at ddiffyg gwelyau ar gyfer grwpiau penodol o blant a phobl ifanc, gan gynnwys gwelyau uned gofal dwys seiciatrig, gwelyau anabledd dysgu CAMHS, gwelyau fforensig i'r glasod a gwelyau CAMHS arbenigol ar gyfer plant o dan 12.

Buddsoddiad yn hytrach na chost yw gwariant ar iechyd meddwl. Mae ffigurau o adroddiad 2009 yn dangos yr amcangyfrifwyd bod problemau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru ar y pryd yn costio £7.2 biliwn y flwyddyn. Mae hyn yn cynnwys costau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, colledion allbwn i economi Cymru oherwydd effaith niweidiol ar allu pobl i weithio ac amcangyfrif o gost ddynol lai diriaethol yr effaith ar ansawdd bywyd.

Mewn cymhariaeth, mae cost ymyrryd yn gynnar yn isel a gall gael manteision enfawr o ran galluogi plant a phobl ifanc i gyrraedd eu llawn botensial, gan gefnogi cyflawniad addysgol, iechyd a lles corfforol. Dyna pam y credwn y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried cyflwyno addysg iechyd meddwl yn y cwricwlwm ysgol, er mwyn codi ymwybyddiaeth a helpu plant i adnabod ac ymateb i symptomau, yn ogystal â helpu i fynd i'r afael â materion stigma.

17:26

Angela Burns [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am very grateful to be given the opportunity to speak in this debate. I would like to thank the Liberal Democrats for bringing it forward. As we all know—those of us who sit on committees—you can have excellent committees producing excellent reports that are completely agreed with by Government, but it still takes a sea change to get a lot of changes to happen properly. The more that we talk about this, the more that this will snowball along and will start to effect some very important changes, because change, Minister, is what we need.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn o gael y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am ei chyflwyno. Fel y gwyddom oll—y rhai ohonom sy'n aelodau o bwyllgorau—gallwch gael pwyllgorau rhagorol sy'n paratoi adroddiadau ardderchog y cytunir arnynt yn llwyr gan y Llywodraeth, ond mae angen newid mawr o hyd i sicrhau bod llawer o newidiadau yn mynd rhagddynt yn iawn. Po fwyaf y soniwn am hyn, y mwyaf y bydd yn tyfu ac yn dechrau sicrhau rhai newidiadau pwysig iawn, oherwydd newid yw'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom, Weinidog.

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Some time ago, you did a sterling piece of work on what you called orphan medicines. You looked at how to bring them into the fold and how we should move them on. I would ask that you might do this for CAMHS, because I would describe it as a Cinderella service, not through lack of good policy intent, not through lack of dedicated and some absolutely resolute staff, and not through lack of aspiration or ambition, but because life has got in the way of CAMHS. Their funding is tied up in all sorts of different areas; there are great many pulls on Government funding; health boards have waiting lists of elderly people who need care and help; county councils have a great big social care responsibility; and there is the education side. The children and adolescents who have mental health issues in our country tend to be children without a voice, or young people without a strong voice, and they do get marginalised. I would ask that, whatever happens, whether it is through the Children, Young People and Education Committee's report, this debate, your general knowledge of this whole area, or the work that the Government is doing, you really look at it forensically to see how we could bring this service into the main stream. It needs to be mainstream, and it needs ownership.

Simon and Aled both mentioned this a little earlier, but one of the key problems that I see in my constituency work with the people who come to me with issues that should be or could be dealt with by CAMHS, or sometimes the organisations that support CAMHS, is that there is no sense of ownership. I have heard of instances where people desperately need a diagnosis, but they cannot get a meeting because we cannot get someone from health, someone from education, and someone from social services all to sit in the same room with the child and the child's parents, and perhaps the advocate, for months on end at times. It is a ridiculous situation. So, one of the key areas that I would like to have your opinion on, Minister, is how we can drive real ownership through. Other contributors to this debate have talked about the whole area of partnership working and getting education, in particular, and health to work together, but down on the ground there is an awful lot of wriggle room for evasion.

There is so much to say on CAMHS that, for once, I am actually stuck for where to begin. That has not often happened to me in my life, so I am going to gallop through a couple of key areas that I wonder whether you can give your view on.

Tier 1 is where we have the professionals who are not trained in CAMHS but are there to provide support. They could be teachers, doctors or social workers. I had a meeting not very long ago with the Minister for education, and we touched on the area of education. When you think that you have teachers who only have a couple of hours' training on children with special educational needs or learning disabilities in their career path to date, how can we rely on that group of people—and other people like that who are very busy and do not have the training—to be able to contribute effectively to an entire child and adolescent mental health service? What do you think that we could possibly do to improve that?

Beth amser yn ôl, gwnaethoch ddarn o waith ardderchog ar yr hyn a elwid yn feddyginiaethau amddifad gennyh. Ystyriwyd sut y gellid eu cyflwyno a sut y dylem eu datblygu. Hoffwn ofyn a allech wneud hyn yn achos CAMHS, oherwydd byddwn yn ei ddisgrifio fel gwasanaeth amddifad, nid oherwydd diffyg bwriad polisi da, nid oherwydd diffyg staff ymroddedig a chwbl benderfynol, nac oherwydd diffyg dyhead neu uchelgais, ond oherwydd mae bywyd wedi anwybyddu CAMHS. Mae ei gyllid ynghlwm wrth bob math o wahanol feysydd; mae nifer fawr o alwadau ar gyllid y Llywodraeth; mae gan fyrdau iechyd restrau o bobl hŷn sydd angen gofal a chymorth arnynt; mae gan gynghorau sir gyfrifoldeb mawr dros ofal cymdeithasol; ac wedyn ceir addysg. Mae plant a phobl ifanc sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn ein gwlad yn tueddu i fod yn blant heb lais, neu'n bobl ifanc heb lais cryf, ac maent yn cael eu gwthio i'r cyrion. Hoffwn ofyn ichi, beth bynnag sy'n digwydd, boed hynny drwy'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, y ddadl hon, eich gwybodaeth gyffredinol am y maes cyfan hwn, neu'r gwaith y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, yn wir edrych arno mewn ffordd fforensig i weld sut y gallem symud y gwasanaeth hwn i'r brif ffrwd. Mae angen iddo fod yn brif ffrwd, ac mae angen perchnogaeth.

Soniodd Simon ac Aled am hyn gynnu fach, ond un o'r problemau allweddol a welaf yn fy ngwaith etholaethol gyda'r bobl sy'n dod ataf am fod ganddynt problemau a ddylai neu a allai gael eu trin gan CAMHS, neu weithiau'r sefydliadau sy'n cefnogi CAMHS, yw nad oes unrhyw ymdeimlad o berchnogaeth. Rwyf wedi clywed am achosion lle mae angen diagnosis ar bobl yn ddybryd, ond ni allant gael cyfarfod oherwydd na allwn gael rhywun o iechyd, rhywun o addysg, a rhywun o'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i gyd i eistedd yn yr un ystafell â'r plentyn a rhieni'r plentyn, ac efallai'r eiriolwr, am fisoedd ar y tro weithiau. Mae'n sefyllfa hurt. Felly, un o'r meysydd allweddol yr hoffwn gael eich barn arno, Weinidog, yw'r ffordd y gallwn sicrhau perchnogaeth wirioneddol. Mae cyfranwyr eraill at y ddadl hon wedi sôn am holl faes gweithio mewn partneriaeth a chael addysg, yn arbennig, ac iechyd i weithio gyda'i gilydd, ond ar lawr gwlad, mae cryn dipyn o le i osgoi gwneud hynny.

Mae cymaint i'w ddweud ar CAMHS, fel na wn ble i ddechrau, am unwaith. Nid yn aml iawn y mae hynny wedi digwydd yn fy mywyd, felly af yn gyflym iawn drwy un neu ddau o feysydd allweddol a thybed a allwch roi eich barn arnynt

Haen 1 yw lle y ceir y gweithwyr proffesiynol nad ydynt wedi cael eu hyfforddi mewn CAMHS, ond sy'n rhoi cefnogaeth. Gallent fod yn athrawon, yn feddygon neu'n weithwyr cymdeithasol. Cefais gyfarfod ychydig yn ôl â'r Gweinidog addysg, a soniwyd am faes addysg. Pan ystyriwch fod athrawon ond wedi cael ychydig oriau o hyfforddiant ar blant sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig neu anabledau dysgu yn eu llwybr gyrfa hyd yn hyn, sut y gallwn ddiybnyu ar y grŵp hwnnw o bobl—a phobl eraill o'r fath sy'n brysur iawn ac nad ydynt wedi cael yr hyfforddiant—i allu cyfrannu'n effeithiol at wasanaeth iechyd meddwl cyfan i blant a'r glasod? Beth y credwch y gallem ei wneud o bosibl i wella hynny?

I fear that there is a real shut-down in the provision of CAMHS because they are under immense pressure. It is becoming more and more tied down to medical understanding of children's distress, which means that the psychological needs of children who have experienced trauma, abuse, neglect, attachment difficulties—which Jenny Rathbone talked about and which is a huge area—and loss, tend to get sidelined because they are looking for the child with autism or ADHD; the child that they can put a label on. I would like to understand what you think we might be able to do about ensuring that all of these young people get access to the services that they need. I am panicking because I am running out of time—

Rwy'n ofni bod cyfyngiadau mawr gwirioneddol yn y ddarpariaeth o CAMHS am ei bod o dan bwysau aruthrol. Mae'n ymwneud yn fwyfwy â dealltwriaeth feddygol o ofid plant, sy'n golygu bod anghenion seicolegol plant sydd wedi profi trawma, cam-drin, esgeulustod, anawsterau ran ymlynu—y cyfeiriodd Jenny Rathbone atynt ac sy'n faes a enfawr—a phrofedigaeth, yn tueddu i gael eu gwthio i'r cyrion am eu bod yn chwilio am y plentyn ag awtistiaeth neu ADHD; y plentyn y gallant roi label arno. Hoffwn ddeall beth, yn eich barn chi, y gallem ei wneud i sicrhau bod yr holl bobl ifanc yn gallu cael gafael ar y gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen arnynt. Rwy'n poeni am fod fy amser yn mynd yn brin-

- 17:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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Finish, quickly; you must finish. Gorffennwch yn awr; rhaid ichi orffen.
- 17:31 **Angela Burns** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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[Continues.]—but I would like you to cast your mind to the children and young people who are caught in the youth justice system because CAMHS does not seem to operate within that remit at all. Thank you. [Parhau.]—Ond hoffwn ichi feddwl ami blant a phobl ifanc sy'n cael eu dal yn y system cyfiawnder ieuencid oherwydd ymddengys nad yw CAMHS yn gweithredu o fewn y cylch gwaith hwnnw o gwbl. Diolch.
- 17:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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I call the Minister for Health and Social Services, Mark Drakeford. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Mark Drakeford.
- 17:31 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv
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Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services
Diolch yn fawr. I am very glad to have the chance to take part in today's debate, which, on the whole, has been a constructive and balanced debate. The fact that we are discussing child and adolescent mental health services on the last day of business before we break for Easter will mean something important to people who work in this field and to the families of those young people. As Members here will know and as Angela Burns has just referred to, users of and workers in mental health services often feel that it is a struggle to obtain the public attention that this hugely important area needs and deserves. I know that there are some reservations, which Jenny Rathbone expressed, about the timing of the debate, coming as it does so close to the start of a large scale and wide-ranging inquiry by the Children, Young People and Education Committee. That will dedicate considerable time and attention to examining the provision of mental health care to children and young people.

The danger is—and the motion does not entirely avoid this danger—that the Assembly will come to a set of premature conclusions this afternoon, before the work of that committee has really got off the ground. That is why the Government has sought to amend the motion so that it avoids the issues that the motion chooses to highlight, which, you would have to say, even in a kindly way, is a rather eclectic list of issues. It focuses instead on a set of key principles. Child and adolescent mental health services have been an area that, as Aled Roberts pointed out in opening the debate, has been at the forefront of successive Welsh Governments' attempts to bring about improvement, going back as far as 2001.

Diolch yn fawr. Rwy'n falch iawn o gael y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl heddiw, a fu'n ddadl adeiladol a chytbwys ar y cyfan. Bydd y ffaith ein bod yn trafod gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod ar y diwrnod busnes olaf cyn toriad y Pasg yn golygu rhywbeth pwysig i bobl sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn ac i deuluoedd y bobl ifanc hynny. Fel y gwyr yr Aelodau yma, ac fel y mae Angela Burns newydd gyfeirio ato, mae defnyddwyr a gweithwyr yn y gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn aml yn teimlo ei bod yn anodd cael sylw'r cyhoedd y mae angen ei roi i'r maes hynod bwysig hwn ac y mae'n ei haeddu. Gwn fod rhai amheuan, a fynegwyd gan Jenny Rathbone, ynglŷn ag amseriad y ddadl, a hithau mor agos at ddechrau ymchwiliad helaeth ac eang ei gwmpas gan y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg. Bydd hwnnw'n rhoi cryn dipyn o amser a sylw i archwilio darpariaeth gofal iechyd meddwl i blant a phobl ifanc.

Y perygl yw—ac nid yw'r cynnig yn osgoi'r perygl hwn yn gyfan gwbl—y bydd y Cynulliad yn dod i gasgliadau cynamserol y prynhawn yma, cyn i waith y pwyllgor hwnnw ddechrau o ddifrif. Dyna pam mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ceisio newid y cynnig fel ei fod yn osgoi'r materion y mae'r cynnig yn dewis tynnu sylw atynt, sydd, rhaid dweud, hyd yn oed mewn ffordd garedig, yn rhestr ychydig eclectig o faterion. Yn hytrach na hynny, mae'n canolbwyntio ar gyfres o egwyddorion allweddol. Mae gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod wedi bod yn faes sydd, fel y dywedodd Aled Roberts wrth agor y ddadl, wedi cael rhan flaenllaw yn ymdrechion Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau gwelliant, gan fynd yn ôl cyn belled â 2001.

The Plaid Cymru amendment sets out the long-standing concerns of the children's commissioner in this area, which were expressed regularly during the One Wales Government and since then. We will support that amendment this afternoon.

Part of the effort to secure improvement has been through the ring-fenced funding for mental health services in Wales, and not only are those funds ring-fenced, but they have grown rapidly from over £300 million when the fund was first ring-fenced to over £500 million today. We are already committed to an independent review of this policy, as Darren Millar mentioned. I am committed to the continuation of the ring fence until that review is completed. Our officials are already working on that review and it will be completed next year. The review will be published and the Government will support the second Conservative amendment this afternoon on that basis.

Mae gwelliant Plaid Cymru yn nodi pryderon hirsefydlog y comisiynydd plant yn y maes hwn, a gafodd eu mynegi'n rheolaidd yn ystod Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un ac ers hynny. Byddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw y prynhawn yma.

Rhan o'r ymdrech i sicrhau gwelliant fu drwy neilltuo cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru, ac mae'r cronfeydd hynny nid yn unig wedi cael eu neilltuo, ond maent wedi tyfu'n gyflym o fwy na £300 miliwn pan neilltuwyd y gronfa yn gyntaf i dros £500 miliwn heddiw. Rydym eisoes wedi ymrwymo i adolygiad annibynnol o'r polisi hwn, fel y soniodd Darren Millar. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i barhau i neilltuo cyllid hyd nes bod yr adolygiad hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau. Mae ein swyddogion eisoes yn gweithio ar yr adolygiad hwnnw a bydd yn cael ei gwblhau y flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd yr adolygiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi a bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi ail welliant y Ceidwadwyr y prynhawn yma ar y sail honno.

17:34 **Darren Millar** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Will you take a very brief intervention on that point? Can you tell us whether that review will look at the split between child and adolescent mental health services and adult services?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad byr iawn ar y pwynt hwnnw? A allwch ddweud wrthym a fydd yr adolygiad yn edrych ar y rhaniad rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed a gwasanaethau oedolion?

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17:35 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I heard very much what the Member said in his earlier contribution on the need to pay particular attention to the funding of children and adolescent services within that. I undertake to see to it that the review does pay particular attention to that. I have heard a lot across the Chamber about the need for extra investment in this service, and of course we wish that we were in a position to make that sort of investment. What I can say is that, here in Wales, we are protecting the investment we have in mental health services. Across our border, where other parties are in power, Monitor has just instructed foundation trusts to reduce their mental health budgets by 20% this coming year, over and above every other pressure that they are under.

Clywais yr hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelod yn ei gyfraniad yn gynharach ar yr angen i roi sylw arbennig i ariannu gwasanaethau plant a'r glasoed o fewn hynny. Ymrwymaf i sicrhau bod yr adolygiad yn rhoi sylw arbennig i hynny. Clywais gryn dipyn yn y Siambr am yr angen am fuddsoddiad ychwanegol yn y gwasanaeth hwn, ac wrth gwrs byddai'n braf pe baem mewn sefyllfa i wneud buddsoddiad o'r fath. Yr hyn y gallaf ei ddweud yw, yma yng Nghymru, ein bod yn diogelu'r buddsoddiad sydd gennym mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Dros y ffin, lle mae pleidiau eraill mewn grym, mae Monitor newydd roi cyfarwyddyd i ymddiriedolaethau sefydledig i leihau eu cyllidebau iechyd meddwl 20% yn ystod y flwyddyn i ddod, ar ben yr holl bwysau eraill sydd arnynt.

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The afternoon's debate has, perhaps inevitably, focused on those areas and those things that need to be done better. It remains important to put the progress that has been made—progress confirmed in the joint inspectorate and WAO reports of 2009 and 2013—on the record, and the strength of our Welsh network of healthy schools, with their focus on mental and emotional health and wellbeing. Those are the points that Jocelyn Davies was making during the debate about the need to normalise the way in which children who experience mental health distress are dealt with, not just in health services, but in education as well. There is a very successful and now well-established school counselling service where some of that tier 1 expertise is to be found in schools, and where those people are able to share that expertise with others.

Mae'r ddadl y prynhawn wedi canolbwyntio, yn anochel o bosibl, ar y meysydd hynny a'r pethau hynny y mae angen eu gwneud yn well. Erys yn bwysig ein bod yn nodi'n gyhoeddus y cynnydd sydd wedi cael ei wneud—cynnydd a gadarnhwyd yn yr arolygiaeth ar y cyd ac adroddiadau Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn 2009 a 2013— a chryfder rhwydwaith Cymru o ysgolion iach, gyda'u ffocws ar iechyd meddwl ac emosïynol a lles. Dyna'r pwyntiau yr oedd Jocelyn Davies yn eu gwneud yn ystod y ddadl am yr angen i normaleiddio'r ffordd yr ymddrinnir â phlant sy'n profi trallod iechyd meddwl, nid yn unig yn y gwasanaethau iechyd, ond ym maes addysg hefyd. Ceir gwasanaeth cwmsela llwyddiannus a sefydledig iawn mewn ysgolion erbyn hyn lle ceir rhywfaint o'r arbenigedd hwnnw ar haen 1 mewn ysgolion, a lle mae'r bobl hynny yn gallu rhannu'r arbenigedd ag eraill.

I will take your intervention.

Derbyniaf eich ymyriad.

Angela Burns [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you. I appreciate that school counselling has been very helpful, but, for example, one of the areas where they struggle to help is when young people present to them with illnesses such as anorexia. They really need to be referred to the CAMHS, but they are being pushed back to school counselling. They need absolute specialist support to get through a mental health issue such as that.

Diolch. Sylweddolaf fod cwnsela mewn ysgolion wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol iawn, ond, er enghraifft, un o'r meysydd lle y mae'n ei chael hi'n anodd i helpu yw pan fydd pobl ifanc yn mynd at y gwasanaeth ag afiechydon fel anorecsia. Mae gwir angen iddynt gael eu hatyfeirio at CAMHS, ond maent yn cael eu gwrthio yn ôl i'r gwasanaeth cwnsela mewn ysgolion. Mae gwir angen cymorth arbenigol arnynt er mwyn dod drwy broblem iechyd meddwl o'r fath.

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

There is a real tension, which other Members in the debate have pointed to, between the need to make sure that we do not over-medicalise young people who are experiencing ordinary periods of distress that are part of growing up and which will happen in every life and yet, at the same time, when they need specialist help, to make sure that that is available. It is not always an easy judgment to make. We know that many health professionals and others who work in this field often lack the confidence to make those sorts of judgments, and there is a tremendous investment we are trying to make in our primary mental health services to help people to be more able to distinguish between those conditions that are best addressed through normal and mainstream services and those instances where young people and others will need more particular forms of help.

Mae tensiwn gwirioneddol, a nodwyd gan Aelodau eraill yn y ddadl hon, rhwng yr angen i sicrhau nad ydym yn troi'n achosion meddygol bobl ifanc sy'n wynebu cyfnodau cyffredin o drallod sy'n rhan o dyfu i fyny ac a fydd yn digwydd ym mhob bywyd ac eto, ar yr un pryd, pan fo angen help arbenigol, sicrhau bod hwnnw ar gael. Nid yw bob amser yn hawdd llunio barn ar hynny. Gwyddom nad oes gan lawer o weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol ac eraill sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn yr hyder yn aml i lunio barn o'r fath, ac rydym yn ceisio gwneud buddsoddiad aruthrol yn ein gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl sylfaenol i helpu pobl i wahaniaethu'n well rhwng y cyflyrau hynny a ddylai gael eu trin drwy wasanaethau arferol a phrif ffrwd a'r achosion hynny lle bydd angen dulliau mwy penodol o helpu pobl ifanc ac eraill.

There are other things we do already, such as MEIC, the first national advocacy helpline of its kind, contacted by more than 8,700 children and young people since going live in January 2011. Most of those young people are aged between 15 and 19 years of age. We do have the pioneering Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010, which means that 94% of children and young people in that part of the service now have a care and treatment plan, as well as the extra services that are available in primary care.

Mae pethau eraill yr ydym yn eu gwneud eisoes, fel MEIC, y llinell gymorth eiriolaeth genedlaethol gyntaf o'i bath, y mae dros 8,700 o blant a phobl ifanc wedi cysylltu â hi ers iddi fod yn fyw ym mis Ionawr 2011. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r bobl ifanc hynny rhwng 15 a 19 oed. Ceir Mesur arloesol Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010, sy'n golygu bod 94% o blant a phobl ifanc yn y rhan honno o'r gwasanaeth yn cael cynllun gofal a thriniaeth erbyn hyn, yn ogystal â'r gwasanaethau ychwanegol sydd ar gael mewn gofal sylfaenol.

Dirprwy Lywydd, I want to concentrate the rest of my contribution on plans for further necessary improvement in the future. The Government's amendment today points to another important departure from the original motion in that regard. Our approach relies not on Government acting alone, and it never has done in this area. Working collaboratively across public services and between public services and the third sector is vitally important in mental health as we aim to create a shared agenda in the development of innovative and responsive services, with the child or young person and their family at their heart of all we do.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, yng ngweddill fy nghyfraniad hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar gynlluniau ar gyfer gwelliannau angenrheidiol pellach yn y dyfodol. Mae gwelliant y Llywodraeth heddiw yn cyfeirio at wriad pwysig arall oddi wrth y cynnig gwreiddiol o ran hynny. Nid yw ein dull gweithredu yn dibynnu ar y Llywodraeth yn gweithredu ar ei phen ei hun, ac nid yw byth wedi gwneud hynny yn y maes hwn. Mae gweithio ar y cyd rhwng gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a rhwng gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a'r trydydd sector yn hanfodol bwysig ym maes iechyd meddwl wrth inni anelu at greu agenda a rennir er mwyn datblygu gwasanaethau arloesol ac ymatebol, gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc a'i deulu wrth wraidd y cyfan a wnawn.

Dyna'r cyd-destun, ac yr wyf am gloi drwy sôn am fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer CAMHS yn y dyfodol. Mae llawer o waith da wedi cael ei wneud gan weithwyr proffesiynol, ac mae'n rhaid canmol eu hymroddiad. Fodd bynnag, gall y gwasanaethau wneud yn well, felly rwyf wedi derbyn adroddiad ac argymhellion Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr.

That is the context, and I want to conclude by talking about my priorities for CAMHS in the future. Much good work has been done by professionals, and their commitment is laudable. However, the services could do better and, therefore, I have accepted the report and recommendations of the Wales Audit Office, published in December.

Mae'r byrddau iechyd yn cytuno â fi a, gyda'n gilydd, rydym wedi datblygu cynllun gwella ar gyfer CAMHS a fydd yn taclo'r pryderon, gan gynnwys gwella'r cyfle i gael lle mewn unedau cleifion mewnol. Bydd hynny'n galluogi mwya o bobl ifanc i gael triniaeth yng Nghymru. Drwy'r cynllun, bydd y gwasanaeth cymunedol a'r ddarpariaeth argyfwng yn cael eu gwella ar draws Cymru yn 2014 gan wneud yn siŵr bod timau ar gael ym mhob ardal. Bydd y cynllun yn taclo'r gwahaniaethau mewn amserau aros ac yn gwella'r trefniadau pontio a chydweithio gyda gwasanaethau oedolion. Felly, bydd adnoddau iechyd meddwl yn cael eu gweld fel un gwasanaeth cyfan yn hytrach na nifer o wasanaethau ar wahân.

Fodd bynnag, dim ond y bennod iechyd o'r stori yw hon. Fel yr wyf wedi esbonio heddiw, mae 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yn pwysleisio nad mater i'r gwasanaeth iechyd a'r ysbytai yn unig yw cwrdd ag anghenion iechyd meddwl y genhedlaeth iau. Mae iechyd meddwl yn effeithio ar, ac yn cael ei effeithio gan, bob agwedd o fywydau pobl. Dyna pam mae hi mor bwysig ein bod yn parhau i weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda'r holl asiantaethau, gan gynnwys y sector gwirfoddol, i wella'r gwasanaethau yr ydym yn gallu eu cynnig i blant a phobl ifanc.

The health boards agree with me and, together, we have developed an improvement plan for CAMHS that will tackle the concerns, including improving access to placements in in-patient units. This will enable more young people to access treatment in Wales. Through this scheme, the community service and the emergency provision will be improved across Wales in 2014, by ensuring that teams are available in all areas. The plan will tackle the differentials in waiting times and will improve the transitional arrangements and collaboration with adult services. Therefore, mental health resources will be seen as a holistic service rather than a number of separate services.

However, this tells the story only from a health perspective. As I have explained this afternoon, 'Together for Mental Health' emphasises that it is not simply for the health service and the hospitals to meet the mental health needs of the younger generation. Mental health affects, and is affected by, all aspects of people's lives. That is why it is so important that we continue to work in partnership with all agencies, including the voluntary sector, to improve the services that we can offer to children and young people.

17:41 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call Aled Roberts to reply.

Galwaf ar Aled Roberts i ymateb.

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17:41 **Aled Roberts** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Carwn ddiolch, yn y lle cyntaf, i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y drafodaeth a'r ddatl y prynhawn yma. Wrth wneud hynny, rwy'n cydnabod bod y drafodaeth wedi bod yn un eithaf adeiladol. Serch hynny, rwy'n meddwl bod angen inni gydnabod bod llawer iawn o'r pethau y mae sôn wedi bod amdanynt y prynhawn yma wedi cael eu trafod yma ac mewn gwahanol bwyllgorau am nifer o flynyddoedd. Mae'n rhaid imi ddweud, Weinidog, nad yw'r sefyllfa yn dderbyniol. Rwy'n meddwl bod angen inni gwestiynu, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, a oes rhywfaint o hunanfodlonrwydd ynglŷn â'n sefyllfa ni yng Nghymru, wrth gydnabod bod y polisïau a'r gweithredu draw yn Lloegr ac yn yr Alban yn fater y mae'n rhaid inni ei feirniadu ar y dechrau.

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. In the first instance, I would like to thank all those who have contributed to the discussion and the debate this afternoon. In doing so, I acknowledge that the discussion has been quite constructive. However, I think that we need to acknowledge that many of the things that have been mentioned this afternoon have been discussed here and in various committees for a number of years. I have to say, Minister, that the situation is not acceptable. I think that we need to question, as Assembly Members, whether there is some complacency in terms of our situation in Wales, while recognising that the policies and actions taken in England and in Scotland are an issue that we need to criticise at the outset.

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I have to say that, overall, I think that the contributions of Members outlined the concerns that we all have—concerns that we are hearing as members of the Children, Young People and Education Committee. I note what the Minister said regarding the timing of today's debate. However, the reality is that this debate has been taking place in Wales ever since devolution. We have Members on our committee who are hearing the same evidence, concerns and frustrations that have been heard year after year. I think that what those of us who are sitting on committees for the first time are hoping is that—and I accept that the Minister is very sincere in his reaction to the debate today—we or our successors are not here in four or five years' time talking about exactly the same issues.

Rhaid imi ddweud, ar y cyfan, i gyfraniadau'r Aelodau, yn fy marn i, amlinellu'r pryderon sydd gan bob un ohonom—pryderon yr ydym yn eu clywed fel aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg. Nodaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog ynglŷn ag amseriad y ddatl heddiw. Fodd bynnag, y gwir yw bod y ddatl hon wedi bod yn digwydd yng Nghymru byth oddi ar ddatganoli. Mae Aelodau yn y pwyllgor sy'n clywed yr un dystiolaeth, pryderon a rhwystrdigaethau y maent wedi eu clywed flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Credaf fod y rhai ohonom sy'n aelodau o bwyllgorau am y tro cyntaf yn gobeithio—a derbyniad fod y Gweinidog yn ddiffuant iawn yn ei ymateb i'r ddatl heddiw—na fyddwn ni na'n holynwyr yma ymhen pedair neu bum mlynedd yn sôn am yr union faterion.

Jocelyn Davies outlined, in the first instance, the fact that we are moving to a situation where much of the service is now seen as gatekeeping, where the whole purpose of the service is to keep people away from the service. That creates a difficulty, in that, if we fail with the earliest possible intervention, which we all accept is the best way forward, and which was adopted by the Government as the approach that we were adopting in Wales, we fail to avail ourselves of the possibility that child and adolescent mental health services might not be needed for some of those individuals in due course.

While I accept what Darren Millar says—that capacity might be down to financial pressures—I think that some of the evidence that we are starting to hear as a committee suggests that there may be use of moneys that is not the wisest and that, I have to say, Minister, the medical model is already in place across much of Wales. You said that we need to avoid moving to a medical model, but the evidence that we are hearing suggests that we are already there. I will give way to Darren Millar.

17:44 **Darren Millar** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you for taking the intervention. I completely appreciate the point that you make and I agree with it. I think that there are interventions, such as mindfulness et cetera, in schools that could help to prevent these sorts of crises from occurring in future.

17:44 **Aled Roberts** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Yes; Eluned Parrott was talking about that, and asked why some families are looking at a situation where, after five or seven years, they are still being turned around in the system without actually addressing those underlying difficulties. Certainly, some of the evidence we heard this morning suggested that youngsters are being labelled with conditions through that medical model when, actually, it may be the symptoms or the circumstances in which they find themselves that need to be addressed, rather than the application of that model.

I accept what Jenny Rathbone said about innovative approaches—it was a different project, I think, that she referred to as far as Action for Children is concerned—but the point that I was trying to make was that these projects are time-limited. The problem is that they can have the best evaluation report ever, but they go nowhere, because once the external funding is taken away, the service disappears. There is no initiative, as far as the health service is concerned, to move away from that.

We have to ask, if the project that you referred to is available in every primary school in Scotland, why is it only available in one area of Wales? It has not spread out.

Amlinellodd Jocelyn Davies, yn y lle cyntaf, y ffaith ein bod yn symud at sefyllfa lle mae llawer o'r gwasanaeth bellach yn cael ei ystyried yn ymgais i borthgadw, lle mai holl ddiben y gwasanaeth yw cadw pobl i ffwrdd oddi wrth y gwasanaeth. Mae hynny'n creu anhawster, yn yr ystyr, os bydd yr ymyriad cynharaf posibl yn methu, sef y ffordd orau ymlaen fel rydym i gyd yn ei dderbyn, ac a fabwysiadwyd gan y Llywodraeth fel y dull yr oeddem yn ei fabwysiadu yng Nghymru, byddwn yn methu â manteisio ar y posibilrwydd na fyddai angen gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod ar rai o'r unigolion hynny maes o law.

Er fy mod yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywed Darren Millar—efallai mai'r pwysau ariannol sy'n effeithio ar adnoddau—credaf fod ychydig o'r dystiolaeth yr ydym yn dechrau ei chlywed fel pwyllgor yn awgrymu nad yw arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd ddoethaf bob amser a, rhaid imi ddweud, Weinidog, fod y model meddygol eisoes ar waith dros ran helaeth o Gymru. Dywedasoeh fod angen inni osgoi symud i fodel meddygol, ond mae'r dystiolaeth yr ydym yn ei chlywed yn awgrymu ein bod eisoes wedi gwneud hynny. Ildiaf i Darren Millar.

Diolch ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Deallaf yn llwyr y pwynt a wneuch a chytunaf ag ef. Credaf fod ymyriadau, megis ymwybyddiaeth ofalgar ac yn y blaen, mewn ysgolion a allai helpu i atal argyfyngau o'r fath rhag digwydd yn y dyfodol.

Ie; soniodd Eluned Parrott am hynny, a gofynnodd pam mae rhai teuluoedd mewn sefyllfa lle y maent, ar ôl pump neu saith mlynedd, yn dal i gael eu trosglwyddo o un rhan o'r system i'r llall er nad ymdrinnir â'r anawsterau sylfaenol hynny mewn gwirionedd. Yn sicr, awgrymodd ychydig o'r dystiolaeth a glywsom y bore yma fod pobl ifanc yn cael eu labelu â chyflyrau drwy'r model meddygol er, mewn gwirionedd, eu symptomau neu eu hamgylchiadau sydd angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, yn hytrach na defnyddio'r model hwnnw.

Derbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Jenny Rathbone am dulliau arloesol—prosiect gwahanol ydoedd, fe gredaf, i'r un y cyfeiriodd ati o ran Gweithredu dros Blant—ond y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ceisio ei wneud oedd bod terfyn amser i'r prosiectau hyn. Y broblem yw y gallant gael yr adroddiad gwerthuso gorau erioed, ond nid ydynt yn mynd i unman, oherwydd unwaith y bydd y cyllid allanol yn cael ei dynnu'n ôl, mae'r gwasanaeth yn diflannu. Nid oes unrhyw fenter, o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, i symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth hynny.

Rhaid inni ofyn, os yw'r prosiect y cyfeiriasoch ato ar gael ym mhob ysgol gynradd yn yr Alban, pam mae ond ar gael mewn un ardal o Gymru? Nid yw wedi lledaenu.

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17:45

Jenny Rathbone [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

It is available in four different areas of Wales, only one of which is in north Wales. It could be available permanently for all year six children, because part of the programme involves training up the people who deliver it. That would embed itself and would need very little money to continue.

Mae ar gael mewn pedair ardal wahanol o Gymru, dim ond un ohonynt sydd yn y gogledd. Gallai fod ar gael yn barhaol ar gyfer pob plentyn blwyddyn chwech gan fod rhan o'r rhaglen yn cynnwys rhoi hyfforddiant i'r bobl sy'n ei darparu. Byddai'n ymsefydlu felly ac ni fyddai angen llawer iawn o arian iddi barhau.

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17:46

Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The difficulty, as we heard from the psychologist at Aneurin Bevan health board this morning, is that the evaluation report was presented to the health board and it decided, regardless of how good the evaluation was, that it would not pursue the project. We have gatekeeping by health boards as well as by professionals in the field.

Yr anhawster, fel y clywsom gan y seicolegydd ym mwrdd iechyd Aneurin Bevan y bore yma, yw bod yr adroddiad gwerthuso wedi cael ei gyflwyno i'r bwrdd iechyd a'i fod wedi penderfynu, waeth pa mor dda oedd y gwerthusiad, na fyddai'n parhau â'r prosiect. Gwelwn borthgadw gan fyrrddau iechyd yn ogystal â chan weithwyr proffesiynol yn y maes.

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Angela Burns is quite right: the feeling is that we have arrived at a situation where, despite very dedicated staff, the service looks upon itself as a cinderella service.

Mae Angela Burns yn llygad ei lle: y teimlad yw ein bod wedi cyrraedd sefyllfa lle, er gwaethaf staff ymroddedig iawn, mae'r gwasanaeth yn ystyried ar ei hun yn wasanaeth amddifad.

I welcome what the Minister said in response to Darren Millar. While we can acknowledge that mental health budgets have been ring-fenced, very serious questions have to be asked as to whether the same ring-fencing is extended to CAMHS as to the overall budget. Keith Davies was telling us that figures that he has seen show an exponential growth in mental health services per se, which is not reflected in the same growth as far as CAMHS are concerned. I think that we need to look at commissioning arrangements, Minister. Those commissioning arrangements are not clear, they are not transparent and we have already arrived at a situation, as I stated, where the service is adopting the medical model. The question that the Government has to ask itself is how, despite its national strategy suggesting that emphasis is given to early intervention, that is not what the NHS is delivering on the ground.

Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog mewn ymateb i Darren Millar. Er y gallwn gydnabod bod cyllidebau iechyd meddwl wedi cael eu neilltuo, rhaid i gwestiynau difrifol iawn gael eu gofyn ynghylch a yw'r un broses o neilltuo yn ymestyn i CAMHS o ran y gyllideb gyffredinol. Roedd Keith Davies yn dweud wrthym fod ffigurau y mae wedi eu gweld yn dangos twf esbonyddol mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl fel y cyfryw, nad yw'n cael ei adlewyrchu yn yr un twf o ran CAMHS. Credaf fod angen inni edrych ar drefniadau comisiynu, Weinidog. Nid yw'r trefniadau comisiynu hynny'n glir, nid ydynt yn dryloyw ac rydym eisoes wedi cyrraedd sefyllfa, fel y dywedais, lle mae'r gwasanaeth yn mabwysiadu'r model meddygol. Y cwestiwn y mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ofyn iddi ei hun yw sut, er bod ei strategaeth genedlaethol yn awgrymu bod pwyslais yn cael ei roi ar ymyrryd yn gynnar, nad dyna'r hyn y mae'r GIG yn ei ddarparu ar lawr gwlad.

I pay tribute to the staff who are in very difficult situations due to the demands, but I do not think that some of the policies that we are pursuing—or that we think that we are pursuing as a Government—are assisting the staff in delivering on the ground.

Talaf deyrnged i'r staff sydd mewn sefyllfaoedd anodd iawn oherwydd y gofynion, ond yn fy marn i, nid yw rhai o'r polisiau yr ydym yn eu dilyn—neu yr ydym yn meddwl ein bod yn eu dilyn fel Llywodraeth—yn helpu'r staff i ddarparu ar lawr gwlad.

17:48

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? There is objection. I will therefore defer voting on this item until voting time.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Oes. Felly, gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

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Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Voting time now follows. Before I conduct the first vote, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? There are not.

Mae'r cyfnod pleidleisio yn dilyn yn awr. Cyn imi gynnal y bleidlais gyntaf, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Nac oes.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5484.](#)

Voting Time

[Result of the vote on motion NDM5484.](#)

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 12, Against 37, Abstain 0.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnis NDM5484.](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5484.](#)

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 49, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 49, Against 0, Abstain 0.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i gynnis NDM5484.](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 2 to motion NDM5484.](#)

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 24, Yn erbyn 25, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 24, Against 25, Abstain 0.

Cynnig NDM5484 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5484 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi dangosyddion y Rhaglen Lywodraethu;

1. Notes the Programme for Government indicators;

2. Yn nodi canfyddiadau adroddiad y Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu a Darparu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o ran dangosyddion y Rhaglen Lywodraethu;

2. Notes the findings of the report of the Commission on Public Service Governance and Delivery with regards to the Programme for Government indicators;

3. Yn galw ar y Prif Weinidog i egluro'r rôl y mae Uned Gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog yn ei chwarae o ran cyflawni'r dangosyddion hyn;

3. Calls on the First Minister to clarify the role the First Minister's Delivery Unit plays in delivering these indicators;

4. Yn gresynu at fethiant ymddangosiadol yr Uned Gyflawni i gyflawni amcanion polisi Llywodraeth Cymru yn well yn achos cyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

4. Regrets the Delivery Unit's apparent failure to improve the delivery of Welsh Government policy objectives for public service delivery in Wales.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnis NDM5484 fel y'i diwygiwyd.](#)

[Result of the vote on motion NDM5484 as amended.](#)

Gwrthodwyd cynnis NDM5494 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 24, Yn erbyn 25, Ymatal 0.

Motion NDM5484 as amended not agreed: For 24, Against 25, Abstain 0.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnis NDM5485.](#)

[Result of the vote on motion NDM5485.](#)

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 12, Against 37, Abstain 0.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnis NDM5485.](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5485.](#)

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 25, Yn erbyn 16, Ymatal 8.

Amendment agreed: For 25, Against 16, Abstain 8.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i gynnis NDM5485.](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 2 to motion NDM5485.](#)

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 49, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 49, Against 0, Abstain 0.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i gynnis NDM5485.](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 3 to motion NDM5485.](#)

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 12, Against 37, Abstain 0.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4 i gynnis NDM5485.](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 4 to motion NDM5485.](#)

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 49, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 49, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Cynnig NDM5485 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5485 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi y bydd un o bob 10 o blant a'r glasoed yn dioddef o broblem iechyd meddwl ac yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd ymyriad cynnar i gynorthwyo pobl ifanc i gyrraedd eu llawn botensial.
2. Yn nodi bod y Comisiynydd Plant wedi mynegi pryder dro ar ôl tro ynghylch y gwasanaethau cymorth i blant a'r glasoed sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl.
3. Yn cydnabod y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd gan Lywodraethau olynol yng Nghymru i wella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i bobl ifanc; a
4. Yn ategu'r dull partneriaeth, lle y gwelir Llywodraeth Cymru, iechyd, addysg, llywodraeth leol a'r trydydd sector yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd fel partneriaid i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau parhaus o ddarparu gwasanaethau effeithiol yn y maes hwn.
5. Yn nodi ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i neilltuo gwariant ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gyhoeddi gwybodaeth i ddangos ei bod yn monitro ac yn cyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwn a sut y mae'n effeithio ar wasanaethau CAMHS.

1. Notes that 1 in 10 children and adolescents will experience a mental health issue and recognises the importance of early intervention to support young people in reaching their full potential.
2. Notes that the Children's Commissioner has repeatedly expressed concern about support services for children and adolescents with mental health issues.
3. Recognises the steps being taken by successive Welsh Governments to improve mental health services for young people; and
4. Reaffirms the partnership approach, which sees Welsh Government, health, education, local government and the third sector working together as partners to address the continuing challenges of providing effective services in this area.
5. Notes the commitment of the Welsh Government to ring-fence spending on mental health services and calls upon the Minister for Health and Social Services to publish information to demonstrate that it is monitoring and delivering this commitment and how it is impacting upon CAMHS services.

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5485 fel y'i diwygiwyd.](#)

[Result of the vote on motion NDM5485 as amended.](#)

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5485 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 25, Yn erbyn 20, Ymatal 4.

Motion NDM5485 as amended agreed: For 25, Against 20, Abstain 4.

17:52

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I ask those Members who are leaving the Chamber to do so quickly and quietly.

Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael y Siambr wneud hynny mor gyflym a thawel â phosibl.

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17:53

Dadl Fer: Aros ar y Cledrau— Cynnal Cysylltiadau Rheilffyrdd ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru

Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

It is my pleasure to bring this debate forward this afternoon, relating to rail connectivity in north Wales. I have agreed that Rhun ap Iorwerth, Byron Davies, Darren Millar and Mark Isherwood will contribute to the debate.

Connectivity with the north-west of England is essential for the border communities of Flintshire and Wrexham, in particular. This connectivity was recognised in a report published by the Welsh Government in March 2013, which reflected the economic reality of the travel-to-work area in north-east Wales.

Short Debate: Staying on Track— Maintaining Rail Connectivity for North Wales

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, yn ymwneud â chysylltedd rheilffyrdd yn y gogledd. Rwyf wedi cytuno i Rhun ap Iorwerth, Byron Davies, Darren Millar a Mark Isherwood gyfrannu at y dadl.

Mae cysylltedd â gogledd-orllewin Lloegr yn hanfodol i gymunedau ar y ffin yn Sir y Fflint a Wrecsam. Cydnabuwyd y cysylltedd hwn mewn adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Mawrth 2013, a oedd yn adlewyrchu realiti economaidd yr ardal teithio i'r gwaith yn y gogledd-ddwyrain.

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As far back as the 2001 census, 24% of Flintshire's population worked in the Cheshire west and Chester area, whereas 15.2% of Wrexham's population did so. Overall, 17,000 people from north-east Wales travel to Cheshire to work, while 10,000 travel in the opposite direction. Interestingly, 11.4% of the total population of north Wales last year, some 32,000 people daily, travel to work over the border. Yet, public transport connectivity leads to major issues on the A494/A55 junction and on the A55/A483 junction, where improvements that benefit Welsh citizens mainly are dependent on decisions taken by the Ministry of Transport in London. Certainly, during the tenure of the previous Minister for transport, we faced a situation where announcements were made by the UK Government in relation to spend on the other side of the border, where there was no consultation whatsoever with the Welsh Government. The weakness, however, of public transport infrastructure in north Wales is reflected in average daily flows between Wrexham and Chester on the A483 of approximately 40,000 vehicles, while there was a miniscule number of journeys on public transport.

Rail growth in the region has been significant in recent years, with passenger numbers at Wrexham General station increasing from 588,000 passengers in 2008 to just short of 1 million passengers in 2012-13. There has been similar growth at Ruabon, where it has risen from 54,000 to 82,000 passengers. In percentage terms, growth between 2003-13 at Wrexham was 70%, 598% at Wrexham Central and 229% at Ruabon. That is why the 2009 north Wales regional transport plan recognised that significant capacity improvements were needed, and recent research conducted by the six north Wales authorities has shown that public transport currently does not meet the aspirations of the north-east Wales population in terms of linkages to employment, frequency of services, or quality.

Recent surveys conducted by the six north Wales authorities have confirmed that one in five people interviewed in the region have turned down employment offers because of a lack of accessibility to the workplace over the last 10 years. It was therefore broadly welcomed in north-east Wales when the One Wales Government, on 2 October 2009, announced the re-rualling of the Wrexham-Chester link. However, that re-rualling and the announcement also recognised the importance of European corridors across north Wales.

Mor bell yn ôl â chyfrifiad 2001, roedd 24% o boblogaeth Sir y Fflint yn gweithio yng ngorllewin Swydd Gaer ac ardal Caer, a 15.2% o boblogaeth Wrecsam yn gwneud hynny. Ar y cyfan, mae 17,000 o bobl o'r gogledd-ddwyrain yn teithio i Swydd Gaer i weithio, a 10,000 yn teithio yn y cyfeiriad arall. Yn ddi-ddorol, roedd 11.4% o gyfanswm poblogaeth y gogledd y llynedd, tua 32,000 o bobl bob dydd, yn teithio i'r gwaith dros y ffin. Eto i gyd, mae cysylltedd trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn arwain at broblemau mawr ar gyffordd yr A494/A55 ac ar gyffordd yr A55/A483, lle mae gwelliannau sydd o fudd i ddinasyddion Cymru yn bennaf yn dibynnu ar benderfyniadau a wneir gan y Weinyddiaeth Drafnidiaeth yn Llundain. Yn sicr, yn ystod cyfnod y Gweinidog blaenorol dros drafnidiaeth, roeddem yn wynebu sefyllfa lle y gwnaed cyhoeddiadau gan Lywodraeth y DU mewn perthynas â gwario ar ochr arall y ffin, heb ymgynghori o gwbl â Llywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, caiff gwendid seilwaith trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn y gogledd ei adlewyrchu yn y llif dyddiol cyfartalog o tua 40,000 o gerbydau ar yr A483 rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer, ac mai dim ond nifer fach iawn o deithiau a wneir ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus.

Gwelwyd cynnydd mawr yn nifer y bobl sy'n defnyddio rheilffyrdd yn y rhanbarth yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, gyda nifer y teithwyr yng ngorsaf Gyffredinol Wrecsam yn cynyddu o 588,000 o deithwyr yn 2008 i bron 1 filiwn o deithwyr yn 2012-13. Gwelwyd cynnydd tebyg yn Rhiwabon, lle mae wedi codi o 54,000 i 82,000 o deithwyr. O ran canran, cafwyd cynnydd o 70% rhwng 2003-13 yn Wrecsam, 598% yn Wrecsam Canolog a 229% yn Rhiwabon. Dyna pam yr oedd cynllun trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol y gogledd ar gyfer 2009 yn cydnabod bod angen gwelliannau sylweddol o ran capasiti, ac mae ymchwil ddiweddar a gynhaliwyd gan y chwe awdurdod yn y gogledd wedi dangos nad yw cludiant cyhoeddus yn bodloni dyheadau'r boblogaeth yn y gogledd-ddwyrain o ran cysylltiadau i gyflogaeth, amllder y gwasanaethau nac ansawdd.

Mae arolygon diweddar a gynhaliwyd gan y chwe awdurdod yn y gogledd wedi cadarnhau bod un o bob pump o bobl a gyfwelwyd yn y rhanbarth wedi gwrthod cynigion cyflogaeth oherwydd diffyg hygrychedd i'r gweithle yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Felly, croesawyd cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i aildeuoli'r cyswllt rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer. Fodd bynnag, roedd yr aildeuoli hwnnw a'r cyhoeddiad hefyd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd coridorau Ewropeaidd ar draws y gogledd.

On Friday this week, the Deeside Industrial Park forum will be holding a rail seminar, looking at the opportunities afforded by recent announcements across the border. Therefore, why make such a fuss? I should acknowledge that, 12 months ago, consideration was being given in the run up to the reviews as to whether the scheme announced in 2009 should proceed. I have to acknowledge the decision taken by the current Minister to proceed with that scheme. However, I believe that that was based on advice with regard to capacity, which was afforded only by what was seen as the priority of the One Wales Government with regard to Cardiff journeys. There is some concern in north-east Wales that the capacity improvements will mean that we are unable to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by other schemes that the Welsh Government is contributing to, such as the Halton curve, for which Merseytravel and the Welsh Government have each committed £25,000 to a Governance for Railway Investment Projects stage 3 study, and also enhanced accessibility and connectivity with the High Speed 2 hub at Crewe. I am sure that the Minister is aware that this is the subject of discussions at a UK Government level at the moment in order to see whether that can be brought forward to 2026.

Much of the discussion in the Assembly has centred on rail electrification for south Wales, which I support, but we must also ensure that north Wales does not lose out in the debate with regard to the electrification of the north Wales coast line to Holyhead or for greater connectivity with Liverpool and Manchester.

The Higgins review into HS2 states that Crewe is the natural gateway, and it is the natural gateway to north Wales supporting strategic European freight corridors to Dublin via Holyhead. The review acknowledges that this might help to unlock north Wales's growing advanced manufacturing sector, whether the Energy Island in Anglesey or the Deeside enterprise zone. I therefore ask that the Minister ensures that any decisions taken will ensure that connectivity with Liverpool and Manchester is maintained and that any decision takes full account of those decisions.

The original scheme in 2009 involved the dualling of some 7.5 miles of rail track between Wrexham and Chester, allowing six trains each way per hour. The 2013 scheme, which had to be adopted because of financial constraints with the original scheme, only redoubles 5.5 miles of track. Correspondence that I have received from Network Rail suggests that only three trains per hour will be accommodated on that one line. So, there appears to be a disconnect between the attitude taken by Network Rail and the assurances given by the Welsh Government. Yes, it does actually provide the hourly service between Cardiff and Holyhead, which was referred to in the Welsh Government's priorities in 2009, but what it does not do is actually provide a sufficient capacity for increased services between Wrexham, Shrewsbury, Liverpool and Manchester or the flexibility that is required to ensure that there can be enhanced services from the north Wales coast through to Liverpool and Manchester.

Ddydd Gwener yr wythnos hon, bydd fforwm Parc Diwydiannol Glannau Dyfrdwy yn cynnal seminar rheilffyrdd, gan edrych ar y cyfleoedd a gynigir gan y cyhoeddiadau diweddar dros y ffin. Felly, pam y dylid gwneud cymaint o stŵr? Dylwn nodi yr ystyriwyd 12 mis yn ôl, yn ystod y cyfnod cyn yr adolygiadau, p'un a ddylai'r cynllun a gyhoeddwyd yn 2009 fynd rhagddo. Rhaid imi gydnabod y penderfyniad a wnaed gan y Gweinidog presennol i fwrw ymlaen â'r cynllun hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod hynny'n seiliedig ar gyngor o ran capasiti, a roddwyd dim ond yn ôl yr hyn a welir yn flaenoriaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un mewn perthynas â theithiau i Gaerdydd. Mae rhywfaint o bryder yn y gogledd-ddwyrain y bydd y gwelliannau capasiti yn golygu na allwn fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd a gynigir gan gynlluniau eraill y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfrannu atynt, megis tro Halton, y mae Merseytravel a Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo £25,000 yr un i astudiaeth cam 3 i Brosiectau Llywodraethu Buddsoddiadau Rheilffordd, yn ogystal â gwella hygyrchedd a chysylltedd gyda'r ganolfan Cyflymder Uchel 2 yn Crewe. Rwy'n siŵr bod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod hyn yn destun trafodaethau yn Llywodraeth y DU ar hyn o bryd er mwyn gweld a oes modd ei ddwyn ymlaen i 2026.

Mae llawer o'r drafodaeth yn y Cynulliad wedi canolbwyntio ar drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd ar gyfer y de, ac rwy'n cefnogi hyn, ond rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau nad yw'r gogledd yn colli allan yn y ddatl o ran trydaneiddio llinell arfordir y gogledd i Gaerdydd neu i sicrhau gwel cysylltedd â Lerpwl a Manceinion.

Mae adolygiad Higgins i HS2 yn nodi mai Crewe yw'r porth naturiol, ac mai dyma'r porth naturiol i'r gogledd sy'n cefnogi coridorau Ewropeaidd strategol ar gyfer cludo nwyddau i Ddilyn trwy Gaerdydd. Mae'r adolygiad yn cydnabod y gallai hyn yn helpu i ddatgloi sector gweithgynhyrchu uwch cynyddol y gogledd, naill ai Ynys Ynni Ynys Môn neu ardal fenter Glannau Dyfrdwy. Gofynnaf felly i'r Gweinidog sicrhau y bydd unrhyw benderfyniadau a wneir yn sicrhau y cynhelir y cysylltedd â Lerpwl a Manceinion a bod unrhyw benderfyniad yn rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i'r penderfyniadau hynny.

Roedd y cynllun gwreiddiol yn 2009 yn cynnwys deoli tua 7.5 milltir o drac rheilffordd rhwng Wrexham a Chaer, gan ganiatáu chwe thrên bob ffordd yr awr. Dim ond aildyblu 5.5 milltir o reilffordd y mae cynllun 2013 yn ei wneud, y bu'n rhaid ei fabwysiadu oherwydd cyfyngiadau ariannol gyda'r cynllun gwreiddiol. Mae gohebiaeth a gefais gan Network Rail yn awgrymu mai dim ond tri thrên yr awr fydd yn rhedeg ar yr un llinell honno. Felly, ymddengys nad oes cysylltiad rhwng yr agwedd a gymerwyd gan Network Rail a'r sicrwydd a roddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Ydy, mae'n darparu gwasanaeth bob awr rhwng Caerdydd a Chaerdydd, y cyfeiriwyd ato ym flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru yn 2009, ond nid yw mewn gwirionedd yn darparu capasiti digonol ar gyfer mwy o wasanaethau rhwng Wrexham, Amwythig, Lerpwl a Manceinion neu'r hyblygrwydd sydd ei angen i sicrhau y gellir gwella'r gwasanaethau o arfordir y gogledd drwedd i Lerpwl a Manceinion.

You see, the difficulty we have is that, while we, as Assembly Members, can be concerned with regard to the frequency and quality of journeys between Cardiff and Holyhead, the reality is that only 44% of traffic in north-east Wales and in north Wales as a whole is actually using that north-south route. The vast majority of journeys, whether commuter or otherwise, are actually east-west. It is noticeable. Stand at the station in Chester, and you will see that the vast majority of people travelling from Holyhead, Llandudno Junction and Rhyl will disembark at Chester and link into other services, whether those are to Crewe or elsewhere.

I also think that there is another issue that the Welsh Government needs to have regard to—because it is not only a case of infrastructure—and that is to ensure that discussions that have now started with regard to other franchises on the other side of the border are not disconnected from discussions we will be undertaking with regard to the Wales and borders franchise in due course.

I also think, Minister, that, if we reach a situation where the easy answers as far as increased capacity are concerned are not deliverable in the short term, real consideration must be given to the timetables agreed with Arriva Trains Wales. I will give you an example. My friend, who was a tv aerial installer up until three weeks ago, has recently obtained employment in the Manchester area. He travels in the car from Rhos, my village, to Chester every morning because the 7 a.m. service from Wrexham does not get in until 7.14 a.m.. The service to Manchester, which would allow him to reach work before 9 a.m., leaves at 7.12 a.m.. So, we not only have a problem with regard to capacity and connectivity; we also have a problem with timetabling. I accept that I cannot expect a Minister to be responsible for checking all timetables, but, if we are serious about integrated transport, at the very least, those services that fall within the responsibility of the Welsh Government should seek to ensure that they are able to provide a public transport service for people, especially if that is the difference between them accepting a job or not, as was the case with my friend.

Felly, yr anhawster sydd gennym yw, er y gallwn ni, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, bryderu am amllder ac ansawdd teithiau rhwng Caerdydd a Chaergybi, y realiti yw mai dim ond 44% o draffig yn y gogledd-ddwyrain, ac yn y gogledd yn ei gyfanrwydd sy'n defnyddio'r llwybr hwnnw o'r gogledd i'r de. Mewn gwirionedd, o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin y mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o deithiau, gan gymudwyr neu fel arall. Mae'n amlwg. Safwch yn yr orsaf yng Nghaer, a byddwch yn gweld y bydd y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl sy'n teithio o Gaergybi, Cyffordd Llandudno a'r Rhyl yn dod oddi ar y trên yng Nghaer ac yn cysylltu â gwasanaethau eraill, boed hynny i Crewe neu rywle arall.

Rwyf hefyd yn credu bod mater arall y mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru roi sylw iddo—oherwydd mae a wnelo hyn â mwy nag isadeiledd—sef sicrhau bod cysylltiad rhwng y trafodaethau sydd bellach wedi dechrau o ran masnachfreintiau eraill ar ochr arall y ffin â'r trafodaethau y byddwn ni'n eu cynnal o ran masnachfrait Cymru a'r gororau maes o law.

Credaf hefyd, Weinidog, os byddwn yn cyrraedd sefyllfa lle na ellir cyflawni'r atebion hawdd mewn perthynas â mwy o gapasiti yn y tymor byr, rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i'r amserlenni y cytunwyd arnynt gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru. Rhoddaf enghraifft ichi. Mae fy ffrind, a oedd yn osodwr erialau teledu hyd at dair wythnos yn ôl, yn ddiweddar, wedi cael gwaith yn ardal Manceinion. Mae'n teithio yn y car o Rhos, fy mhentref i, i Gaer bob bore gan nad yw'r gwasanaeth 7 a.m. o Wrecsam yn cyrraedd tan 7.14 a.m. Mae'r gwasanaeth i Fanceinion, a fyddai'n caniatáu iddo gyrraedd ei waith cyn 9.00 a.m., yn gadael am 7.12 a.m.. Felly, yn ogystal â phroblem capasiti a chysylltedd, mae gennym hefyd broblem amserlennu. Derbyniaf na allaf ddisgwyl i Weinidog fod yn gyfrifol am wirio'r holl amserlenni, ond, os ydym o ddifrif ynglŷn â thrafnidiaeth integredig, dylid o leiaf geisio sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau hynny sydd o fewn cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cymru yn gallu darparu gwasanaeth cludiant cyhoeddus i bobl, yn enwedig os mai dyna fydd y gwahaniaeth rhyngddynt yn derbyn swydd neu beidio, fel yn achos fy ffrind.

18:04

Rhun ap Iorwerth [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Diolch yn fawr iawn i Aled Roberts am godi'r pwnc hwn fel testun dadl fer. Mae cysylltedd, wrth gwrs, yn hanfodol i bob rhan o Gymru. Yn y de-ddwyrain, ar hyn o bryd, mae'n berffaith iawn bod sylw mawr yn cael ei roi i'r metro, sydd yn ymwneud â chysylltedd o fewn ardal ddaearyddol gymharol fach ond poblog iawn. A dweud y gwir, mae llawer iawn o'r sylw sy'n cael ei roi i brosiectau trafnidiaeth mawr ar hyn o bryd yn ymwneud â'r de—yr agenda trydaneiddio, yn canolbwyntio ar gysylltedd i Lundain, a llawer o sôn am y maes awyr a'r cysylltedd rhyngwladol o Gaerdydd. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n meddwl bod Aled Roberts yn hollol iawn i roi sylw i gysylltedd allanol y gogledd hefyd. Fel Gweinidog cysgodol Plaid Cymru ar drafnidiaeth, mae'n amlwg bod cysylltedd o fewn Cymru yn beth sy'n bwysig iawn i mi—mae hynny'n hanfodol. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, nid ydym yn blaid fewnblyg ac nid yw pobl gogledd Cymru yn bobl fewnblyg ychwaith. Gyda fy mam fy hun yn un o Gymry Lerpwl, yn amlwg rwy'n gweld gwerth mewn sicrhau bod y cysylltiad hwn yn parhau. Mae'n rhaid manteisio ar y gwariant enfawr ar HS2 er mwyn Crewe. Mae'n rhaid cysylltu, er mwyn hamdden a'r economi, â'r dinasoedd mawr a'r meysydd awyr mawr hefyd, ym Manceinion a Lerpwl.

Thank you very much to Aled Roberts for raising this issue in the short debate. Connectivity, of course, is crucially important for all parts of Wales. In the south-east, at the moment, it is quite right that attention is being given to the metro, which relates to connectivity within an area that is relatively small geographically, but densely populated. If truth be told, much of the coverage given to major transport projects at present relates to the south of the country—the electrification agenda, concentrating on connectivity to London, and a great deal of talk about the airport and international connectivity from Cardiff. However, I think that Aled Roberts is entirely right to give coverage to the external connectivity of north Wales as well. As Plaid Cymru's shadow Minister on transport, clearly connectivity within Wales is something that is extremely important to me—that is crucial. However, of course, we are not an insular party and the people of north Wales are not insular either. My own mother was originally from Liverpool, so I obviously see the value in ensuring that this connectivity continues. We must take advantage of the huge expenditure on HS2 and Crewe. We need connectivity, for leisure and the economy, with the big cities and also the major airports, in Manchester and Liverpool.

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18:05

Darren Millar [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am grateful for the opportunity to have a minute in this debate. I completely concur with the comments that have been made by Aled Roberts. The rail infrastructure in particular, I think, presents huge opportunities for the economic development of north Wales, not just in north-east Wales, but across the whole of the coast, as has been suggested by Rhun ap Iorwerth.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gael munud yn y ddadl hon. Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r sylwadau a wnaed gan Aled Roberts. Credaf fod y seilwaith rheilffyrdd yn benodol yn cyflwyno cyfleoedd enfawr i ddatblygu economi'r gogledd Cymru, nid yn unig yn y gogledd-ddwyrain, ond hefyd ar draws yr arfordir cyfan, fel yr awgrymwyd gan Rhun ap Iorwerth.

I do think that we ought to look not just at building in direct rail links to places like Liverpool, but also at making other parts of the transport infrastructure accessible. A direct rail link between north Wales and Manchester Airport would be extraordinarily helpful in terms of giving a boost to the local economy, as would helping the connectivity between services such as the ferry services from Holyhead and the rail services along the north Wales coastline. So, I do hope, Minister, that you will be able to respond positively to some of these suggestions today and that you will help to move these things along.

Yn ogystal ag edrych ar greu cysylltiadau rheilffordd uniongyrchol i lefydd fel Lerpwl, credaf y dylem hefyd sicrhau bod rhannau eraill o'r seilwaith trafnidiaeth yn hygyrch. Byddai cyswllt rheilffordd uniongyrchol rhwng y gogledd a Maes Awyr Manceinion yn arbennig o ddefnyddiol o ran rhoi hwb i'r economi leol, ynghyd â helpu'r cysylltedd rhwng gwasanaethau fel y gwasanaethau fferi o Gaerdybi a'r gwasanaethau rheilffordd ar hyd arfordir y gogledd. Felly, gobeithio, Weinidog, y gallwch ymateb yn gadarnhaol i rai o'r awgrymiadau hyn heddiw ac y byddwch yn helpu i ddatblygu hyn.

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18:06

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Network Rail's resignalling of the line between Flint and Llandudno is to be welcomed, but the Minister's decision to reduce the redoubling of the line between Wrexham and Saltney by two miles, halving future capacity on the line and ignoring the impact of the new prison, was not.

Mae gwaith ailsignalu Network Rail ar y llinell rhwng y Fflint a Llandudno i'w groesawu, yn wahanol i benderfyniad y Gweinidog i leihau'r gwaith o ailddyblu'r llinell rhwng Wrexham a Saltney ddwy filltir, gan haneru capasiti'r llinell yn y dyfodol ac anwybyddu effaith y carchar newydd.

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The north Wales economic ambition board was tasked with putting together the business case for the electrification of the north Wales main line from Holyhead to Crewe, working with the Mersey Dee Alliance, Cheshire councils and Taith—the joint committee of the six north Wales county authorities. Last summer, the north-east Wales integrated transport taskforce report said that there was strong support for direct rail services to Liverpool, and for new and improved stations in north-east Wales. Taith and Merseytravel, I understand, were developing the business case for the Halton curve link. However, with Taith now disappearing, I think that we need an update on the projects that it was directly working with, particularly these two projects that I have highlighted, and what the impact of its disappearance on this might be.

Cafodd bwrdd uchelgais economaidd y gogledd y dasg o lunio'r achos busnes ar gyfer trydaneiddio prif linell y gogledd o Gaerdybi i Crewe, gan weithio gyda Chynghair Mersi a Dyfrdwy, cynghorau Swydd Gaer a Taith—cyd-bwyllgor y chwe awdurdod sirol yn y gogledd. Yr haf diwethaf, dywedodd adroddiad tasglu trafndiaeth integredig y gogledd-ddwyrain fod cefnogaeth gref i'r gwasanaethau rheilffordd uniongyrchol i Lerpwl, ac ar gyfer gorsafoedd newydd a gwell yn y gogledd-ddwyrain. Deallaf fod Taith a Merseytravel yn datblygu'r achos busnes ar gyfer cyswllt tro Halton. Fodd bynnag, gyda Taith bellach yn diflannu, credaf fod angen inni gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y prosiectau yr oedd yn gweithio'n uniongyrchol gyda hwy, yn enwedig y ddau brosiect yr wyf wedi tynnu sylw atynt, a beth fydd effaith y diflaniad ar hyn o bosibl.

18:07 **Byron Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I thank Aled Roberts for allowing me a moment to speak in this debate. It is fair to say that we can now acknowledge that there is sufficient steam behind electrification of the north Wales line and that it is on the horizon. I just wanted to highlight the report launched by Sir David Higgins, chairman of HS2 Ltd, who called for the transformation of Crewe into a transport hub by 2027—six years ahead of schedule. He also cautioned against plans for a link between HS2 and HS1. I think that I am right in saying that the Secretary of State for Transport, Patrick McLoughlin, has in fact agreed to drop that.

Diolchaf i Aled Roberts am roi munud imi siarad yn y ddadl hon. Mae'n deg dweud y gallwn gydnabod nawr bod digon o stêm y tu ôl i drydaneiddio llinell y gogledd a'i fod ar y gorwel. Hoffwn dynnu sylw at yr adroddiad a lanswyd gan Syr David Higgins, cadeirydd HS2 Ltd, a alwodd am drawsnewid Crewe yn ganolfan drafnidiaeth erbyn 2027—chwe blynedd yn gynt na'r bwriad. Rhybuddiodd hefyd yn erbyn cynlluniau ar gyfer cyswllt rhwng HS2 ac HS1. Credaf fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud fod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth, Patrick McLoughlin, wedi cytuno i ollwng hynny.

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It is an important element in the development of Government policy and should be welcomed by north Wales accordingly. I have to agree with the Secretary of State, David Jones, who argues that Sir David's report has boosted the case for electrifying the north Wales main line to allow faster access to Crewe, with journey times from Crewe to London being cut from 90 minutes to 55 minutes. I hope that this has the support of the people in Wales.

Mae'n elfen bwysig yn natblygiad polisi'r Llywodraeth a dylai'r gogledd ei chroesawu yn unol â hynny. Rhaid imi gytuno â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, David Jones, sy'n dadlau bod adroddiad Syr David wedi rhoi hwb i'r achos dros drydaneiddio prif linell y gogledd er mwyn sicrhau mynediad cyflymach i Crewe, gydag amseroedd teithio o Crewe i Lundain yn cael eu torri o 90 munud i 55 munud. Gobeithiaf y bydd pobl Cymru yn cefnogi hyn.

18:08 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I call the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport, Edwina Hart, to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, Edwina Hart, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

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18:08 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth / The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I fully recognise the importance of transport connectivity, not only throughout Wales, but also across our borders. In north Wales, the links to England are particularly important. That is why, in August last year, we established a ministerial taskforce on north Wales transport. The group is chaired by my colleague the Minister for Local Government and Government Business and will provide advice on transport connectivity in north Wales, delivery and prioritisation of improvements and the most appropriate mechanism to secure effective co-ordination of transport improvement.

Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Rwy'n llwyr gydnabod pwysigrwydd cysylltedd trafndiaeth, nid yn unig ledled Cymru, ond hefyd dros ein ffiniau. Yn y gogledd, mae'r cysylltiadau i Loegr yn arbennig o bwysig. Dyna pam, ym mis Awst y llynedd, y gwnaethom sefydlu tasglu gweinidogol ar drafnidiaeth yn y gogledd. Cadeirir y grŵp gan fy nghyd-Aelod, y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth a bydd yn rhoi cyngor ar gysylltedd trafndiaeth yn y gogledd, sicrhau a blaenoriaethu gwelliannau a'r dull mwyaf priodol o sicrhau y caiff y gwaith o gyd-drefnu'r gwelliannau i drafnidiaeth ei wneud yn effeithiol.

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The taskforce has been working with representatives from across the public and private sectors in north Wales. We have involved a wide range of experts to look at the effectiveness of the current transport system, where infrastructure improvements are needed and the best way to co-ordinate transport planning in north Wales and across the border. Engaging with local authorities, enterprise zone boards and representatives of the business sector, it has identified the need for trunk road and rail corridors to provide the necessary good connectivity for the people and freight within north Wales to the ports and to the rest of the UK to support the economy and jobs, including tourism. It identified priorities for strategic investment, which include rail modernisation, including new stations, faster and more frequent rail services to key destinations, and direct rail links from north Wales to Liverpool and to Manchester and Liverpool airports.

Building the case for rail electrification was the clear focus for the taskforce in its first meeting. Network Rail presented its interim report on electrification of the north Wales coast main line in December 2013, and will submit its final report this month. The conclusions of this report will inform the scope of further work. The ministerial taskforce work builds on the recommendations made in a number of reports that have already been produced, including Dr Elizabeth Haywood's Dee region cross-border economy report. Dr Haywood is supporting the taskforce in mobilising support for rail modernisation in north Wales.

I have written to the Secretary of State for Transport to ensure that consideration of any additional electrification projects in the north of England considers the north Wales main line and connections in England as a whole, rather than picking off smaller individual projects. In response, the Secretary of State for Transport has invited us to present the work on north Wales rail modernisation to the north of England taskforce when it is established.

I have also jointly commissioned two demand studies with Merseytravel to examine the potential reinstatement of the Halton curve, allowing direct services between north Wales and Liverpool, and improvements to services on the Borderlands line between Wrexham and Merseyside. I am expecting these reports in the summer. Separately, the north Wales economic ambition board has commissioned work to investigate the economic and social justification for rail modernisation. The taskforce has made the link to the opportunities from HS2 following a presentation by Pete Waterman from the UK Government's HS2 growth taskforce. The presentation highlighted the importance of developing a business case around the opportunities to unlock the benefits of HS2 and the opportunities of connectivity into north Wales, reflecting the HS2 growth taskforce's recent report.

Bu'r tasglu'n gweithio gyda chynrychiolwyr o bob rhan o'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat yn y gogledd. Rydym wedi cynnwys ystod eang o arbenigwyr i edrych ar effeithiolrwydd y system drafnidiaeth bresennol, lle y mae angen gwelliannau i'r seilwaith a'r ffordd orau o gydlynw'r gwaith o gynllunio trafnidiaeth yn y gogledd a thros y ffin. Gan ymgysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol, byrddau parthau menter a chynrychiolwyr y sector busnes, mae wedi nodi'r angen am goridorau cefnffyrdd a rheilffyrdd i ddarparu'r cysylltedd da sy'n angenrheidiol ar gyfer pobl a nwyddau yn y gogledd i'r porthladdoedd ac i weddill y DU er mwyn cefnogi'r economi a swyddi, gan gynnwys twristiaeth. Nododd flaenoriaethau ar gyfer buddsoddi strategol, sy'n cynnwys moderneiddio rheilffyrdd, gan gynnwys gorsafoedd newydd, gwasanaethau rheilffordd cyflymach a mwy mynych i gyrchfannau allweddol, a chysylltiadau rheilffordd uniongyrchol o'r gogledd i Lerpwl ac i feysydd awyr Manceinion a Lerpwl.

Adeiladu'r achos dros drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd oedd y ffocws clir ar gyfer y tasglu yn ei gyfarfod cyntaf. Cyflwynodd Network Rail ei adroddiad interim ar drydaneiddio prif linell arfordir y gogledd ym mis Rhagfyr 2013, a bydd yn cyflwyno ei adroddiad terfynol y mis hwn. Bydd casgliadau'r adroddiad hwn yn llywio cwmpas gwaith pellach. Mae gwaith y tasglu gweinigogol yn adeiladu ar yr argymhellion a wnaed mewn nifer o adroddiadau sydd eisoes wedi eu cynhyrchu, gan gynnwys adroddiad Dr Elizabeth Haywood ar economi traws-ffiniol rhanbarth Dyfrdwy. Mae Dr Haywood yn cynorthwyo'r tasglu i ysgogi cymorth ar gyfer moderneiddio rheilffyrdd yn y gogledd.

Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth i sicrhau bod ystyriaeth a roddir i unrhyw brosiectau trydaneiddio ychwanegol yng ngogledd Lloegr yn ystyried prif linell a chysylltiadau gogledd Cymru yn Lloegr yn gyffredinol, yn hytrach na phwyntio bys at brosiectau unigol llai. Mewn ymateb, mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth wedi estyn gwahoddiad inni gyflwyno'r gwaith ar foderneiddio rheilffyrdd y gogledd i dasglu gogledd Lloegr pan gaiff ei sefydlu.

Rwyf hefyd wedi comisiynu dwy astudiaeth ar alw ar y cyd gyda Merseytravel er mwyn archwilio'r posibilrwydd o adfer tro Halton, gan sicrhau gwasanaethau uniongyrchol rhwng y gogledd a Lerpwl, a gwelliannau i wasanaethau ar linell y Gororau rhwng Wrecsam a Glannau Mersi. Rwy'n disgwyl yr adroddiadau hyn yn yr haf. Ar wahân i hyn, mae bwrdd uchelgais economaidd y gogledd wedi comisiynu gwaith i ymchwilio i'r cyfiawnhad economaidd a chymdeithasol ar gyfer moderneiddio rheilffyrdd. Mae'r tasglu wedi gwneud y cysylltiad i'r cyfleoedd o HS2 yn dilyn cyflwyniad gan Pete Waterman o dasglu twf HS2 Llywodraeth y DU. Amlygodd y cyflwyniad bwysigrwydd datblygu achos busnes o amgylch y cyfleoedd i ddatgloi manteision HS2 a'r cyfleoedd sy'n deillio o'r cysylltedd i'r gogledd, gan adlewyrchu adroddiad diweddar tasglu twf HS2.

We recognise that a modern, efficient railway network and an integrated transport system are vital to the economic prosperity of Wales. The point made by Aled Roberts, particularly on timetabling, is actually key if we want to have an integrated transport system, because that is one of the issues that we have looked at in mid Wales in terms of buses delivering to railway stations and vice versa, and then not allowing people to continue their journeys. There are also discussions about Wrexham and Saltney, which Aled has kindly drawn to my attention, and which I have asked officials to look at again in terms of their discussions with Network Rail.

The Minister for Local Government and Government Business and I will continue to keep Members updated on progress as the taskforce continues with this work to address the key issues for transport in north Wales, and it is my intention, after recess, to bring a further statement to the Chamber.

Rydym yn cydnabod bod rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd modern, effeithlon a system drafnidiaeth integredig yn hanfodol i ffyniant economaidd Cymru. Mae'r pwynt a wnaed gan Aled Roberts, yn enwedig ar amserlennu, yn allweddol os ydym am gael system drafnidiaeth integredig, gan mai dyna un o'r materion yr ydym wedi edrych arnynt yn y canolbarth o ran bysiau yn cludo pobl i orsafoedd rheilffordd ac yn ôl, ac yna'n peidio â gadael pobl i barhau ar eu taith. Mae yna hefyd drafodaethau am Wrecsam a Saltney, y mae Aled yn garedig wedi tynnu fy sylw atynt, ac rwyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion edrych arnynt unwaith eto o ran eu trafodaethau gyda Network Rail.

Bydd y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth a minnau yn parhau i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau am y datblygiad wrth i'r tasglu barhau gyda'r gwaith hwn i fynd i'r afael â'r materion allweddol ar gyfer trafndiaeth yn y gogledd, ac mae'n fwriad gennyf, ar ôl y toriad, i gyflwyno datganiad pellach yn y Siambr.

18:12

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you, Minister. That concludes today's proceedings.

Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion heddiw.

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Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 18:12.

The meeting ended at 18:12.