

## Cafodd yr ymateb hwn ei gyflwyno i ymgynghoriad y [Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol](#) ar [Flaenoriaethau'r Chweched Senedd](#)

This response was submitted to the [Health and Social Care Committee](#) consultation on [Sixth Senedd Priorities](#)

**HSC PSS 10**

**Ymateb gan: | Response from: Unigolyn | An individual**

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### **Blaenoriaethau cychwynnol a nodwyd gan y Pwyllgor** **Initial priorities identified by the Committee**

Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi nodi nifer o flaenoriaethau posibl ar gyfer ei waith yn ystod y Chweched Senedd, gan gynnwys: iechyd y cyhoedd a gwaith ataliol; y gweithlu iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, gan gynnwys diwylliant sefydliadol a lles staff; mynediad at wasanaethau iechyd meddwl; arloesi ar sail tystiolaeth ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol; cymorth a gwasanaethau i ofalwyr di-dâl; mynediad at wasanaethau adsefydlu i'r rhai sydd wedi cael COVID ac i eraill; a mynediad at wasanaethau ar gyfer cyflyrau cronig tymor hir, gan gynnwys cyflyrau cyhyrysgerbydol.

The Committee has identified several potential priorities for work during the Sixth Senedd, including: public health and prevention; the health and social care workforce, including organisational culture and staff wellbeing; access to mental health services; evidence-based innovation in health and social care; support and services for unpaid carers; access to COVID and non-COVID rehabilitation services; and access to services for long-term chronic conditions, including musculoskeletal conditions.

#### **C1. Pa rai o'r materion uchod ydych chi'n credu y dylai'r Pwyllgor roi blaenoriaeth iddynt, a pham?**

##### **Q1. Which of the issues listed above do you think should be a priority, and why?**

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support and services for unpaid carers and access to services for long-term chronic conditions – these two go hand in hand.

More support is needed in the community for young people and young adults with physical and learning disabilities who require care and support and support is also needed for the parents and families of these young people who provider the care. In particular young people with autism, learning difficulties, down syndrome, complex health needs who make the transition from child to adult support services and how the carers of those young people and their immediate families can be better supported. People who care for others are more likely to have mental and physical health needs as a result of caring and re restricted in terms of employment options, many caerers want to work but have limited options of sourcing good quality suitable care and education for their son or daughter when they leave school, this is so detrimental to the well-being of wider



society and not funding this leads to more cost and expense in carers having to give up work who could be working or families breaking apart and young people ending up in care. It's a no brainer, provide better care options for carers and everyone benefits – person needing the care, carers, employers, nhs, social services, etc. You need to look at the problem entirely proactively.

## **Blaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer y Chweched Senedd**

### **Key priorities for the Sixth Senedd**

**C2. Yn eich barn chi, pa flaenoriaethau allweddol eraill y dylai'r Pwyllgor eu hystyried yn ystod y Chweched Senedd mewn perthynas â:**

- a) gwasanaethau iechyd;**
- b) gofal cymdeithasol a gofalwyr;**
- c) adfer yn dilyn COVID?**

**Q2. In your view, what other key priorities should the Committee consider during the Sixth Senedd in relation to:**

- a) health services;**
  - b) social care and carers;**
  - c) COVID recovery?**
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#### **Gwasanaethau iechyd**

##### **Health services**

Poor care in the community means patients are clogging up beds in the NHS hospitals and can't be discharged because of bed capacity. NHS experience massive strain on hospital services directly because of poor social care.

Ambulance services in South Wales are extremely poor and underperforming significantly – you could be waiting 10 hours or more for an ambulance and these are backed up outside the local hospitals every night when they can't get in. Most people I know will tell you to drive to A & E rather than wait for an ambulance to get to you – this is shameful and people die every year because of it. Again this problem feeds into the one above as ambulance crew can't get into A & E when it's at full capacity, people in A & E can't get into wards then when they are at full capacity, and the wards are full of people in beds who shouldn't be in hospital but could be getting the care they need at home or in the community. All of these problems need proactive solutions around providing good quality care in the community. Talk to ambulance workers and firefighters who often sub for paramedics when there is no ambulance crew available in emergency situations, they will tell you what it's like being on the front line. Talk to people who have lost loved ones because there was no ambulance services available when they needed it or had to wait 10 hours for help. Speak to bed managers in hospitals who have an impossible job of trying to fit people in somehow into full hospitals.

#### **Gofal Cymdeithasol a gofalwyr**

##### **Social care and carers**

There are not enough social workers for young people with disabilities and support for carers is poor. Especially for parents who are also carers and parent carers who want to work and have significant caring responsibilities. Senedd should revisit their commitment to care for people with autism. ALN reform means that many young people will need to have an IDP up to the age of 25

years yet there is very poor provision locally for care and education of young people with physical, mental and learning disability and very little support for their families.

## **Adfer yn dilyn COVID**

### **COVID recovery**

Dealing with the backlog of people who need to be screened for preventative cancers and other health conditions – preparing for the increased costs of dealing with a backlog and being open about it and showing an open display of commitment to tackling delays and knock on effects due to covid. In short being proactive rather than reactive when it comes to the health of the population of wales.

## Unrhyw faterion eraill

### Any other issues

#### **C3. A oes unrhyw faterion eraill yr hoffech dynnu sylw'r Pwyllgor atynt?**

#### **Q3. Are there any other issues you wish to draw to the Committee's attention?**

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There is not enough support for young people with complex disabilities and their families transitioning from children to adult services in the NHS and Education and Social Care.

Unpaid carers who want to work are left unsupported. Many parent carers want to work but it is so difficult to do so. Help carers to work who want to work get employment that works for them. Pay unpaid carers regardless of what they earn, carer hours are the same for everyone, e.g, getting up in the middle of the night to clean and change and wash and re-dress someone who is incontinent is the same experience and the same amount of time spent caring as it is for the employed carer as it is for the unemployed carer, in fact it is harder for the person who then goes to work after having little sleep. Give unpaid carers the recognition they deserve regardless of what they earn, many parent carers do 90 hours or more of unpaid care work and this is often the reason why so many parents give up work because the system makes it so hard for them, it's easier not to work – so change this!!

I am a Mother of a disabled daughter with a life-limiting illness and my whole life I have relied on the bespoke support services from charities such as Ty Hafan and received very little support from local authorities and limited options for care and support. Charities are performing vital roles out of necessity.

I am currently on a long waiting list to be allocated a social worker from the Children's Disability Team in Swansea which is massively under-resourced.

I would like to see a strong commitment from Welsh Government to children and young people with learning disabilities, physical disabilities and medical care needs, who are highly vulnerable, have protected characteristics under the Equality Act, are entitled to legally to care and education under new the ALN reforms until the age of 25 years. Welsh Government needs to plan and prepare now to put provision in place to work in tandem with parent carers around what kind of care and support options are going to be available and how this can work for young people and their families.