



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion The Record of Proceedings

**Dydd Mercher, 28 Tachwedd 2012
Wednesday, 28 November 2012**

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad.

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

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.*

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

Y Llywydd: Prynhawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

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

Cefnogaeth i Ofalwyr

1. Mark Drakeford: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth i ofalwyr yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0205(HSS)

The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): On 13 November, I published for consultation a draft of a refreshed carers strategy for Wales. The strategy provides a framework for achieving positive outcomes for carers. The final version will be published in April 2013, in line with the commitment we gave in our programme for government.

Mark Drakeford: As you will be aware, the Health and Social Care Committee, in our inquiry into residential care services, has worked closely with a reference group of individuals who are themselves carers of elderly people in the community and now in residential care. They have impressed on us, throughout our inquiry, the importance of the social services Bill in helping to shape services for carers in the future. Can you give us an assurance that, when the Bill is published, we can look to it to ensure that the interests of carers are properly represented and protected?

Gwenda Thomas: I refer Assembly Members to my written statement on 12 November, outlining measures to promote carers' rights under the social services and wellbeing (Wales) Bill. This means that, for the first time, carers will have equivalent rights to those people whom they care for. The proposals will include measures to ensure that local authorities and local health boards provide, or arrange the provision of, a range and level of services, including preventative services to carers, that are

Support for Carers

1. Mark Drakeford: Will the Minister make a statement on support for carers in Wales. OAQ(4)0205(HSS)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Ar 13 Tachwedd, cyhoeddais ar gyfer ymgynghoriad fersiwn ddrafft o strategaeth gofalwyr ddiwygiedig i Gymru. Mae'r strategaeth yn darparu fframwaith ar gyfer sicrhau canlyniadau cadarnhaol i ofalwyr. Cyhoeddir y fersiwn derfynol ym mis Ebrill 2013, yn unol â'r ymrwymiad a wnaethom yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu.

Mark Drakeford: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, yn ein hymchwiliad i wasanaethau gofal preswyl, wedi gweithio'n agos gyda grŵp cyfeirio o unigolion sy'n gofalu am bobl hŷn yn y gymuned a bellach mewn gofal preswyl. Maent wedi pwysleisio, drwy gydol ein hymchwiliad, bwysigrwydd y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol o ran helpu i lywio gwasanaethau i ofalwyr yn y dyfodol. Allwch chi roi sicrwydd inni, pan gyhoeddir y Mesur, y bydd yn sicrhau y caiff buddiannau gofalwyr eu cynrychioli a'u diogelu'n briodol?

Gwenda Thomas: Cyfeiriaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad at fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ar 12 Tachwedd, yn amlinellu mesurau i hyrwyddo hawliau gofalwyr o dan y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru). Mae hyn yn golygu, am y tro cyntaf, y bydd gan ofalwyr yr un hawliau â'r bobl hynny y maent yn gofalu amdanynt. Bydd y cynigion yn cynnwys mesurau i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd lleol yn darparu, neu'n trefnu i ddarparu, amrywiaeth a lefel o wasanaethau, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau

accessible within the community, and will take account of the carers that you have described this afternoon.

Antoinette Sandbach: You will be aware of the excellent example of the Access to Action scheme, which supports young carers in Flintshire. It is a card that allows them to overcome the daily challenges they experience in the course of caring for their parents. One reoccurring difficulty is to do with picking up prescription medications from pharmacies. Can you confirm what steps you will take to help young carers with this specific issue, and what action will you be taking to spread this best practice in Flintshire across Wales?

Gwenda Thomas: That is the essence of what the Bill will do for carers. I am impressed with the ID card scheme, and Lindsay Whittle, I believe, brought that up during the last questions to the Minister. I want the strategy to look at examples such as the Flintshire ID card scheme when the strategy is refreshed, and you will know that I have launched a 12-week consultation on the refreshing of the strategy. I am sure you, like others, will want to feed in that good practice in Flintshire.

Lindsay Whittle: How will you monitor the extent to which occupational therapists, health workers and social workers work together to provide a more integrated homecare service?

Gwenda Thomas: The Bill will look at all aspects of the future delivery of social services. Occupational therapy is something that I have identified that can perhaps be delivered on a regional basis, and we are looking at that closely. The Bill will give us a strategic way forward for all of these services, and the services that you mentioned are intrinsic to the way forward and must be part of how we develop the Bill and how the Bill enables those services to deliver.

Lindsay Whittle: I can feel the hand of the

ataliol i ofalwyr, sy'n hygyrch o fewn y gymuned, a bydd yn cymryd i ystyriaeth y gofalwyr a ddisgrifiwyd gennych y prynhawn yma.

Antoinette Sandbach: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r enghraifft ardderchog o gynllun Access to Action, sy'n cefnogi gofalwyr ifanc yn Sir y Fflint. Cerdyn ydyw sy'n eu galluogi i oresgyn yr heriau dyddiol a wynebwr ganddynt wrth ofalu am eu rhieni. Un anhawster sy'n codi dro ar ôl tro yw casglu meddyginiaethau presgripsiwn o fferyllfeydd. A allwch gadarnhau pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i helpu gofalwyr ifanc gyda'r mater penodol hwn, a pha gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i ledaenu'r arfer gorau hwn yn Sir y Fflint ledled Cymru?

Gwenda Thomas: Dyna hanfod yr hyn y bydd y Bil yn ei wneud i ofalwyr. Mae'r cynllun cardiau adnabod wedi creu argraff arnaf, a soniodd Lindsay Whittle am hynny, rwy'n credu, yn ystod y cwestiynau diwethaf i'r Gweinidog. Rwyf am i'r strategaeth ystyried enghreifftiau megis cynllun cardiau adnabod Sir y Fflint pan gaiff y strategaeth ei diwygio, a byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi lansio ymgynghoriad 12 wythnos ar y gwaith o ddiwygio'r strategaeth. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod chi, fel eraill, yn awyddus i gynnwys yr arfer da hwnnw yn Sir y Fflint.

Lindsay Whittle: Sut y byddwch yn monitro i ba raddau y mae therapyddion galwedigaethol, gweithwyr iechyd a gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i ddarparu gwasanaeth gofal cartref mwy integredig?

Gwenda Thomas: Bydd y Bil yn ystyried pob agwedd ar ddarparu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y dyfodol. Mae therapi galwedigaethol yn rhywbeth a nodwyd gennyf y gellir o bosibl ei ddarparu'n rhanbarthol, ac rydym yn ystyried hynny'n ofalus. Bydd y Bil yn cynnig ffordd strategol ymlaen i bob un o'r gwasanaethau hyn, ac mae'r gwasanaethau a grybwyllwyd gennych yn rhan annatod o hynny a rhaid iddynt fod yn rhan o'r modd rydym yn datblygu'r Bil a sut mae'r Bil yn galluogi'r gwasanaethau hynny i ddarparu.

Lindsay Whittle: Gallaf deimlo llaw'r

chair, Mark Drakeford, in this question, but we have not spoken about it, I promise. On the carers strategy for Wales, what guidance will you be giving to health boards and local authorities on their duty to assess the needs of carers? Until now, as you obviously know, assessing the needs of carers was optional, but it will be compulsory, I believe.

cadeirydd, Mark Drakeford, yn y cwestiwn hwn, ond nid ydym wedi siarad amdano, rwy'n addo. O ran y strategaeth ar gyfer gofalwyr yng Nghymru, pa ganllawiau y byddwch yn eu rhoi i fyrddau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol ar eu dyletswydd i asesu anghenion gofalwyr? Hyd yn hyn, fel y gwyddoch yn amlwg, roedd asesu anghenion gofalwyr yn ddewisol, ond bydd yn orfodol, rwy'n credu.

Gwenda Thomas: The needs and rights of carers will be taken forward in the social services and wellbeing Bill. The carers strategy is an umbrella strategy and will look at the needs of carers. It is important that we recognise that this strategy has been a huge step forward since it was established in 2000. However, looking at what we can do now with a refreshed carers' strategy is very important, and the strategic direction that this strategy will give, as I have mentioned, is the key to the way forward. The strategy sets out five areas where we want to achieve positive outcomes, and I will run through those quickly. They are: promoting carers' rights through new social care legislation, improving the identification of carers and ensuring that they receive appropriate and timely information and advice, supporting young carers and young adult carers up to the age of 25, ensuring that all carers get the breaks that they need from caring, and supporting carers who work, or who wish to move back into work, and promoting flexibility among employers. Therefore, it is quite a wide-ranging strategy, and it is important now that we feed in to the consultation.

Gwenda Thomas: Caiff anghenion a hawliau gofalwyr eu datblygu yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles. Strategaeth ymbarél yw'r strategaeth gofalwyr a bydd yn ystyried anghenion gofalwyr. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod y strategaeth hon wedi bod yn gam enfawr ymlaen ers ei sefydlu yn 2000. Fodd bynnag, mae ystyried yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud nawr gyda strategaeth gofalwyr ddiwygiedig yn bwysig iawn, ac mae'r cyfeiriad strategol y bydd y strategaeth hon yn ei roi, fel y soniais, yn allweddol i'r ffordd ymlaen. Mae'r strategaeth yn nodi pum maes lle rydym am sicrhau canlyniadau cadarnhaol, a soniaf amdanynt yn gyflym, sef: hyrwyddo hawliau gofalwyr drwy ddeddfwriaeth gofal cymdeithasol newydd, gwella ffyrdd o nodi gofalwyr a sicrhau eu bod yn cael gwybodaeth a chynghor priodol ac amserol, cefnogi gofalwyr ifanc a gofalwyr sy'n oedolion ifanc hyd at 25 oed, gan sicrhau bod pob gofalwr yn cael y seibiannau sydd eu hangen arno o ofalu, a chefnogi gofalwyr sy'n gweithio, neu sy'n dymuno symud yn ôl i waith, a hyrwyddo hyblygrwydd ymhlith cyflogwyr. Felly, mae'n strategaeth eithaf eang ei chwmpas, ac mae'n bwysig nawr ein bod yn cyfrannu at yr ymgynghoriad.

Triniaeth IVF

2. Ieuan Wyn Jones: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am driniaeth IVF yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0204(HSS)*

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): All eligible patients in Wales are entitled to receive two cycles of IVF funded by the NHS. We are working with the NHS in Wales to ensure that safe and sustainable services are provided in Wales for the future.

IVF Treatment

2. Ieuan Wyn Jones: *Will the Minister make a statement on IVF treatment in Wales. OAQ(4)0204(HSS)*

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Mae gan bob claf cymwys yng Nghymru yr hawl i gael dau gylch o driniaeth IVF a ariennir gan y GIG. Rydym yn gweithio gyda'r GIG yng Nghymru i sicrhau y caiff gwasanaethau diogel a chynaliadwy eu darparu yng

Nghymru i'r dyfodol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod canllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol yng Nghymru yn datgan y dylai cleifion gael tair triniaeth IVF. Ar hyn o bryd, fel y nododd y Gweinidog, dim ond dau gwrs sy'n cael eu cyllido. Mae hi wedi awgrymu, mewn llythyr i mi, yn garedig iawn, ei bod yn ystyried symud o ddau i dri chwrs. Pryd fydd y Llywodraeth mewn sefyllfa i gyllido'r tri chwrs hynny i gleifion, sydd, fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, yn disgwyl am newyddion gan y Llywodraeth?

Lesley Griffiths: The fact that all eligible couples are already receiving two cycles of IVF on the NHS in Wales is very positive, particularly if we compare that to the considerable regional variation that exists elsewhere in the UK. We would like to offer people three cycles of IVF in Wales, in line, as you say, with NICE recommendations. However, we need to work with the NHS in Wales, and with the Welsh Institute for Health and Social Care, to manage competing priorities and decide how the money is to be spent. It is something that is being kept under regular consideration by the NHS in Wales at present.

David Rees: What progress is being made on the development of the IVF facility at Neath Port Talbot Hospital, and can you indicate what discussions have taken place with the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority in relation to licensing for that facility?

Lesley Griffiths: Just this morning I met Paul Roberts, the chief executive of Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board, about the new provision that we are having in Neath Port Talbot Hospital. The building will be handed over completed at the end of this month. However, what is critical—and I was pleased to have assurance from Paul on this matter this morning—is that the staff are in place, because we need high-quality staff to ensure the success of the unit. He assured me that an experienced embryologist has been appointed. In relation to discussions with HFEA, the next step will be to get the licence. Once the building has

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The Minister will be aware that the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidelines in Wales state that patients should have three cycles of IVF. At present, as the Minister noted, only two cycles are funded. She has suggested, in a letter to me, kindly, that she is considering moving from two to three cycles. When will the Government be in a position to fund those three cycles for patients, who, as the Minister will know, are waiting for news from the Government?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'r ffaith bod pob pâr cymwys eisoes yn cael dau gylch o driniaeth IVF ar y GIG yng Nghymru yn gadarnhaol iawn, yn enwedig o gymharu hynny â'r amrywiad rhanbarthol sylweddol sy'n bodoli mewn mannau eraill yn y DU. Hoffem gynnig tri chylch o IVF i bobl yng Nghymru, yn unol, fel y dywedwch, ag argymhellion NICE. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni weithio gyda'r GIG yng Nghymru, a chyda Sefydliad Cymru dros Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, i reoli blaenoriaethau croes a phenderfynu sut y caiff yr arian ei wario. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn ei ystyried yn rheolaidd ar hyn o bryd.

David Rees: Pa gynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud o ran datblygu'r cyfleuster IVF yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot, ac a allwch ddweud pa drafodaethau sydd wedi'u cynnal gyda'r Awdurdod Ffrwythloni Dynol ac Embryoleg mewn perthynas â thrwyddedu ar gyfer y cyfleuster hwnnw?

Lesley Griffiths: Dim ond y bore yma y cyfarfûm â Paul Roberts, prif weithredwr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg, i drafod y ddarpariaeth newydd rydym yn ei chael yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Caiff yr adeilad ei drosglwyddo wedi'i gwblhau ddiwedd y mis. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol—ac rwy'n falch o gael sicrwydd gan Paul o ran y mater hwn y bore yma—bod y staff ar waith, oherwydd mae angen staff o ansawdd uchel arnom i sicrhau llwyddiant yr uned. Rhoddodd sicrwydd imi fod embryolegydd profiadol wedi'i benodi. Mewn perthynas â thrafodaethau â HFEA, y

been handed over, there will have to be meetings and the panel will have to sit in respect of the licence. However, discussions are ongoing between officials and ABMU LHB at present.

cam nesaf fydd cael y drwydded. Unwaith y bydd yr adeilad wedi'i drosglwyddo, bydd yn rhaid cynnal cyfarfodydd a bydd yn rhaid i'r panel eistedd mewn perthynas â'r drwydded. Fodd bynnag, mae trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt rhwng swyddogion a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg ar hyn o bryd.

Angela Burns: I quite understand the issue of competing priorities, but I would like to speak up for people who are unable to get any treatment at all, and those are people who need donated eggs. Some of my constituents have had leukaemia, for example, and do not have any eggs of their own. However, there is a shortage of donated eggs in Wales, and they are having a real job in getting through the NHS gatekeepers to be able to access services, literally just over the border, where eggs are available through different centres. Therefore, these people are being denied any opportunity to have even one IVF cycle. Would you care to look at this issue, because not being able to have this opportunity impacts on so many people's emotional wellbeing?

Angela Burns: Deallaf y mater yn ymwneud â blaenoriaethau croes, ond hoffwn siarad ar ran y bobl na allant gael unrhyw driniaeth o gwbl, sef y rheini y mae angen wyau a roddwyd arnynt. Mae rhai o'm hetholwyr wedi cael lewcmia, er enghraifft, ac nid oes ganddynt wyau eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, mae prinder wyau a roddwyd yng Nghymru, ac maent yn cael trafferth wirioneddol wrth geisio goresgyn rhwystrau yn y GIG i'w galluogi i gael gafael ar wasanaethau, yn llythrennol ychydig dros y ffin, lle mae wyau ar gael drwy ganolfannau gwahanol. Felly, nid yw'r bobl hyn yn cael unrhyw gyfle i gael hyd yn oed un cylch IVF. A fydddech cystal ag ystyried y mater hwn, oherwydd mae peidio â rhoi'r cyfle hwn yn effeithio ar les emosiynol cynifer o bobl?

Lesley Griffiths: You raise a very important point. It is a detailed question, and I will look into it and then write to you.

Lesley Griffiths: Rydych wedi codi pwynt pwysig iawn. Mae'n gwestiwn manwl, a byddaf yn ei ystyried ac yna'n ysgrifennu atoch.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): We have seen recent figures that show that a growing number of women have to travel outside of Wales for IVF treatment. These are women who would previously have been treated at the centre in Swansea or in Cardiff. What steps is the Government taking to ensure that women from south Wales do not have to travel such great distances to receive this treatment?

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Rydym wedi gweld ffigurau diweddar sy'n dangos bod nifer cynyddol o fenywod yn gorfod teithio y tu allan i Gymru i gael triniaeth IVF. Byddai'r menywod hyn wedi cael eu trin yn flaenorol yn y ganolfan yn Abertawe neu yng Nghaerdydd. Pa gamau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau nad yw menywod o dde Cymru yn gorfod teithio pellteroedd mawr o'r fath i gael y driniaeth hon?

Lesley Griffiths: You will have heard me say in my answer to David Rees that we are getting very close to the completion of the unit at Neath Port Talbot Hospital and then applying for the licence from HFEA, which will ensure that we have two centres in south Wales and will give us much more flexibility.

Lesley Griffiths: Byddwch wedi fy nghlywed yn dweud wrth ymateb i David Rees ein bod yn agosáu at gwblhau'r uned yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot, ac yna wneud cais am y drwydded gan HFEA, a fydd yn sicrhau bod gennym ddwy ganolfan yn ne Cymru ac yn rhoi llawer mwy o hyblygrwydd inni.

Kirsty Williams: Perhaps the Minister

Kirsty Williams: Efallai y byddai'r

would be good enough to tell this Chamber when she expects that centre to go live. It is no coincidence that some 200 women have had to go to Bristol for treatment and approximately the same number of patients was receiving treatment at the Swansea centre when the Government made the strategic decision to end the contract in Swansea. As a direct result of that, women from south Wales have had to travel further for their treatment. **When** will those women be able to get treatment at the centre in Neath Port Talbot Hospital and what discussions is the Minister having to increase capacity at Cardiff, which is also causing problems for women in south Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: We anticipate that patients will start to receive treatment in the Neath Port Talbot unit on 1 April next year. I am aware, as you are, of the difficulties in Cardiff. Part of the problem with the levels of activity that we have been able to have in Cardiff was due to restrictions placed on the unit by HFEA. However, as I said, I am very hopeful that, once the Neath Port Talbot unit goes live on 1 April, we will be able to address those issues.

Cyllido Ymatebwyr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf

3. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllido Ymatebwyr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. OAQ(4)0208(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Funding arrangements for community first responders are the responsibility of the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust.

William Graham: Could you help me with a particular anomaly, which has been brought to my attention? First responders within the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service are funded, whereas volunteers, who are currently being recruited in Blackwood as community first responders, have to be funded by raising money publicly. Could you help me with that?

Lesley Griffiths: There is a clear distinction

Gweinidog cystal â dweud wrth y Siambr hon pryd y mae'n disgwyl y bydd y ganolfan yn weithredol. Nid yw'n gyd-ddigwyddiad bod tua 200 o fenywod wedi gorfod mynd i Fryste am driniaeth a bod tua'r un nifer o gleifion yn cael triniaeth yn y ganolfan yn Abertawe pan wnaethpwyd y penderfyniad strategol gan y Llywodraeth i ddod â'r contract i ben yn Abertawe. O ganlyniad uniongyrchol i hynny, mae merched o dde Cymru wedi gorfod teithio ymhellach i gael triniaeth. **Pryd** bydd y menywod hynny yn gallu cael triniaeth yn y ganolfan yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot a pha drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cael i gynyddu capasiti ac yng Nghaerdydd, sydd hefyd yn peri problemau i fenywod yn ne Cymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydym yn rhagweld y bydd cleifion yn dechrau cael triniaeth yn uned Castell-nedd Port Talbot ar 1 Ebrill y flwyddyn nesaf. Rwy'n ymwybodol, fel y byddwch chithau, o'r anawsterau yng Nghaerdydd. Rhan o'r broblem o ran lefel y gweithgarwch y bu'n bosibl ei gyflawni yng Nghaerdydd oedd cyfyngiadau a osodwyd ar yr uned gan HFEA. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, fy ngobaith yw, unwaith y bydd uned Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn weithredol ar 1 Ebrill, y byddwn yn gallu mynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny.

Funding for Community First Responders

3. William Graham: *Will the Minister make a statement on the funding of Community First Responders. OAQ(4)0208(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Cyfrifoldeb Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwlans Cymru yw trefniadau ariannu ymatebwyr cyntaf cymunedol.

William Graham: A allech fy helpu gydag anghysondeb penodol y tynnwyd fy sylw ato? Caiff ymatebwyr cyntaf o fewn Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru eu hariannu, tra bod yn rhaid ariannu gwirfoddolwyr, sydd wrthi'n cael eu recriwtio yn y Coed Duon fel ymatebwyr cyntaf cymunedol, drwy godi arian cyhoeddus. A allech fy helpu gyda hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae gwahaniaeth clir

between retained fire fighters, co-responders and community first responders. Community first responders are volunteers and are not paid. Fire service co-responders are retained firefighters and so they are funded at around £96 for each call-out.

Peter Black: In relation to co-responders, there is an issue in Gower, in my region, where part-time firefighters are, in effect, spending more time as co-responders on behalf of the ambulance service than they are fighting fires. In some instances, they find that they have to wait over 45 minutes, on what are, in effect, category A calls, for ambulances to come and collect the patient and to deal with the emergency to which they have been called out. Have any of these issues been drawn to your attention and, if not, could you raise them with the ambulance trust?

Lesley Griffiths: They have been drawn to my attention and many of the issues to which you refer have been resolved. The Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust held discussions with the fire service and co-responders on improving mobilisation times and then restricted use of calls categorised as immediately life-threatening, so I believe that they have been resolved.

Rhoi Gwaed

4. Christine Chapman: *Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i annog rhagor o bobl yng Nghymru i roi gwaed. OAQ(4)0202(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Raising awareness of the importance of blood donation and the work of blood services is vital in encouraging new donors and persuading previous donors to donate again. We are supportive of the ongoing efforts of the blood services in Wales in raising awareness of this important issue.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the steps that are being taken to modernise the service and to offer incentives for people to give blood. In the future, there will be an increased demand for blood, due to an ageing population, yet only 5% of the eligible

rhwng diffoddwyr tân wrth gefn, cyd-ymatebwyr ac ymatebwyr cyntaf cymunedol. Gwirfoddolwyr yw ymatebwyr cyntaf cymunedol ac ni chânt eu talu. Diffoddwyr tân wrth gefn yw cyd-ymatebwyr y gwasanaeth tân ac felly cânt eu hariannu ar sail tua £96 am bob galwad.

Peter Black: O ran cyd-ymatebwyr, mae problem yn ardal Gŵyr, sef fy rhanbarth i, lle mae diffoddwyr tân rhan amser yn treulio mwy o amser mewn gwirionedd fel cyd-ymatebwyr ar ran y gwasanaeth ambiwlans nag y maent yn ymladd tân. Mewn rhai achosion, maent yn canfod bod yn rhaid iddynt aros dros 45 munud, yn ystod yr hyn sydd mewn gwirionedd yn alwadau categori A, am ambiwlans i ddod i gasglu'r claf ac i ddelio â'r argyfwng y cawsant eu galw iddo. A dynnwyd eich sylw at unrhyw un o'r materion hyn ac, os na wnaed hynny, a allech eu codi gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans?

Lesley Griffiths: Tynnwyd fy sylw atynt ac mae llawer o'r materion y cyfeiriwyd atynt wedi'u datrys. Cynhaliodd Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwylans Cymru drafodaethau gyda'r gwasanaeth tân a chyd-ymatebwyr ar wella amserau mobileiddio ac yna ddefnydd cyfyngedig o alwadau a gaiff eu categoreiddio'n rhai sy'n peryglu bywyd, felly credaf eu bod wedi cael eu datrys.

Donate Blood

4. Christine Chapman: *What is the Welsh Government doing to encourage more people to donate blood in Wales. OAQ(4)0202(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Mae codi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd rhoi gwaed a gwaith gwasanaethau gwaed yn hanfodol wrth annog rhoddwyr newydd a darbwyllo rhoddwyr blaenorol i roi eto. Rydym yn cefnogi ymdrechion parhaus y gwasanaethau gwaed yng Nghymru yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r mater pwysig hwn.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd i foderneiddio'r gwasanaeth ac i gynnig cymhellion i bobl roi gwaed. Yn y dyfodol, bydd mwy o alw am waed, o ganlyniad i boblogaeth sy'n heneiddio, ond eto dim ond 5% o'r

population donates blood. There are reports that the number of young blood donors, those aged from 17 to 24, has fallen by 20% over the past decade, which has led to concerns of a generation gap in blood donation. What discussions are you having, Minister, with the Minister for Education and Skills on promoting and encouraging younger people to give blood?

Lesley Griffiths: I think that it is actually 6% of the eligible population in Wales that donates blood. Some give a few times and others give many times. There is always a need to refresh and maintain the number of donors; that is important. It is essential that new people register, and the issue you raise about young people is very important. There are some very good campaigns being run at the moment by blood services in Wales. NHS Blood and Transplant, which supplies north Wales, is running a campaign to generate 100,000 new donors in 100 days, which particularly focuses on attracting younger blood donors by involving young television soap stars and people from the world of fashion. The Welsh Blood Service has also been working to raise awareness of blood donation in primary schools through competitions and meeting sports stars, which builds up awareness in the very young. I hope that that will mean that more people sign up when they reach the age of 17.

boblogaeth gymwys sy'n rhoi gwaed. Ceir adroddiadau bod nifer y rhoddwyr gwaed ifanc, sef y rheini rhwng 17 a 24 oed, wedi gostwng 20% dros y degawd diwethaf, sydd wedi arwain at bryderon am fwlch rhwng y cenedlaethau o ran rhoi gwaed. Pa drafodaethau ydych yn eu cael, Weinidog, gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau ynghylch hyrwyddo ac annog pobl iau i roi gwaed?

Lesley Griffiths: Credaf mai 6% o'r boblogaeth gymwys yng Nghymru sy'n rhoi gwaed mewn gwirionedd. Mae rhai yn rhoi ychydig o weithiau ac eraill yn rhoi sawl gwaith. Mae angen adnewyddu a chynnal nifer y rhoddwyr bob amser; mae hynny'n bwysig. Mae'n hanfodol bod pobl newydd yn cofrestru, ac mae'r mater a godwch am bobl ifanc yn bwysig iawn. Mae rhai ymgyrchoedd da iawn yn cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd gan wasanaethau gwaed yng Nghymru. Mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG, sy'n cyflenwi gogledd Cymru, yn cynnal ymgyrch i geisio cael 100,000 o roddwyr newydd mewn 100 diwrnod, sy'n canolbwyntio'n benodol ar ddenu rhoddwyr gwaed iau drwy gynnwys sêr operâu sebon ifanc a phobl o fyd ffasiwn. Mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru hefyd wedi bod yn gweithio i godi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd rhoi gwaed mewn ysgolion cynradd drwy gynnal cystadlaethau a chwrdd â sêr o'r byd chwaraeon, sy'n codi ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith pobl ifanc iawn. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd hynny'n golygu y bydd mwy o bobl yn cofrestru pan fyddant yn troi'n 17 oed.

1.45 p.m.

Suzy Davies: The current rules prevent anyone who has received a blood transfusion or blood products since 1980, I think, or a long time ago, anyway, from donating blood, and that means that many who might want to give blood cannot do so. Given improved screening since then, would you discuss lifting this restriction with the UK Government, please, and reassure us that any ongoing concerns regarding contamination will not have any implications for the organ donation Bill?

Suzy Davies: Mae'r rheolau presennol yn atal unrhyw un sydd wedi cael trallwysiad gwaed neu gynhyrchion gwaed ers 1980, rwy'n credu, neu amser maith yn ôl, beth bynnag, rhag rhoi gwaed, ac mae hynny'n golygu na all llawer o bobl a all fod am roi gwaed wneud hynny. O ystyried prosesau sgrinio gwell ers hynny, a fydddech cystal â thrafod codi'r cyfyngiad hwn gyda Llywodraeth y DU, a rhoi sicrwydd inni na chaiff unrhyw bryderon parhaus ynghylch halogi unrhyw oblygiadau mewn perthynas â'r Bil rhoi organau?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I could discuss that. We receive our advice on screening from a committee that serves the whole of the UK. It has not been raised with me before, but I can certainly look at that.

Simon Thomas: As we move from a system of voluntary organ donation to one of presumed consent, do you feel the need to make an assessment and some kind of review of how people's perceptions of giving blood voluntarily may change as the relationship around presumed consent on organ donation changes? It strikes me that people may have a different view of voluntary donation when you change the situation legally as regards organs. Does that concern you, and will you undertake at least to study that?

Lesley Griffiths: It does concern me. You will be aware that I will be introducing the human transplantation (Wales) Bill to the Assembly next week. If it is raised with me, I will take it very seriously. I do not think that it was raised during the consultation, but I am working my way through those responses ready to bring the Bill forward. Therefore, that would concern me and I would seriously look at it.

Gwasanaethau'r GIG yn y Gogledd

5. Antoinette Sandbach: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ei chynlluniau ar gyfer gwasanaethau'r GIG yng Ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0207(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, our plans and priorities for the health service for the whole of Wales can be found in our programme for government and 'Together for Health'.

Antoinette Sandbach: Thank you for that answer, Minister. You will have read the comments from the Royal College of Nursing in Wales and from the British Medical Association that exporting level 3 neonatal services from north Wales over the border will increase infant mortality and lead to an exodus of skilled doctors and nurses. Given the £19 million black hole in the health board's budget, could you confirm how much

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf, gallwn drafod hynny. Cawn ein cyngor ar sgrinio gan bwyllgor sy'n gwasanaethu'r DU gyfan. Ni chodwyd y mater hwn gyda mi o'r blaen, ond gallaf yn sicr ei ystyried.

Simon Thomas: Wrth inni symud o system o roi organau'n wirfoddol i un o ganiatâd tybiedig, a ydych yn teimlo bod angen cynnal asesiad a rhyw fath o adolygiad o'r modd y gall canfyddiadau pobl o roi gwaed yn wirfoddol newid wrth i'r gydberthynas o ran caniatâd tybiedig ar gyfer rhoi organau newid? Ymddengys imi y gall fod gan bobl farn wahanol ynghylch rhoi'n wirfoddol pan fyddwch yn newid y sefyllfa'n gyfreithiol mewn perthynas ag organau. A yw hynny'n peri pryder ichi, ac a fyddwch yn cynnal o leiaf un astudiaeth?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'n peri pryder imi. Byddwch yn ymwybodol y byddaf yn cyflwyno Bil trawsblaniadau dynol (Cymru) i'r Cynulliad yr wythnos nesaf. Os caiff ei godi gyda mi, byddaf yn ei gymryd o ddifrif. Ni chredaf iddo gael ei godi yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad, ond rwyf wrthi'n gweithio drwy'r ymatebion hynny er mwyn cyflwyno'r Bil ynghynt. Felly, byddai hynny'n peri pryder imi a hoffwn ei ystyried o ddifrif.

NHS Services in North Wales

5. Antoinette Sandbach: Will the Minister provide an update on her plans for NHS services in North Wales. OAQ(4)0207(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf. Gellir gweld ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd i Gymru gyfan yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu a 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd'.

Antoinette Sandbach: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch wedi darllen y sylwadau gan y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol yng Nghymru a Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain sy'n nodi y bydd allforio gwasanaethau newydd-enedigol lefel 3 o ogledd Cymru dros y ffin yn cynyddu nifer y marwolaethau ymhlith babanod ac yn golygu y bydd meddygon a nyrsys medrus yn symud i ffwrdd. O ystyried y twll du £19 miliwn yng

of the decision to close north Wales's neonatal intensive care level 3 service was driven by the need to fill that funding deficit?

Lesley Griffiths: I do not think that it is driven by financial aspects at all. What is most important is that the services provided are safe, sustainable and of a high quality. I know that there are many issues of concern around the neonatal proposals of Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. We have only just reached the end of the consultation period. The board is looking at the responses, and I hope that it will address those concerns as we go through the process.

Vaughan Gething: One of the challenges, not just in north Wales but across the rest of Wales, is how the NHS manages the interface between different branches of primary care, and there has been a particular experience recently in respect of the relationship between GPs and community pharmacies. One challenge is access to a common patient record and the IT platform needed to provide that. Can you confirm the current situation as regards actually reaching a position where there is this common platform, to enable the proper sharing of a patient's records so that primary care services can talk to each other properly and achieve shared objectives?

Lesley Griffiths: The interface that we want to see between secondary and primary care relies completely on the IT system in certain areas. It is important that we get this right. We have made a huge amount of progress, and you will have heard me say many times how important I think it is. The fact that we are rolling out the minor ailments scheme and that we have a pilot scheme starting in pharmacies—and people will have to be registered with a pharmacist in the same way as with the GP in order to take part—is important and is a key step forward. There is also My Health Online, which is an online system that patients can use to book appointments with their GP, to request repeat prescriptions, and to update their general

nghyllideb y bwrdd iechyd, a allech gadarnhau faint o'r penderfyniad i gau gwasanaeth gofal dwys newydd-enedigol lefel 3 y gogledd oedd yn seiliedig ar yr angen i fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg ariannol hwnnw?

Lesley Griffiths: Ni chredaf ei fod yn seiliedig ar agweddau ariannol o gwbl. Yr hyn sydd bwysigaf yw bod y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn ddiogel, yn gynaliadwy ac o ansawdd uchel. Gwn fod llawer o faterion o bryder ynghylch cynigion newydd-enedigol Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Dim ond newydd ddod i ben y mae'r cyfnod ymgynghori. Mae'r Bwrdd yn ystyried yr ymatebion, a gobeithio y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hynny wrth i'r broses fynd rhagddi.

Vaughan Gething: Un o'r heriau, nid yn unig yn y gogledd ond ar draws gweddill Cymru, yw'r modd y mae'r GIG yn rheoli'r rhyngwyneb rhwng canghennau gwahanol o ofal sylfaenol, a chafwyd profiad penodol yn ddiweddar o ran y gydberthynas rhwng meddygon teulu a fferyllfeydd cymunedol. Un her yw'r gallu i gael gafael ar gofnod cyffredinol ar gyfer cleifion a'r llwyfan TG sydd ei hangen i ddarparu hynny. A allwch gadarnhau'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran cyrraedd sefyllfa lle ceir llwyfan cyffredin o'r fath mewn gwirionedd, er mwyn gallu rhannu cofnodion cleifion yn briodol fel y gall gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol siarad â'i gilydd yn briodol a chyflawni amcanion a rennir?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'r rhyngwyneb rydym am ei weld rhwng gofal eilaidd a gofal sylfaenol yn dibynnu'n gyfan gwbl ar y system TG mewn meysydd penodol. Mae'n bwysig cael hyn yn iawn. Rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd enfawr, a byddwch wedi fy nghlywed droeon yn dweud pa mor bwysig yw hynny yn fy marn i. Mae'r ffaith ein bod yn cyflwyno'r cynllun mân anhwylderau a bod gennym gynllun peilot yn dechrau mewn fferyllfeydd—a bydd yn rhaid i bobl fod wedi'u cofrestru â fferyllfeydd yn yr un modd â meddyg teulu er mwyn cymryd rhan—yn bwysig ac yn gam allweddol ymlaen. Ceir hefyd Fy Iechyd Ar-lein, sy'n system ar-lein y gall cleifion ei defnyddio i drefnu apwyntiadau gyda'u meddyg teulu, er mwyn

details, for instance if they change address. It is important that we get as many patients as possible on to that system in a short space of time.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno â bwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr sydd wedi mynegi gofidiau sylweddol am y trafferthion ar yr A55 yn ddiweddar ac effaith ddifrifol hynny ar wasanaethau iechyd ar draws y gogledd ac ar wasanaethau ambiwlans yn enwedig? Os ydych yn cytuno, onid yw hynny'n rheswm arall i gadw gwasanaethau gofal dwys i fabanod newydd-anedig yng ngogledd Cymru, yn hytrach na'u symud i ogledd-orllewin Lloegr?

Lesley Griffiths: Severe weather obviously has an impact on people's ability to get to work, on the ability of patients to access health services, and on the ambulances, as well. I have discussed it with my colleague, Carl Sargeant, but transport has to be looked at in relation to reconfiguration, and that has been done. When the reconfiguration plans come to me at the end of the process, I will also have to look very closely at that.

Aled Roberts: Minister, in response to questions on 24 October, you indicated that you had asked for a review to be undertaken of the body mass index criteria for bariatric surgery. The Welsh Medical Committee minutes for the meeting on 20 July indicate that none of its recommendations in response to the obesity report had been addressed, which included a review of that BMI index and also the provision of a bariatric unit in north Wales. Are you committed to meeting the recommendations of that committee?

Lesley Griffiths: I mentioned to you that I have had discussions with the Welsh Institute for Health and Social Care about the criteria for BMI, because it needs to be looked at, as it is a very high bar. If bariatric surgery is what consultants say is the best thing for their patients, we need to be able to offer that service. I am also looking at the recommendations, and I will make an announcement in due course.

gwneud cais am bresgripsiynau ailadrodd, ac i ddiweddarau eu manylion cyffredinol, er enghraifft os ydynt yn newid cyfeiriad. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael cymaint o gleifion ag y bo modd ar y system honno mewn cyfnod byr o amser.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Minister, do you agree with the Betsi Cadwaladr health board, which has expressed significant concerns about the difficulties along the A55 recently and the serious impact of that on health services across north Wales and particularly on ambulance services? If you do agree, is that not another reason for retaining neonatal intensive care services in north Wales, rather than moving them to north-west England?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae tywydd difrifol yn amlwg yn effeithio ar allu pobl i fynd i'r gwaith, ar allu cleifion i gael gafael ar wasanaethau iechyd, yn ogystal â'r ambiwlansys. Rwyf wedi trafod y mater gyda'm cyd-Aelod, Carl Sargeant, ond mae'n rhaid ystyried cludiant mewn perthynas ag ad-drefnu, ac mae hynny wedi'i wneud. Pan gaf y cynlluniau ad-drefnu ar ddiwedd y broses, bydd yn rhaid imi hefyd ystyried hynny'n ofalus iawn.

Aled Roberts: Weinidog, mewn ymateb i gwestiynau ar 24 Hydref, dywedasoch eich bod wedi gofyn am adolygiad o'r meini prawf mynegai màs y corff ar gyfer llawdriniaeth bariatrig. Dengys cofnodion Pwyllgor Meddygol Cymru ar gyfer y cyfarfod ar 20 Gorffennaf nad aethpwyd i'r afael ag un o'i argymhellion mewn ymateb i'r adroddiad gordewdra, a oedd yn cynnwys adolygu'r mynegai BMI hwnnw a hefyd ddarparu uned bariatrig yng ngogledd Cymru. A ydych yn ymrwymedig i gyflawni argymhellion y pwyllgor hwnnw?

Lesley Griffiths: Soniais wrthyf fy mod wedi cael trafodaethau ag Athrofa Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru ynglŷn â'r meini prawf ar gyfer BMI, gan fod angen ei ystyried. Os mai llawdriniaeth bariatrig yw'r peth gorau i'w cleifion ym marn ymgynghorwyr, mae angen inni allu cynnig y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Rwyf hefyd yn ystyried yr argymhellion, a byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad maes o law.

Mark Drakeford: Minister, anyone following the news today will have seen the close attention being paid to the mental health debate to be held here in the Chamber later this afternoon. In north Wales, as in the rest of the country, plans for meeting the needs of mental health service users are vitally important. Will you join me in congratulating every one of the four Assembly Members who have sponsored today's debate on doing so in a way that ensures that we are able to discuss mental ill health not as something that affects other people but as something that can touch the lives of any one of us in any part of Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I join you in that. I think that the four Members are extremely brave. We are addressing stigma and discrimination in relation to mental ill health and, sadly, they are alive and well in Wales, and we have to tackle that. We have a good story to tell, and by standing up and saying so in the Chamber, those four Members will do a great deal of good.

Ymddiriedolaeth Ambiwylans Cymru

6. Jocelyn Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Ymddiriedolaeth Ambiwylans Cymru. OAQ(4)0198(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I expect the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust to work in partnership with local health boards to deliver the best outcomes for patients who require their services.

Jocelyn Davies: Your manifesto pledged that if you were returned to office, ambulances would respond more quickly to patients suffering strokes, heart attacks and major trauma. Bearing in mind that Peter Black has just told us that emergency responders are waiting 45 minutes for ambulances to arrive at emergency events, can you demonstrate any progress on this pledge?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes. It is very easy to

Mark Drakeford: Weinidog, bydd unrhyw un sy'n dilyn y newyddion heddiw wedi gweld y sylw manwl sy'n cael ei roi i'r ddadl ar iechyd meddwl a gynhelir yma yn y Siambr yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma. Yn y gogledd, fel yng ngweddill y wlad, mae cynlluniau ar gyfer diwallu anghenion defnyddwyr gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn hanfodol bwysig. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i longyfarch pob un o'r pedwar Aelod Cynulliad sydd wedi noddi dadl heddiw am wneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau y gallwn drafod salwch meddwl, nid fel rhywbeth sy'n effeithio ar bobl eraill, ond fel rhywbeth a all gyffwrdd bywydau unrhyw un ohonom mewn unrhyw ran o Gymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf, ymunaf â chi i wneud hynny. Credaf fod y pedwar Aelod yn hynod o ddewr. Rydym yn mynd i'r afael â stigma a gwahaniaethu mewn perthynas â salwch meddwl ac, yn anffodus, maent yn fyw ac yn iach yng Nghymru, ac mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hynny. Mae gennym stori dda i'w hadrodd, a thrwy sefyll i fyny a gwneud hynny yn y Siambr, bydd y pedwar Aelod hynny'n gwneud llawer iawn o les.

The Welsh Ambulance Trust

6. Jocelyn Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for the Welsh Ambulance Trust. OAQ(4)0198(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf, disgwyliaf i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwylans Cymru weithio mewn partneriaeth â byrddau iechyd lleol i sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau i gleifion y mae angen eu gwasanaethau arnynt.

Jocelyn Davies: Roedd eich maniffesto'n addo, pe byddech yn cael eich ailethol, y byddai gwasanaethau ambiwlans yn ymateb yn gynt i gleifion sy'n dioddef strôc, trawiad ar y galon a thrawma difrifol. O gofio bod Peter Black newydd ddweud wrthym fod ymatebwyr brys yn aros 45 munud i ambiwlansys gyrraedd digwyddiadau brys, a allwch ddangos unrhyw gynnydd o ran yr addewid hwn?

Lesley Griffiths: Gallaf. Mae'n hawdd iawn

knock the ambulances, and we often hear of times when people wait for far too long for ambulances. However, it is important that we recognise that the trust narrowly missed the 65% national target for the last four years, which is not good enough and we need to do more, and that is one of the reasons why I have announced a ministerial review of the Welsh ambulance NHS trust. It is facing increased pressure and we have only to look at the numbers to see that. There are factors such as our ageing population, increased demand levels, and lost ambulance hours, which have been reduced—it was raised yesterday in the Chamber, and I now have the figures in front of me, and we are making progress. However, it is important that we have this review, because there are areas that concern me, and I will be making an announcement about the review by the end of this week.

David Rees: Minister, we are all aware that ambulance performance figures are affected by delays in accident and emergency departments. What action is the Welsh Government taking to monitor the delivery of A&E services at hospitals to ensure that ambulances are not delayed unnecessarily, thus becoming temporarily unavailable to the trust?

Lesley Griffiths: That is a very important issue, and we do not want to see ambulances being delayed because if they are outside A&E departments, they are not out there. That is continually monitored, and we will also look at that as part of the review.

William Graham: Minister, I think that you have slightly missed the point of what we are trying to tell you. We have no complaint about the ambulance service itself. In fact, all Members here would pay tribute to the wonderful work that it does. Our concern is that you do not seem to give the trust adequate funds to respond to the targets that

beirniadu'r ambiwlansys, ac rydym yn aml yn clywed am adegau pan fydd pobl yn aros llawer rhy hir am ambiwlans. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod yr ymddiriedolaeth ond wedi methu o drwch blewyn â chyflawni'r targed cenedlaethol o 65% ar gyfer y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da, ac mae angen inni wneud mwy, ac mae hynny'n un o'r rhesymau pam rwyf wedi cyhoeddi adolygiad gweinidogol o ymddiriedolaeth GIG gwasanaethau ambiwlans Cymru. Mae'n wynebu pwysau cynyddol a dim ond edrych ar y ffigurau sydd angen inni ei wneud i weld hynny. Mae ffactorau megis ein poblogaeth sy'n heneiddio, galw cynyddol, ac oriau ambiwlans a gollwyd, sydd wedi lleihau—codwyd y mater hwnnw ddoe yn y Siambr, ac mae gennyf nawr y ffigurau o'm blaen, ac rydym yn gwneud cynnydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cynnal yr adolygiad hwn, oherwydd mae meysydd sy'n peri pryder imi, a byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad am yr adolygiad erbyn diwedd yr wythnos hon.

David Rees: Weinidog, rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol bod oedi mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn effeithio ar ffigurau perfformiad gwasanaethau ambiwlans. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i fonitro gwasanaethau adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn ysbytai er mwyn sicrhau na chaiff gwasanaethau ambiwlans eu hoedi'n ddiangen, a thrwy hynny nad ydynt ar gael dros dro i'r ymddiriedolaeth?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae hwnnw'n fater pwysig iawn, ac nid ydym am weld gwasanaethau ambiwlans yn cael eu hoedi, oherwydd os ydynt y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ni allant wneud eu gwaith. Caiff hyn ei fonitro'n barhaus, a byddwn hefyd yn ystyried hynny fel rhan o'r adolygiad.

William Graham: Weinidog, credaf eich bod wedi camddeall yr hyn rydym yn ceisio ei ddweud wrthyh. Nid oes gennym unrhyw gwyn am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans ei hun. Yn wir, byddai pob Aelod yma yn talu teyrnged i'r gwaith gwyh y mae'n ei wneud. Ein pryder yw yr ymddengys nad ydych yn rhoi digon o arian i'r ymddiriedolaeth i ymateb i'r

you have set.

Lesley Griffiths: As you are aware, the ambulance service receives its funding from the health boards, but I do want to look at this in the review, because there has been some criticism about the way in which it is funded. I recently made £10 million available for unscheduled care, of which £1 million has been given to the trust for the delivery of improvement proposals and to mitigate the increasing pressures that it faces.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer, Minister, but the facts speak for themselves. In my region, not one of five authorities has 65% of calls responded to within eight minutes. In fact, in Torfaen, it was as bad as just over 50%. The situation is not improving. Your review is urgently needed. I urge you to make the recommendations from that available as soon as possible.

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I agree, and that is why I have set up the ministerial review. I received the terms of reference to look at today. I am in the process of appointing the chair, and I hope to make a statement within the next 24 hours. Many aspects of the ambulance service will need to be looked at within those terms of reference.

Kirsty Williams: Figures released today show that the ambulance trust has missed its targets for the fifth month in a row. The Welsh average is now less than 60% of calls being responded to within eight minutes. The lowest figure is in the constituency of the First Minister himself, where only 50% of ambulances meet their target response time. In answer to Jocelyn Davies, you said that you were making progress. Can you explain exactly where, given that you have missed your own targets for five months in a row?

Lesley Griffiths: I think that we have to recognise that the majority of patients are reached by an ambulance within the target times, despite the fact that the service receives 30,000 calls every month. That is to be encouraged and the service is to be

targedau a osodwyd gennych.

Lesley Griffiths: Fel y gwyddoch, ariennir y gwasanaeth ambiwlans gan y byrddau iechyd, ond rwy'n awyddus i ystyried hyn yn yr adolygiad, oherwydd bu rhywfaint o feirniadaeth am y ffordd y caiff ei ariannu. Yn ddiweddar, dyrennais £10 miliwn ar gyfer gofal heb ei drefnu, y mae £1 filiwn ohono wedi'i roi i'r ymddiriedolaeth er mwyn cyflawni cynigion gwella a lleihau'r pwysau cynyddol a wynebir ganddi.

William Graham: Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog, ond mae'r ffeithiau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain. Yn fy rhanbarth i, nid ymatebir i 65% o'r galwadau o fewn wyth munud yn unrhyw un o'r pum awdurdod. Yn wir, yn Nhor-faen, roedd cynddrwg â dim ond ychydig dros 50%. Nid yw'r sefyllfa'n gwella. Mae angen eich adolygiad ar fyrder. Fe'ch anogaf i gyhoeddi'r argymhellion cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n cytuno, a dyna pam rwyf wedi sefydlu adolygiad gweinidogol. Cefais y cylch gorchwyl i'w ddarllen heddiw. Rwyf yn y broses o benodi'r cadeirydd, a gobeithiaf wneud datganiad o fewn y 24 awr nesaf. Bydd angen edrych ar sawl agwedd ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans o fewn y cylch gorchwyl hwnnw.

Kirsty Williams: Mae ffigurau a ryddhawyd heddiw yn dangos bod yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans wedi methu â chyflawni ei thargedau am y pumed mis yn olynol. Mae canran gyfartalog y galwadau yr ymatebir iddynt o fewn wyth munud bellach yn llai na 60% yng Nghymru. Mae'r ffigur isaf yn etholaeth y Prif Weinidog ei hun, lle mai dim ond 50% o'r ambiwlansys sy'n cyrraedd eu hamser ymateb targed. Mewn ymateb i Jocelyn Davies, dywedasoch eich bod yn gwneud cynnydd. A allwch esbonio ble yn union, o ystyried eich bod wedi methu â chyflawni eich targedau eich hun am bum mis yn olynol?

Lesley Griffiths: Credaf fod yn rhaid inni gydnabod bod ambiwlans yn cyrraedd y rhan fwyaf o gleifion o fewn yr amserau targed, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod y gwasanaeth yn derbyn 30,000 o alwadau bob mis. Mae hynny i'w hannog a dylid llongyfarch y

congratulated on the fact that the majority of patients are reached within the target time. You need to look at this in context rather than take it out of context. I have said that I am concerned about the performance in parts, and that is why I have set up the review.

Blaenoriaethau (Gorllewin Cymru)

7. Paul Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gorllewin Cymru ar gyfer y deuddeg mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0196(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Our plans and priorities for the health service for the whole of Wales can be found in our programme for government and 'Together for Health'.

Paul Davies: I am sure that one of your priorities, Minister, is to ensure that NHS services are running effectively at all times and that includes the out-of-hours GP service. I have been contacted recently by a constituent regarding lengthy delays and waits at the out-of-hours service in north Pembrokeshire. It is an essential service for elderly and vulnerable people, especially in rural areas. Therefore, can you tell us what the Welsh Government is doing to improve the current out-of-hours service, especially in rural areas? Can you outline what regular reviews your Government undertakes to ensure that the effectiveness of the service is properly tested?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, the out-of-hours service is very important. You will be aware that I recently held a review of the service, the results of which I am currently considering. I am not aware of this specific issue, but if you want to write to me about it I will look into it.

Elin Jones: Minister, in the past, Government policy has been subject to a rural-proofing exercise before final decision and implementation. If health reconfiguration proposals for west Wales or any other area of Wales are referred to the Welsh Government,

gwasanaeth am y ffaith ei fod yn cyrraedd y mwyafrif o gleifion o fewn yr amser targed. Mae angen ichi ystyried hyn yn ei gyd-destun. Rwyf wedi dweud fy mod yn pryderu am agweddau ar berfformiad, a dyna pam rwyf wedi sefydlu'r adolygiad.

Priorities (West Wales)

7. Paul Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for west Wales for the next twelve months. OAQ(4)0196(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Gellir gweld ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd i Gymru gyfan yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu a 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd'.

Paul Davies: Rwy'n siŵr mai un o'ch blaenoriaethau, Weinidog, yw sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'r GIG yn cael eu rhedeg yn effeithiol bob amser ac mae hynny'n cynnwys gwasanaethau meddygon teulu y tu allan i oriau. Cysylltodd etholwr â mi yn ddiweddar ynglŷn ag oedi ac amseroedd aros hir yn y gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau yng ngogledd Sir Benfro. Mae'n wasanaeth hanfodol i bobl oedrannus ac agored i niwed, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Felly, a allwch ddweud wrthym beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ei wneud i wella'r gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau presennol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig? A allwch amlinellu pa adolygiadau rheolaidd mae eich Llywodraeth yn ymrwymo i'w cynnal i sicrhau y caiff effeithiolrwydd y gwasanaeth ei brofi'n briodol?

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf. Mae'r gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau yn bwysig iawn. Byddwch yn ymwybodol fy mod wedi cynnal adolygiad o'r gwasanaeth yn ddiweddar, ac rwyf wrthi'n ystyried canlyniadau'r adolygiad hwnnw. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o'r mater penodol hwn, ond os hoffech ysgrifennu ataf yn ei gylch, bydd yn ymchwilio iddo.

Elin Jones: Weinidog, yn y gorffennol, mae polisi'r Llywodraeth wedi bod yn destun ymarfer prawfesur gwledig cyn gwneud penderfyniad terfynol a gweithredu. Os cyfeirir cynigion ad-drefnu iechyd ar gyfer y gorllewin neu unrhyw ran arall o Gymru at

will it be rural-proofing them before you take your final decision?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, that would have to be taken into consideration at the end of the process.

William Powell: I recently received a petition from the people of Tenby as part of their attempt to prevent the closure of the minor injuries unit at Tenby hospital. Minister, I am sure that you would agree that the work of such units contributes greatly to the work of the local health service, particularly when district general hospitals are particularly sparse in that part of Wales. Would you consider accepting an invitation to visit the minor injuries unit at Tenby to see the work going on there and to gain a wider understanding of its importance?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes. Depending on diary commitments, I would certainly consider that. Minor injuries units certainly play a very important part in the health service. I recently visited Barry MIU and was blown away by the work undertaken there. I was launching the Choose Well application when I was there. It is about making sure that people are aware of the variety of services, rather than just rushing to A&E. If A&E is what they need, that is fine, but MIUs have a huge part to play within the whole of the NHS in Wales.

2.00 p.m.

Dwyrain De Cymru

8. Mohammad Asghar: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer iechyd yn Nwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(4)0194(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Our plans and priorities for the health service for the whole of Wales can be found in our programme for government and 'Together for Health'.

Lywodraeth Cymru, a fyddant yn destun ymarfer prawfesur gwledig cyn y byddwch yn gwneud eich penderfyniad terfynol?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddai'n rhaid ystyried hynny ar ddiwedd y broses.

William Powell: Cefais ddeiseb gan drigolion Dinbych y Pysgod yn ddiweddar fel rhan o'u hymgais i atal yr uned mân anafiadau yn ysbyty Dinbych y Pysgod rhag cael ei chau. Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod gwaith unedau o'r fath yn cyfrannu'n fawr at waith y gwasanaeth iechyd lleol, yn enwedig pan fo ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth yn arbennig o brin yn y rhan honno o Gymru. A fydddech yn ystyried derbyn gwahoddiad i ymweld â'r uned mân anafiadau yn Ninbych y Pysgod i weld y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud yno a chael dealltwriaeth ehangach o'i phwysigrwydd?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddwn. Yn dibynnu ar ymrwymïadau'r dyddiadur, byddwn yn sicr yn ystyried hynny. Mae unedau mân anafiadau yn sicr yn chwarae rhan bwysig iawn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Ymwelais ag Uned Mân Anafiadau y Barri ddiweddar a chefais fy syfrdanu gan y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud yno. Roeddwn yn lansio'r rhaglen Dewis Doeth pan oeddwn yno. Mae'n ymwneud â sicrhau bod pobl yn ymwybodol o'r amrywiaeth o wasanaethau sydd ar gael, yn hytrach na rhuthro i adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys yn syth. Os oes angen mynd i uned Damweiniau ac Achosion brys arnynt, yna digon teg, ond mae gan Unedau Mân Anafiadau ran enfawr i'w chwarae yn y GIG cyfan yng Nghymru.

South Wales East

8. Mohammad Asghar: Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for health in South Wales East. OAQ(4)0194(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Gellir gweld ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd i Gymru gyfan yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu a 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd'.

Mohammad Asghar: Thank you for that answer, Minister. It is estimated that alcohol-related illness costs the NHS in Gwent around £15 million. According to the Office for National Statistics, 67 people in Gwent died alcohol-related deaths in 2010. Alcohol is also a contributory factor in illnesses such as heart disease, liver disease, stroke and some forms of cancer. Does the Minister agree that reliance on alcohol is as much a risk to health as smoking? What is the Welsh Government doing to increase public awareness of this risk?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I agree. You may be aware that last week was Alcohol Awareness Week and we did a great deal to promote that within Government and out there in the service. It is something that we need to make people aware of. We are trying to say now that people have to take responsibility for their own health, but they have to have the facts about the damage that alcohol can do. We are doing that through a variety of public health campaigns.

Lindsay Whittle: Minister, due to the decision to place a critical injuries unit at Llanfrechfa Grange near Cwmbran, what plans are there to ensure that adequate facilities remain to treat those with learning difficulties and disabilities requiring continuous healthcare?

Lesley Griffiths: That is a very specific question and I will write to the Member with the answer.

Anghydraddoldebau Iechyd

9. Kenneth Skates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd yng ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0197(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: The importance of reducing health inequalities is highlighted in our five-year vision for the NHS in Wales, 'Together for Health'. We are committed to achieving this through our 'Fairer Health Outcomes for All' national action plan. Local health boards are also taking forward local

Mohammad Asghar: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Amcangyfrifir bod salwch sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol yn costio tua £15 miliwn i'r GIG yng Ngwent. Yn ôl y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, bu farw 67 o bobl yng Ngwent o salwch oedd yn gysylltiedig ag alcohol yn 2010. Mae alcohol hefyd yn ffactor sy'n cyfrannu at afiechydon fel clefyd y galon, clefyd yr iau/afu, strôc a rhai mathau o ganser. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod dibyniaeth ar alcohol yr un mor beryglus i iechyd ag ysmegu? Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r risg hon?

Lesley Griffiths: Cytunaf. Efallai y byddwch yn ymwybodol o ymgyrch Wythnos Ymwybyddiaeth Alcohol a gynhaliwyd yr wythnos ddiwethaf, a gwnaethom gryn dipyn i hyrwyddo hynny o fewn Llywodraeth a'r gwasanaeth. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae angen inni wneud pobl yn ymwybodol ohono. Rydym yn ceisio dweud nawr bod yn rhaid i bobl gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros eu hiechyd eu hunain, ond mae'n rhaid iddynt gael y ffeithiau am y niwed y gall alcohol ei achosi. Rydym yn gwneud hynny drwy amrywiaeth o ymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd.

Lindsay Whittle: Weinidog, oherwydd y penderfyniad i sefydlu uned anafiadau critigol yn Llanfrechfa Grange ger Cwmbrân, pa gynlluniau sydd ar waith i sicrhau bod cyfleusterau digonol yn parhau i drin y rheiny ag anawsterau dysgu ac anableddau y mae angen gofal iechyd parhaus arnynt?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn penodol iawn ac ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod gyda'r ateb.

Health Inequalities

9. Kenneth Skates: Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's plans to tackle health inequalities in north Wales. OAQ(4)0197(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Amlygir pwysigrwydd lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn ein gweledigaeth bum mlynedd ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru, 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd'. Rydym yn ymrwymedig i gyflawni hyn drwy ein cynllun gweithredu cenedlaethol, 'Canlyniadau Iechyd Tecach i Bawb'. Mae

action for tackling health inequalities.

byrddau iechyd lleol hefyd yn cymryd camau gweithredu lleol i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd.

Kenneth Skates: Minister, like you and other Ministers, I am concerned that if we do not get more people walking and cycling in their communities, it will not only become a transport problem, but it will have a knock-on impact on the health profile of Wales. Minister, what efforts are you making with the Minister for transport to increase the number of people walking and cycling in Wales? What steps are you taking collectively to strengthen the active travel Bill to achieve these aims?

Kenneth Skates: Weinidog, fel chi a Gweinidogion eraill, rwy'n pryderu os na allwn annog mwy o bobl i gerdded a beicio yn eu cymunedau, nid yn unig y daw'n broblem trafnidiaeth, ond caiff effaith ganlyniadol ar broffil iechyd Cymru. Weinidog, pa ymdrechion rydych yn eu gwneud gyda'r Gweinidog Trafnidiaeth i gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cerdded ac yn beicio yng Nghymru? Pa gamau rydych yn eu cymryd ar y cyd i atgyfnerthu'r Bil teithio byw er mwyn cyflawni'r nodau hyn?

Lesley Griffiths: The active travel (Wales) Bill is due for introduction in early 2013 and this Bill will put a much greater emphasis on walking and cycling as modes of transport. It will place new duties on local authorities and the Welsh Government in order to make it safer and easier for people to incorporate active travel into their daily lives. Obviously, I do have discussions with Carl Sargeant in relation to this. I think that the programme will be very cross-cutting across Government and will probably involve most departments. We have also invested significant amounts of funding to improve provision for pedestrians and cyclists and the Bill will reinforce the aims of the expenditure. Within my own department, I have a corporate health standard and the small workplace health awards, which includes employers who encourage their staff to walk or cycle to work or to go out in their lunch break and take part in some physical activity.

Lesley Griffiths: Disgwylir i Fil Teithio Byw (Cymru) gael ei gyflwyno ar ddechrau 2013 a bydd y Bil hwn yn rhoi llawer mwy o bwyslais ar gerdded a beicio fel dulliau trafnidiaeth. Bydd yn gosod dyletswyddau newydd ar awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn ei gwneud yn fwy diogel ac yn haws i bobl ymgorffori teithio byw i mewn i'w bywydau bob dydd. Yn amlwg, rwy'n cael trafodaethau â Carl Sargeant mewn perthynas â hyn. Credaf y bydd y rhaglen yn drawsbynciol iawn ar draws Llywodraeth ac mae'n debygol y bydd yn cynnwys y rhan fwyaf o'r adrannau. Rydym hefyd wedi buddsoddi symiau sylweddol o arian i wella'r ddarpariaeth i gerddwyr a beicwyr a bydd y Mesur yn atgyfnerthu nodau'r gwariant. O fewn fy adran fy hun, mae gennyf safon iechyd gorfforaethol a gwobrau iechyd y gweithle bach, sy'n cynnwys cyflogwyr sy'n annog eu staff i gerdded neu feicio i'r gwaith neu i fynd allan yn ystod eu hegwyl ginio a chymryd rhan mewn rhyw fath o weithgarwch corfforol.

The Presiding Officer: Janet Finch-Saunders.

Y Llywydd: Janet Finch-Saunders.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Hi. [Laughter.] Sorry, I was busy doing casework there.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Helo. [Chwerthin.] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, roeddwn yn brysur yn gwneud gwaith achos.

In light of a statement about health equalities in north Wales, will you provide some clarification around the current downgrading that is taking place in Llandudno General Hospital? I am talking about the endoscopy unit that Darren Millar AM and I visited last

Yng ngoleuni'r datganiad am gydraddoldebau iechyd yn y gogledd, a wnewch chi roi rhywfaint o eglurhad ynghylch y gwaith israddio sy'n mynd rhagddo yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Llandudno ar hyn o bryd? Rwy'n sôn am yr uned

July. We saw the plans for expansion and redevelopment, only to find, after vast sums of taxpayers' money have been spent, that the service has been completely withdrawn. Can you give reasons why downgrading is taking place at a time when the consultation process is, technically, still ongoing?

Lesley Griffiths: You will have heard me say many times that I do not want to see any downgrading. What I want to see at the end of the reconfiguration is better services for everybody, and I am sure that that will be considered as part of Betsi Cadwaldr LHB's plans.

Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed

10. Kirsty Williams: *Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i wella gwasanaethau iechyd ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed. OAQ(4)0203(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Our plans and priorities for the health service for the whole of Wales can be found in our programme for government and 'Together for Health'.

Kirsty Williams: One step that the Welsh Government could take to improve services is to agree the capital funding for work at the Llandrindod Wells County War Memorial Hospital, which would allow more Radnorshire people to be treated within the county and save Powys LHB money, which is relevant given the projected overspend on its budget. Will the Minister give us an update on whether she is minded to approve those capital bids?

Lesley Griffiths: We are currently in the normal business case-approval process for a strategic outline case that seeks approval for capital expenditure of £5.537 million for the reconfiguration of departments in Llandrindod Wells hospital and its adjacent properties.

Darren Millar: Brecon and Radnorshire are served by the Powys Teaching Local Health Board, which could face a deficit of up to £9 million, according to the Wales Audit Office

endosgopi yr ymwelodd Darren Millar AC a minnau â hi fis Gorffennaf diwethaf. Gwelsom y cynlluniau ar gyfer ehangu ac ailddatblygu, dim ond i ganfod, ar ôl gwario symiau enfawr o arian y trethdalwr, fod y gwasanaeth wedi cael ei ddiddymu'n llwyr. A allwch roi rhesymau pam mae gwaith israddio'n cael ei wneud ar adeg pan fo'r broses ymgynghori, i bob pwrpas, yn dal yn mynd rhagddi?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddwch wedi fy nghlywed yn dweud droeon nad wyf am weld unrhyw israddio. Yr hyn rwyf am ei weld ar ddiwedd yr ad-drefnu yw gwasanaethau gwell i bawb, ac rwy'n siŵr y caiff hynny ei ystyried fel rhan o gynlluniau BILl Betsi Cadwaladr.

Brecon and Radnorshire

10. Kirsty Williams: *What steps is the Minister taking to improve health services in Brecon and Radnorshire. OAQ(4)0203(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Gellir gweld ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd i Gymru gyfan yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu a 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd'.

Kirsty Williams: Un cam y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru ei gymryd i wella gwasanaethau yw cytuno ar gyllid cyfalaf ar gyfer gwaith yn Ysbyty Coffa Llandrindod, a fyddai'n galluogi mwy o bobl yn Sir Faesyfed i gael eu trin o fewn y sir ac yn arbed arian i BILl Powys, sy'n berthnasol o ystyried y gorwariant a ragwelir ar ei gyllideb. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni ynghylch a yw o blaid cymeradwyo'r ceisiadau cyfalaf hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydym ar hyn o bryd yn y broses cymeradwyo achosion busnes arferol ar gyfer achos amlinellol strategol sy'n ceisio cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer gwariant cyfalaf gwerth £5.537 miliwn ar gyfer ad-drefnu adrannau yn ysbyty Llandrindod a'i eiddo cyfagos.

Darren Millar: Gwasanaethir Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed gan Fwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Lleol Powys, a allai wynebu diffyg o hyd at £9 miliwn, yn ôl adroddiad Swyddfa

report that was published last week. You have given assurances, as has the director general of the NHS in Wales, that all health boards will break even. How do you reconcile the Wales Audit Office report information with the comments that you have given that there will be no bail-outs and that every local health board will break even?

Lesley Griffiths: You will be aware that, because of concerns around finance and performance, I asked for a mid-year review to be undertaken. That has now been completed by my director general and submitted to me. I am seeking clarification on some of the points in the review at present, and I will announce the outcome of the process next week.

Simon Thomas: Minister, I have raised previously with you the future of stroke services throughout the county of Powys, and there is a consultation at the moment on stroke support and the future of Bronllys Hospital. Many of the local residents feel that that consultation has been a little misleading and has particularly misled local people as regards the future relationship between Bronllys and Brecon as regards stroke services. If there is evidence that that consultation has not been undertaken in a fully open manner, would you support an extension to that period so that local people can have their say so that the decisions that are eventually taken are taken on the best clinical grounds and that people understand why those decisions have been taken?

Lesley Griffiths: I am concerned to hear about that case. I know that the consultation is due to end on Friday, so, if that were the case, I would support it, but I would have to see proof of that. I know that the health board is developing plans to continue offering services from that site and to seek alternatives for some of the services in new accommodation.

Archwilio Cymru a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos ddiwethaf. Rydych wedi rhoi sicrwydd, fel y mae cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol y GIG yng Nghymru, y bydd pob bwrdd iechyd yn adennill eu costau. Sut ydych yn cysoni gwybodaeth adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru gyda'r sylwadau a roddwyd gennych na fydd unrhyw gymorth ar gael ac y bydd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol yn adennill ei gostau?

Lesley Griffiths: Fel y gwyddoch, oherwydd pryderon am gyllid a pherfformiad, gofynnais am i adolygiad canol blwyddyn gael ei gynnal. Mae hwnnw bellach wedi cael ei gwblhau gan fy nghyfarwyddwr cyffredinol a'i gyflwyno imi. Rwyf wrthi'n ceisio cael eglurhad ar rai o'r pwyntiau yn yr adolygiad, a byddaf yn cyhoeddi canlyniad y broses yr wythnos nesaf.

Simon Thomas: Weinidog, rwyf eisoes wedi codi pryderon â chi ynghylch dyfodol gwasanaethau strôc ledled sir Powys, ac mae ymgynghoriad yn mynd rhagddo ar hyn o bryd ar gymorth strôc a dyfodol Ysbyty Bronllys. Mae llawer o'r trigolion lleol yn teimlo bod yr ymgynghoriad wedi bod ychydig yn gamarweiniol a'i fod wedi camarwain pobl leol yn enwedig o ran y gydberthynas rhwng Bronllys ac Aberhonddu yn y dyfodol o ran gwasanaethau strôc. Os oes tystiolaeth nad yw'r ymgynghoriad wedi'i gynnal mewn modd cwbl agored, a fydddech yn cefnogi cynnig i ymestyn y cyfnod hwnnw fel y gall pobl leol leisio eu barn er mwyn sicrhau bod y penderfyniadau a wneir yn y pen draw yn cael eu cymryd ar y sail glinigol orau a bod pobl yn deall pam mae'r penderfyniadau hynny wedi'u cymryd?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'r achos hwnnw yn peri pryder imi. Gwn y bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn dod i ben ddydd Gwener, felly, pe bai hynny'n wir, byddwn yn ei gefnogi, ond byddai'n rhaid imi weld tystiolaeth o hynny. Gwn fod y bwrdd iechyd yn datblygu cynlluniau i barhau i gynnig gwasanaethau o'r safle hwnnw ac i chwilio am ddewisiadau amgen ar gyfer rhai o'r gwasanaethau mewn adeilad newydd.

Dementia

11. Mike Hedges: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gyngor sydd wedi cael ei roi i

Dementia

11. Mike Hedges: Will the Minister outline what advice has been given to hospital A&E

adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ysbytai ar ymdrin â chleifion sydd â dementia. OAQ(4)0193(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Accident and emergency departments are expected to follow National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidelines, which state that hospitals should plan and provide services that address the specific needs, both mental and physical, of people with dementia. Health boards are expected to implement intelligent targets for dementia, including improving the quality of general hospital care for people with dementia.

Mike Hedges: One of the problems that exists at Morriston Hospital is that waiting times can be relatively long. I know of a dementia patient who has had to go there several times following accidents because she is also on warfarin and who gets very upset and anguished at having to wait for relatively long periods of time in order to be seen. Is it possible for people who are registered with dementia to be seen more swiftly in order to avoid that happening?

Lesley Griffiths: I accept that, for some individuals, agitation could be a problem and, in such instances, fast-tracking may well be helpful, but I would expect all people with dementia presenting at accident and emergency departments to be dealt with according to clinical need, as they should be throughout the hospital system. I know that we have had some schemes such as the Alzheimer's butterfly scheme, which has been rolled out in several health boards, including Abertawe Bro Morgannwg LHB, which encourages staff to identify and manage all people with dementia more effectively and sympathetically. However, the most important thing is that patients are treated appropriately and with dignity.

Nick Ramsay: Figures gathered last year by the Alzheimer's Society highlighted the fact that only an estimated 37% of dementia sufferers in Wales are diagnosed, which means that an estimated 27,000 people in Wales are going undiagnosed, which is the worst figure among those of all of the UK nations. What are you doing to help improve

departments on dealing with patients with dementia. OAQ(4)0193(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Disgwylir i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ddilyn canllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol, sy'n datgan y dylai ysbytai gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau sy'n diwallu anghenion penodol pobl â dementia, boed yn feddyliol neu'n gorfforol. Disgwylir i fyrddau iechyd bennu targedau deallus ar gyfer dementia, gan gynnwys gwella ansawdd y gofal cyffredinol a roddir i bobl â dementia mewn ysbytai.

Mike Hedges: Un o'r problemau sy'n bodoli yn Ysbyty Treforys yw y gall amseroedd aros fod yn gymharol hir. Gwn am glaf â dementia sydd wedi gorfod mynd yno sawl gwaith yn dilyn damweiniau am ei bod hefyd ar warfarin ac sy'n gofidio ac yn pryderu'n fawr wrth orfod aros am gyfnodau cymharol hir o amser er mwyn cael ei gweld. A yw'n bosibl i bobl sydd wedi'u cofrestru â dementia gael eu gweld yn gynt er mwyn atal hynny rhag digwydd?

Lesley Griffiths: Derbynaf y gallai cynnwrfod fod yn broblem i rai unigolion ac, mewn achosion o'r fath, efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol iddynt gael eu gweld yn gynt, ond byddwn yn disgwyl i bob person â dementia sy'n mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys gael eu trin yn unol ag angen clinigol, fel y dylid gwneud ym mhob rhan o'r system ysbytai. Gwn ein bod wedi cynnal rhai cynlluniau megis cynllun pili-pala clefyd Alzheimer, a gyflwynwyd mewn sawl bwrdd iechyd, gan gynnwys BILl Abertawe Bro Morgannwg, sy'n annog staff i nodi a rheoli pob person â dementia yn fwy effeithiol a chydymdeimladol. Fodd bynnag, y peth pwysicaf yw bod cleifion yn cael eu trin yn briodol a chydag urddas.

Nick Ramsay: Amlygodd ffigyrau a gasglwyd y llynedd gan y Gymdeithas Alzheimer y ffaith mai dim ond tua 37% o bobl â dementia yng Nghymru sy'n cael diagnosis o'r cyflwr, sy'n golygu nad yw tua 27,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn cael diagnosis, sef y ffigur gwaethaf ymysg holl wledydd y DU. Beth ydych yn ei wneud i

the diagnosis rate of dementia sufferers in Wales, so that those sufferers can access treatment as soon as possible, which is better for their condition in the long term?

Lesley Griffiths: We are working to ensure that all health and social care staff are able to increase their skills and knowledge around dementia, so that people can get earlier diagnoses. We have also, as a Government, put a huge amount of money into building dementia units. On Monday, I opened the Ysbryd y Coed unit at Cefn Coed Hosiptal, which is an £18.5 million capital-funded 60-bed unit. There is a unit at Wrexham Maelor Hospital and one at the University Hospital Llandough as well. Therefore, this is a priority for the Government.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'n amlwg ein bod yn wynebu anawsterau enfawr yn sgil niferoedd cynyddol y bobl sy'n dioddef o ddementia. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ganolfan newydd sydd ar fin agor yng Nghaernarfon, sef canolfan a fydd yn darparu gofal i ddioddefwyr dementia a'u teuluoedd, ac yn cynnig gofal hyblyg?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, indeed; I will join you in welcoming that. I just said that this is a priority for the Government, and it is important that we have the facilities. However, as I said when I opened Ysbryd y Coed on Monday, this is not just about bricks and mortar; it is about making sure that the services, and the people who work to provide them, are also there for people with dementia.

Eluned Parrot: Minister, Bradford Teaching Hospital has transformed two wards into a calming space to help those with dementia. It is also educating all staff members on dementia, with a target of getting everyone trained by the end of 2013. Sadly, it is still the case that some patients with dementia who are admitted for other reasons can be kept in accident and emergency bays for significant periods of time, which will leave them even more disoriented, distressed and confused. Will you pledge to look at the work at Bradford Teaching Hospital and see what lessons can be learned for Wales?

helpu i wella cyfraddau canfod dementia ymhlith pobl yng Nghymru, er mwyn sicrhau y gall y bobl hynny gael gafael ar driniaeth cyn gynted â phosibl, a hynny er budd eu cyflwr yn y tymor hir?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydym yn gweithio i sicrhau bod pob aelod o staff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn gallu gwella ei sgiliau a'i wybodaeth am ddementia, fel y gall pobl gael diagnosis yn gynt. Rydym hefyd, fel Llywodraeth, wedi buddsoddi llawer iawn o arian yn adeiladu unedau dementia. Ddydd Llun, agorais uned Ysbryd y Coed yn Ysbyty Cefn Coed, sef uned gwerth £18.5 miliwn â 60 o welyau a ariennir gan gyfalaf. Mae uned yn Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam ac un yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Llandochau hefyd. Felly, mae hyn yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth.

Alun Ffred Jones: It is obvious that we are facing huge difficulties given the increasing number of people suffering from dementia. Will you join me in welcoming the new centre that is about to open in Caernarfon, which will provide care for dementia sufferers and their families and which will offer flexible care?

Lesley Griffiths: Yn wir; ymunaf â chi i groesawu hynny. Rwyf newydd ddweud bod hyn yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth, ac mae'n bwysig bod gennym y cyfleusterau. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais pan agorais Ysbryd y Coed ddydd Llun, mae hyn yn golygu mwy na brics a morter; mae'n golygu gwneud yn siŵr bod y gwasanaethau, a'r bobl sy'n gweithio i'w darparu, hefyd yno i bobl â dementia.

Parrot Eluned: Weinidog, mae Ysbyty Athrofaol Bradford wedi trawsnewid dwy ward yn fannau tawelu i helpu'r rheiny â dementia. Mae hefyd yn addysgu pob aelod o staff ar ddemensia, gyda tharged o sicrhau bod pawb wedi'u hyfforddi erbyn diwedd 2013. Yn anffodus, gall rhai cleifion â dementia sy'n cael eu derbyn am resymau eraill orfod aros mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys am gyfnodau sylweddol o amser o hyd, a fydd yn eu gadael hyd yn oed yn fwy gofidus a dryslyd. A wnewch chi addo ystyried y gwaith yn Ysbyty Addysgu Bradford er mwyn gweld pa wersi y gellir eu dysgu yng Nghymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Certainly, I will have a look at what is happening in Bradford. When I opened the Ysbryd y Coed unit on Monday, I felt that the attention to detail was amazing. There were three oval units with colour-coded flooring, so that people did not get disoriented if they did wander off. Apparently, using colours in this way can help draw people with dementia in and can keep them on the same path. Therefore, there is a lot of excellent work going on in dementia care. However, if we can learn anything from Bradford, we will have a look and do so.

Lesley Griffiths: Yn sicr, ystyriaf yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Bradford. Pan agorais uned Ysbryd y Coed ddydd Llun, teimlais fod y sylw at fanylder yn anhygoel. Roedd tair uned hirgrwn gyda lloriau â chodau lliw, fel na fyddai pobl yn drysu pe byddent yn crwydro. Yn ôl pob tebyg, gall defnyddio lliwiau yn y modd hwn helpu i ennyn diddordeb pobl â dementia a'u cadw ar yr un llwybr. Felly, mae llawer o waith rhagorol yn cael ei wneud ym maes gofal dementia. Fodd bynnag, os gallwn ddysgu unrhyw beth oddi wrth Bradford, byddwn yn ei ystyried ac yn gwneud hynny.

Mewnblaniadau Bronnau Silicon PIP

PIP Silicone Breast Implants

12. Mick Antoniw: *Mewn sawl achos y mae'r gost o newid mewnblaniadau bronnau silicon PIP ar GIG Cymru wedi cael ei hadennill gan y darparwyr preifat. OAQ(4)0200(HSS)*

12. Mick Antoniw: *In how many cases has the cost of replacing PIP silicone breast implants on the Welsh NHS been recovered from the private providers. OAQ(4)0200(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: No costs have been recovered to date, as legal claims being brought by PIP patients are still before the courts.

Lesley Griffiths: Nid adenillwyd unrhyw gostau hyd yma, gan fod hawliadau cyfreithiol sy'n cael eu gwneud gan gleifion PIP yn dal gerbron y llysoedd.

Mick Antoniw: I would first like to welcome the very brave and correct decision that was taken by the NHS in supporting those people in Wales, putting the Welsh NHS at the forefront. I understand the complexity of the legal cases. The purpose of my supplementary question is to seek your assurance and commitment that no stone will be left unturned in recovering the costs to the Welsh Government from the private sector.

Mick Antoniw: Hoffwn yn gyntaf groesawu penderfyniad dewr a chwbl gywir y GIG i gefnogi'r bobl hynny yng Nghymru, gan roi'r GIG yng Nghymru ar flaen y gad. Deallaf gymhlethdod yr achosion cyfreithiol. Diben fy nghwestiwn atodol yw ceisio cael sicrwydd ac ymrwymiad gennych y caiff popeth posibl ei wneud i adennill y costau i Lywodraeth Cymru gan y sector preifat.

Lesley Griffiths: You absolutely have my assurance on that. This situation was caused as a result of a major fraud. We absolutely have to do everything that we can to recover those costs.

Lesley Griffiths: Rhoddaf fy sicrwydd llwyr ichi ynghylch hynny. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn deillio o dwyll mawr. Yn sicr, mae'n rhaid inni wneud popeth posibl i adennill y costau.

Darren Millar: Minister, have you been able to establish the total costs yet, and what provision has been set aside within the Welsh NHS budget to meet these costs should they not be recovered from private providers?

Darren Millar: Weinidog, a ydych wedi llwyddo i bennu cyfanswm y costau eto, a pha ddarpariaeth sydd wedi'i neilltuo o fewn cyllideb y GIG yng Nghymru i dalu'r costau hyn oni chânt eu hadennill gan ddarparwyr preifat?

Lesley Griffiths: I do not have the specific costs because patients are still being treated

Lesley Griffiths: Nid yw'r costau penodol gennyf am fod cleifion yn dal i gael eu trin ar

at present. However, we estimate that the cost of replacing the implants is in the region of just over £0.5 million. All patients will be treated during the current financial year.

hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, amcangyfrifwn y bydd yn costio ychydig dros £0.5 miliwn i osod mewnbaniadau newydd yn lle'r hen rai. Caiff pob claf ei drin yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol.

Ymgyrchoedd Iechyd y Cyhoedd

13. Mark Drakeford: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygu ymgyrchoedd cenedlaethol iechyd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0206(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: The Change for Life campaign is supporting people to achieve a healthy bodyweight, to eat well, to drink sensibly and to be more physically active. Around 42,000 families and adults are active members. The Fresh Start Wales campaign is raising awareness of the harm caused by second-hand smoke in cars, particularly to children.

Mark Drakeford: The most recent national public health campaign, the Love Your Lungs campaign, has just completed a fortnight of activity across Wales. It brought together Public Health Wales and the third sector, through the British Lung Foundation, and was delivered on the ground by the network of community pharmacies in every part of Wales. Do you believe that this tripartite partnership provides a template for the successful delivery of national public health campaigns in the future?

2.15 p.m.

Lesley Griffiths: Yes; absolutely. I was very pleased to see a broad range of health organisations working together to raise public awareness. I was at the launch of Love Your Lungs in Boots pharmacy in Cardiff, where Tim Rhys Evans, of Only Men Aloud fame, was teaching us all not to sing but to do exercises to improve our lungs. It is important, because lung disease is a significant health issue in Wales, and a priority for me as Minister and for the Government. It is important that we engage with the voluntary sector. It can help us in raising public awareness and it works closely with communities across Wales, playing a key role in ensuring that these public health

Public Health Campaigns

13. Mark Drakeford: *Will the Minister make a statement on the development of national public health campaigns in Wales. OAQ(4)0206(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Mae ymgyrch Newid am Oes yn helpu pobl i gyrraedd pwysau iach, bwyta'n dda, yfed yn synhwyrol a bod yn fwy egniol yn gorfforol. Mae tua 42,000 o deuluoedd ac oedolion yn aelodau gweithredol. Mae ymgyrch Cychwyn Iach Cymru yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r niwed a achosir gan fwg ail-law mewn ceir, yn enwedig i blant.

Mark Drakeford: Mae'r ymgyrch iechyd y cyhoedd genedlaethol ddiweddaraf, Carwch eich Ysgyfaint, newydd gwblhau pythefnos o weithgareddau ledled Cymru. Gwnaeth ddwyn ynghyd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a'r trydydd sector, drwy Sefydliad Prydeinig yr Ysgyfaint, ac fe'i cyflwynwyd ar lawr gwlad gan y rhwydwaith o fferyllfeydd cymunedol ym mhob rhan o Gymru. A ydych yn credu bod y bartneriaeth deir-ran hon yn darparu templed ar gyfer cyflwyno ymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd cenedlaethol yn llwyddiannus yn y dyfodol?

Lesley Griffiths: Ydw, yn sicr. Roeddwn yn falch iawn o weld ystod eang o sefydliadau iechyd yn cydweithio i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd. Euthum i lansiad Carwch eich Ysgyfaint yn fferyllfa Boots yng Nghaerdydd, lle roedd Tim Rhys Evans, o Only Men Aloud, yn ein dysgu, nid sut i ganu, ond sut i wneud ymarferion i wella ein hysgyfaint. Mae'n bwysig, oherwydd mae clefyd yr ysgyfaint yn broblem iechyd sylweddol yng Nghymru, ac yn flaenoriaeth imi fel Gweinidog ac i'r Llywodraeth. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydweithio â'r sector gwirfoddol. Gall ein helpu i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd ac mae'n gweithio'n agos gyda chymunedau ledled

campaigns are rolled out in all our communities.

Russell George: I have a real concern about the use of synthetic drugs in Wales, particularly mephedrone or MCAT. Unscrupulous dealers here and abroad are deliberately targeting and exploiting children with this drug, providing them with cheap tasters in order to create long-term market demand. What is the Welsh Government doing in terms of campaign work with stakeholders, the police, local authorities and local health boards to inform children and parents of the immediate dangers and long-term impact of MCAT and other synthetic drugs?

Lesley Griffiths: Obviously, it is something that is of a great deal of concern. I am having discussions with the chief medical officer to see what more we can do to get those messages out. I am currently looking at all health improvement programmes and public health campaigns, and we can look at that in that context.

Vaughan Gething: Would you be able to outline how the Welsh Government measures the effect of public health campaigns? We all know and support a whole range of public health campaigns that are ongoing. We see many of those campaigns in the Health and Social Care Committee, in particular. What progress is being made in persuading more members of the public to take on greater personal responsibility for their own health?

Lesley Griffiths: We evaluate all of our campaigns and we measure them in different ways. I will just focus on Change4Life Wales, which is an adaptation of the Department of Health's Change4Life campaign, which is based on a substantial body of research and insight. Any burst of campaign activity is evaluated. It has to go through a number of evaluations, to include the number of adults and families that are registered and the public relations coverage

Cymru, gan chwarae rôl allweddol yn y gwaith o sicrhau bod yr ymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno ym mhob un o'n cymunedau.

Russell George: Mae gennyf bryder gwirioneddol ynghylch y defnydd o gyffuriau synthetig yng Nghymru, yn enwedig mephedrone neu MCAT. Mae delwyr diegwyddor yma a thramor yn targedu ac yn manteisio ar blant yn fwiadol gyda'r cyffur hwn, gan ei gynnig iddynt am bris rhad i ddechrau er mwyn creu galw hirdymor yn y farchnad. Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud o ran gwaith ymgyrchu gyda rhanddeiliaid, yr heddlu, awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd lleol er mwyn hysbysu plant a rhieni am beryglon uniongyrchol ac effaith hirdymor MCAT a chyffuriau synthetig eraill?

Lesley Griffiths: Yn amlwg, mae'n rhywbeth sy'n peri cryn bryder. Rwy'n cael trafodaethau gyda'r prif swyddog meddygol er mwyn gweld beth arall y gallwn ei wneud i gyfleu'r negeseuon hynny. Rwyf wrthi'n ystyried yr holl raglenni gwella iechyd ac ymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd, a gallwn ystyried hynny yn y cyd-destun hwnnw.

Vaughan Gething: A fydddech cystal ag amlinellu sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn mesur effaith ymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd? Rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o amrywiaeth eang o ymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd sy'n mynd rhagddynt ac yn eu cefnogi. Rydym yn gweld llawer o'r ymgyrchoedd hynny yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, yn arbennig. Pa gynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud i ddarbwylllo mwy o aelodau o'r cyhoedd i gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb personol dros eu hiechyd eu hunain?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydym yn gwerthuso pob un o'n hymgyrchoedd ac yn eu mesur mewn ffyrdd gwahanol. Byddaf ond yn canolbwyntio ar Newid am Oes Cymru, sy'n addasiad o ymgyrch Change4Life yr Adran Iechyd, sy'n seiliedig ar gorff sylweddol o ymchwil a dealltwriaeth. Caiff unrhyw weithgarwch a gynhelir fel rhan o'r ymgyrch ei werthuso. Mae'n rhaid iddo fod yn destun nifer o werthusiadau, gan gynnwys nifer yr oedolion a'r teuluoedd sydd wedi'u cofrestru

that we achieve. Social media activity is important, as are Google analytics reports for how many hits we have had on the Change4Life website. So, we do a huge amount of evaluation. In relation to that campaign, the 11,000 families that signed up during the first two years of the campaign have been revisited and asked to complete a questionnaire, so that we can assess the impact that the campaign messages have had on their behaviour.

a'r sylw a roddir i'r ymgyrch gan gysylltiadau cyhoeddus. Mae gweithgarwch cyfryngau cymdeithasol yn bwysig, felly hefyd adroddiadau dadansoddi Google sy'n nodi nifer y bobl sy'n ymweld â gwefan Newid am Oes. Felly, rydym yn gwneud llawer iawn o waith gwerthuso. O ran yr ymgyrch honno, ailgysylltwyd â'r 11,000 o deuluoedd a gofrestrodd yn ystod dwy flynedd gyntaf yr ymgyrch a gofynnwyd iddynt lenwi holiadur, er mwyn inni allu asesu'r effaith y mae negeseuon yr ymgyrch wedi'i chael ar eu hymddygiad.

Cwestiynau i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol Questions to the Counsel General

Awdurdodaeth Gyfreithiol ar Wahân

Separate Legal Jurisdiction

1. Simon Thomas: *A wnaiff y Cwnsler Cyffredinol amlinellu pam ei fod yn credu y byddai'r achos dros sefydlu awdurdodaeth gyfreithiol ar wahân yng Nghymru yn wannach o lawer heb ddatganoli plismona a chyfiawnder i Gymru. OAQ(4)0041(CGE)*

1. Simon Thomas: *Will the Counsel General outline why he considers that the case for establishing a separate Welsh legal jurisdiction would be considerably weakened without the devolution of policing and justice to Wales. OAQ(4)0041(CGE)*

The Counsel General (Theodore Huckle): Without the devolution of policing and, particularly, justice, important aspects of the supposedly separate jurisdiction would still be the responsibility of Whitehall. We are, however, considering all of the options. Whatever view we reach as a Government must be for the benefit of the people of Wales.

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol (Theodore Huckle): Heb ddatganoli plismona ac, yn benodol, gyfiawnder, Whitehall fyddai'n gyfrifol o hyd am agweddau pwysig ar yr awdurdodaeth sydd i fod ar wahân. Rydym, fodd bynnag, yn ystyried yr holl opsiynau. Mae'n rhaid i ba farn bynnag y byddwn yn cytuno arni fod er budd pobl Cymru.

Simon Thomas: I thank the Counsel General for his reply. When I tabled this question I did not know that Chris Grayling would be coming to Wales yesterday, saying that he was very doubtful of the need for a separate Welsh jurisdiction and that

Simon Thomas: Diolchaf i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol am ei ateb. Pan gyflwynais y cwestiwn hwn, nid oeddwn yn gwybod y byddai Chris Grayling yn dod i Gymru ddoe, gan ddweud ei fod yn amheus iawn o'r angen am awdurdodaeth ar wahân i Gymru ac y byddai'n

'it would be an enormous expense'.

costio llawer o arian.

That is not something that we have had any evidence for in the public evidence that the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee has received. Nevertheless, you said, Counsel General, in a recent speech discussing policing, that you needed a reasonably full set of powers in relation to justice in order to make a separate Welsh

Nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth rydym wedi cael unrhyw dystiolaeth ohono yn y dystiolaeth gyhoeddus y mae'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol wedi'i chael. Serch hynny, dywedasoch, Gwnsler Cyffredinol, mewn araith ddiweddar yn trafod plismona, fod angen cyfres lawn o bwerau mewn perthynas â chyfiawnder er

jurisdiction work. Could you explain a little more about how the Government will now approach this? Is it a twin-track approach to take what might be available and then perhaps to move on at a later date, or is a separate Welsh jurisdiction now contingent upon the devolution of justice and policing powers?

Theodore Huckle: If I may put it this way, the thrust of what I said in the speech and what I would say to the Chamber today is that we must approach this in a pragmatic and practical way. I am sure that those of us who have been concerned with this issue have spoken within and without our political spheres to friends and others about the matter. In my experience, non-lawyers have a great deal of difficulty in understanding how you could separate the jurisdiction in theory but not have control of the courts and justice generally in practice. That is something that is very difficult for people to understand and, frankly, the idea that we might pursue one without the other seems to us to cause real and practical difficulties of persuasion, if that is appropriate, or in reflecting the views of the public in Wales. That is what I was directing my remarks at.

I, too, have seen the remarks made by the Secretary of State for Justice—whom we met yesterday during his visit to Wales—about costs, although that was not discussed specifically. I saw his press release. The difficulty is this: experience shows that that there is a tendency and a temptation, perhaps now more than ever, to devolve things and to pass over budgets, but perhaps not the whole of the budget that was previously used to cater for those services. That is a principal concern about the idea of seeking immediate devolution of areas of justice, particularly criminal justice.

Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol Biliau

2. Simon Thomas: *A wnaiff y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ddatganiad am oblygiadau penderfyniad diweddar y Goruchaf Lys ar ystyriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol Biliau.*

mwyn sicrhau bod awdurdodaeth ar wahân i Gymru yn llwyddo. A allech esbonio ychydig yn fwy sut y bydd y Llywodraeth bellach yn ymdrin â hyn? A yw'n ddull deublyg o gymryd yr hyn a allai fod ar gael ac wedyn efallai symud ymlaen yn ddiweddarach, neu a yw awdurdodaeth Gymreig ar wahân bellach yn amodol ar ddatganoli cyfiawnder a phwerau plismona?

Theodore Huckle: Os caf ei fynegi fel hyn, hanfod yr hyn a ddywedais yn yr araith a'r hyn y byddwn yn ei ddweud wrth y Siambr heddiw yw bod yn rhaid inni ymdrin â hyn mewn ffordd bragmatig ac ymarferol. Rwy'n siŵr bod y rheiny ohonom sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud â'r mater hwn wedi siarad y tu mewn a'r tu allan i'n meysydd gwleidyddol â ffrindiau ac eraill am y mater. Yn fy mhrofiad i, mae pobl nad ydynt yn gyfreithwyr yn cael anhawster deall sut y gallech wahanu'r awdurdodaeth mewn theori heb gael rheolaeth dros y llysoedd a chyfiawnder yn gyffredinol yn ymarferol. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth sy'n anodd iawn i bobl ei ddeall ac, a dweud y gwir, ymddengys fod y syniad y gallem fynd ar drywydd un heb y llall yn achosi anawsterau gwirioneddol ac ymarferol o ran darbwyllo, os yw hynny'n briodol, neu adlewyrchu barn y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. Dyna beth roeddwn yn ceisio ei gyfleu yn fy sylwadau.

Rwyf innau, hefyd, wedi gweld y sylwadau a wnaed gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyfiawnder-y cyfarfûm ag ef ddoe yn ystod ei ymweliad â Chymru-am gostau, er na thrafodwyd hynny'n benodol. Gwelais ei ddatganiad i'r wasg. Yr anhawster yw hyn: dengys profiad fod tuedd a themtasiwn, nawr yn fwy nag erioed efallai, i ddatganoli pethau ac i drosglwyddo cyllidebau, ond o bosibl nid y gyllideb gyfan a ddefnyddiwyd yn flaenorol ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hynny. Mae hynny'n peri pryder mawr o ran y syniad o geisio datganoli meysydd cyfiawnder, yn enwedig cyfiawnder troseddol, ar unwaith.

Legislative Competence of Bills

2. Simon Thomas: *Will the Counsel General make a statement on the implications of the recent Supreme Court ruling on the Welsh Government's consideration on the legislative competence of Bills.*

OAQ(4)0042(CGE)

Theodore Huckle: The Supreme Court has, in a unanimous judgment, agreed with our view for a number of reasons—and I am obviously pleased that it has done so. This establishes an important principle relating to the devolution settlement and justifies our stance in this case and our approach to legislative competence.

Simon Thomas: Yn gyntaf, llongyfarchiadau ar eich ymddangosiad cyntaf gerbron y Goruchaf Lys ac ar y ffaith ichi lwyddo. Gobeithio y bydd llwyddiant yn dilyn bob tro, gan eich bod yn gwybod i Lywodraeth San Steffan heddiw ddweud nad yw eto mewn sefyllfa i ddweud nad oes unrhyw ystyriaethau cymhwysedd i'r Bil organau. Oni fyddai'n well symud mor fuan ag y bo modd i system wahanol lle y byddai'n glir pa bwerau sydd wedi'u rhoi i Gymru a pha rai sydd wedi'u neilltuo i San Steffan? Pa waith y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i symud, yng nghyd-destun adroddiad Silk, i wireddu'r freuddwyd honno a fyddai, unwaith ac am byth, yn rhoi stop ar yr angen i fynd i'r Goruchaf Lys i ateb problemau datganoli?

Theodore Huckle: First, it is the organ transplantation Bill, but of course, I understand the thrust of the question. As Members will know, the First Minister recently made observations about the desirability of a move to what some people think of as the 'Scottish model' of reserved powers devolution. That will, no doubt, form an important part of the discussions and deliberations of the Silk commission. I am not sure that I can say very much more about it at this stage.

Mick Antoniw: The Shadow Secretary of State for Wales, Owen Smith, described the challenge as a waste of time and money. Undoubtedly, it has cost hundreds of thousands of pounds in public money. However, in the light of the decision—particularly paragraphs 52 to 59—is the Counsel General satisfied that the Wales Office now has a better understanding of the devolution settlement?

Theodore Huckle: No.

OAQ(4)0042(CGE)

Theodore Huckle: Mae'r Goruchaf Lys, mewn dyfarniad unfrydol, wedi cytuno â'n barn am nifer o resymau—ac rwy'n amlwg yn falch ei fod wedi gwneud hynny. Mae hyn yn sefydlu egwyddor bwysig sy'n ymwneud â setliad datganoli ac yn cyfiawnhau ein safiad yn yr achos hwn a'n hymagwedd at gymhwysedd deddfwriaethol.

Simon Thomas: First, congratulations on your first appearance before the Supreme Court and for your success there. I hope that you are successful every time, because you will know that the Westminster Government has today said that it is not yet in a position to say that there are no competence issues attached to the organ donation Bill. Would it not be better to move as swiftly as possible to a different system, under which it would be clear which powers are devolved to Wales and which are reserved by Westminster? What work is the Government doing to move, in the context of the Silk report, to realise that ambition, putting an end, once and for all, to the need to go the Supreme Court to resolve devolution issues?

Theodore Huckle: Yn gyntaf, Bil trawsblannu dynol yw'r teitl cywir, ond wrth gwrs, rwy'n deall hanfod y cwestiwn. Fel y gwyr Aelodau, gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog sylwadau yn ddiweddar ynghylch pa mor ddymunol fyddai symud i'r hyn y mae rhai pobl yn ei ystyried yn 'fodel yr Alban' o bwerau datganoli a gadwyd yn ôl. Bydd hynny, yn ddiau, yn rhan bwysig o drafodaethau comisiwn Silk. Ni chredaf y gallaf ddweud llawer mwy am y peth ar hyn o bryd.

Mick Antoniw: Disgrifiodd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr Wrthblaid dros Gymru, Owen Smith, yr her yn wastraff amser ac arian. Yn ddi-os, mae wedi costio cannoedd ar filoedd o bunnoedd mewn arian cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni'r penderfyniad—yn enwedig baragraffau 52 i 59—a yw'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol yn fodlon bod gan Swyddfa Cymru bellach ddealltwriaeth well o'r setliad datganoli?

Theodore Huckle: Na.

Kenneth Skates: I also congratulate the Counsel General on ensuring that common sense prevailed in the Supreme Court over this Bill.

Does the Counsel General agree with me that the real importance of this ruling is that, when it comes to drafting legislation and making the devolution settlement work, we need to have the necessary legislative expertise within the Welsh Government that can deliver good legislation on behalf of the people of Wales?

Theodore Huckle: There is an important point here, and it is partly within the question as you framed it. Certainly, it is very important that highly skilled draughtsmen are at work, preparing the legislation that passes through this body.

Perhaps I can make a broader point. Lord Hope, who is the senior Scots judge of the Supreme Court and, probably, the most senior jurist that we have in devolution matters, was at pains to describe the Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Bill as a very well-drafted piece of legislation. That contrasts rather sharply with the comments made by commentators and the media in Wales and, in one particular respect, by the Liberal Democrat Member for North Wales, who observed that the Government had failed to appreciate the difference between a draughtster and a lawyer. I assure everybody here and the people of Wales that the Government very much appreciates the difference between a draughtster and a lawyer and has worked hard to ensure that high levels of skill are at play in relation to the draughting of legislation.

I also wish to make an even broader point. It was with some irritation that the team—if I can call it that—and I listened to the observations that were made in the run-up to the Supreme Court hearing, to the effect that the Welsh Government should have listened to the warnings emanating from the Wales Office, asking how could it have got it so wrong and why did it not listen to what it was being told by London about what the law was. Therefore, it is a particular pleasure that we won five-nil in the Supreme Court on all

Kenneth Skates: Hoffwn hefyd longyfarch y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ar sicrhau bod synnwyr cyffredin wedi ennill y dydd yn y Goruchaf Lys dros y Mesur hwn.

A yw'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol yn cytuno â mi mai gwir bwysigrwydd y dyfarniad hwn, o ran drafftio deddfwriaeth a gwneud y gwaith setliad datganoli, yw bod angen inni gael yr arbenigedd deddfwriaethol angenrheidiol o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru a all gyflwyno deddfwriaeth dda ar ran pobl Cymru?

Theodore Huckle: Mae pwynt pwysig yma, ac mae'n rhannol o fewn y cwestiwn a gyflwynwyd gennych. Yn sicr, mae'n bwysig iawn bod ddrafftismyn medrus ar waith, yn paratoi'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n pasio drwy'r corff hwn.

Efallai y gallaf wneud pwynt ehangach. Roedd yr Arglwydd Hope, sef uwch farnwr yr Alban yn y Goruchaf Lys ac, mae'n debyg, y cyfreithydd uchaf sydd gennym ym maes datganoli, yn awyddus iawn i ddisgrifio Bil Is-ddeddfau Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) fel darn o ddeddfwriaeth wedi'i ddrafftio'n dda iawn. Mae hynny'n gwrthgyferbynnu'n sylweddol â'r sylwadau a wnaed gan sylwebyddion a'r cyfryngau yng Nghymru ac, mewn un ffordd benodol, gan Aelod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y gogledd, a ddywedodd fod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â gwerthfawrogi'r gwahaniaeth rhwng drafftstmon a chyfreithiwr. Rhoddaf sicrwydd i bawb yma ac i bobl Cymru fod y Llywodraeth yn gwerthfawrogi'n fawr y gwahaniaeth rhwng drafftstmon a chyfreithiwr ac mae wedi gweithio'n galed i sicrhau bod lefelau uchel o sgiliau ar waith mewn perthynas â drafftio deddfwriaeth.

Hoffwn hefyd wneud pwynt hyd yn oed ehangach. Gwrandawodd y tîm—os gallaf ei alw'n hynny—a minnau gyda chryn ddieter ar y sylwadau a wnaed yn y cyfnod cyn gwrandawriad y Goruchaf Lys, yn awgrymu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod wedi gwrandao ar y rhybuddion gan Swyddfa Cymru, gan ofyn sut y gallai wedi bod mor anghywir a pham na wrandawodd ar yr hyn yr oedd Llundain yn ei ddweud wrthi am y gyfraith. Felly, mae'n bleser arbennig ein bod wedi ennill o bump i ddim yn y Goruchaf Lys ar

matters. The Supreme Court agreed with every aspect of our position. I am not complacent and I am not sanguine; we could have another argument and lose—of course we could. That can always happen in a legal case. However, the point that I am trying to make is that it is very important that the work of the Assembly is not undermined on an improper basis by those—including Members—seeking to make political points, because there are no political points to make here. The work of draughters and lawyers in the Welsh Government's Legal Service is not a party-political matter at all. They work very hard and are a highly skilled group of lawyers. I am pleased to work with them and they were right.

bob mater. Cytunodd y Goruchaf Lys gyda phob agwedd ar ein sefyllfa. Nid wyf yn hunanfodlon, ac nid wyf yn obeithiol; gallem gael dadl arall a cholli—wrth gwrs. Gall hynny bob amser ddigwydd mewn achos cyfreithiol. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt rwy'n ceisio ei wneud yw ei bod yn bwysig iawn na chaiff gwaith y Cynulliad ei danseilio ar sail amhriodol gan y rheiny—gan gynnwys Aelodau—sy'n ceisio gwneud pwyntiau gwleidyddol, oherwydd nid oes unrhyw bwyntiau gwleidyddol i'w gwneud yma. Nid mater i'r pleidiau gwleidyddol yw gwaith drafftsmyn a chyfreithwyr yng Ngwasanaeth Cyfreithiol Llywodraeth Cymru. Maent yn gweithio'n galed iawn ac yn grŵp hynod fedrus o gyfreithwyr. Mae'n bleser gennyf weithio gyda nhw ac roeddent yn gywir.

Joyce Watson: I would also like to congratulate the Counsel General for the part that he must have played in delivering the Supreme Court's decision. Now that that ruling has been made, did you share my frustration, and that of those around us, when the challenge was made, about the usual irritating presumption in some quarters—in the London media and commentariat—that, if London challenged Cardiff on a point of law, such as was the case with the byelaws Bill, London must be right? Does this ruling smash the myth that London is always right?

Joyce Watson: Hoffwn hefyd longyfarch y Cwnsler Cyffredinol am y rhan y mae'n rhaid ei fod wedi'i chwarae wrth gyflwyno penderfyniad y Goruchaf Lys. Nawr bod y dyfarniad wedi'i wneud, a wnaethoch rannu fy rhwystredigaeth innau, a'r rheiny o'n cwmmpas, pan gyflwynwyd yr her, ynghylch y rhagdybiaeth gythruddol arferol mewn rhai mannau—yn y cyfryngau yn Llundain ac ymhlith y newyddiadurwyr a'r darlledwyr—pe bai Llundain yn herio Caerdydd ar fater o gyfraith, fel yn achos y Bil Is-ddeddfau, yna mae'n rhaid mai Llundain oedd yn iawn? A yw'r dyfarniad hwn yn chwalu'r myth bod Llundain bob amser yn iawn?

Theodore Huckle: I do not know about smashing the myth but, as I have already said, the answer to your question is 'yes'.

Theodore Huckle: Wn i ddim am chwalu'r myth, ond, fel y dywedais eisoes, yr ateb i'ch cwestiwn yw 'do'.

Cwestiynau i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad Questions to the Assembly Commission

The Presiding Officer: The question that was submitted to the Assembly Commission, OAQ(4)0067(AC), has been transferred for written answer.

Y Llywydd: Mae'r cwestiwn a gyflwynwyd i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad, OAQ(4)0067(AC), wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6 mewn perthynas â Chadeiryddion Dros Dro yn y Cyfarfod Llawn

Motion to Amend Standing Order No. 6 in relation to the Temporary Chair of Plenary Meetings

Cynnig NDM5104 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5104 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn To propose that the National Assembly, in

unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.2:

1. *Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Diwygiadau arfaethedig i Reol Sefydlog 6.23: Cadeiryddion Dros Dro yn y Cyfarfodydd Llawn' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Tachwedd 2012; a*

2. *Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheol Sefydlog 6, fel y nodir yn Atodiadau B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.*

William Graham: I move the motion.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Are there any objections? There are no objections; therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

accordance with Standing Order 33.2:

1. *Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Proposed amendments to Standing Order 6.23: Temporary Chair of Plenary Meetings' laid in the Table Office on 21 November 2012; and*

2. *Approves the proposal to revise Standing Order 6, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.*

William Graham: Cynigiau y cynnig.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau; felly, caiff y cynnig ei gytuno yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Dadl gan Aelodau Unigol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.21(iv) Debate by Individual Members under Standing Order No. 11.21(iv)

Iechyd Meddwl Mental Health

Cynnig NDM5096 Kenneth Skates, Eluned Parrott, David Melding, Llyr Huws Gruffydd

Motion NDM5096 Kenneth Skates, Eluned Parrott, David Melding, Llyr Huws Gruffydd

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

The National Assembly for Wales:

1. *Yn cydnabod ac yn gresynu bod pobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn dioddef stigma a gwahaniaethu;*

1. *Recognises and regrets that people with mental health problems experience stigma and discrimination;*

2. *Yn croesawu Amser i Newid Cymru, sef yr ymgyrch genedlaethol gyntaf i roi terfyn ar y stigma a'r gwahaniaethu y mae pobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru yn eu hwynebu;*

2. *Welcomes Time to Change Wales, the first national campaign to end the stigma and discrimination faced by people with mental health problems in Wales;*

3. *Yn nodi'r gwaith ymchwil a gynhaliwyd yn ddiweddar gan Amser i Newid Cymru, a oedd yn dangos bod:*

3. *Notes the recent research carried out by Time to Change Wales, which showed that:*

a) *un ym mhob pedwar yn credu na ddylid caniatáu i bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl fod mewn swydd gyhoeddus; a*

a) *1 in 4 people believe that people with mental health problems should not be allowed to hold public office; and*

b) *un ym mhob 10 yn credu na ddylid caniatáu i bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl gael plant;*

b) *1 in 10 people believe that people with mental health problems should not be allowed to have children;*

4. Yn cydnabod bod pobl sydd â materion iechyd meddwl yn chwarae rhan sylweddol mewn cymdeithas, yn gweithio ar draws ystod o sectorau ac yn gwneud cyfraniadau pwysig at yr economi; a

4. Recognises that people with mental health issues play significant roles in society, work across a range of sectors and make important contributions to the economy; and

5. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi'r ymgyrch Amser i Newid Cymru a dangos ymrwymiad i roi terfyn ar y stigma a'r gwahaniaethu sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd meddwl.

5. Calls on the Welsh Government to support the Time to Change Wales campaign and demonstrate a commitment to ending mental health stigma and discrimination.

Eluned Parrott: I move the motion in my name and in the names of Kenneth Skates, David Melding and Llyr Huws Gruffydd, and with the name of Rebecca Evans in support.

Eluned Parrott: Cynigiau y cynnig yn fy enw i ac yn enwau Kenneth Skates, David Melding a Llyr Huws Gruffydd, a chydag enw Rebecca Evans yn ei gefnogi.

I would like to thank the Business Committee for selecting this debate for discussion today and I thank, in advance, the Members who hope to contribute. The subject is one that is close to my heart but, as I also hope to show, it is a major challenge for Wales as a society. The purpose of today's debate is not only to raise awareness of the stigma and discrimination faced by people with mental ill health, but to challenge some of the preconceptions that people have. The Time to Change Wales campaign from Mind Cymru, Gofal and Hafal aims to tackle these preconceptions and encourage people to speak out to end discrimination.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor Busnes am ddewis y ddadl hon ar gyfer y drafodaeth heddiw a diolch, ymlaen llaw, i'r Aelodau sy'n gobeithio cyfrannu. Mae'r pwnc yn un sy'n agos at fy nghalon, ond, fel yr wyf hefyd yn gobeithio ei ddangos, mae'n her fawr i Gymru fel cymdeithas. Pwrpas y ddadl heddiw yw nid yn unig codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r stigma a'r gwahaniaethu a wynebwyd gan bobl â salwch meddwl, ond herio rhai o'r rhagdybiaethau sydd gan bobl. Nod ymgyrch Amser i Newid Cymru gan Mind Cymru, Gofal a Hafal yw mynd i'r afael â'r rhagdybiaethau hyn ac annog pobl i siarad er mwyn rhoi diwedd ar wahaniaethu.

2.30 p.m.

Sadly, research conducted on behalf of the campaign really shows the size of the challenge they face. As quoted in the motion today, one in four people believe that people with mental health problems should not be allowed to hold public office, and one in 10 believe that they should not be allowed to have children. The research also uncovered other shocking statistics: for example, one in 10 of the research's respondents said that people with mental health problems are less trustworthy, and one in five respondents believe that they are unpredictable. One in four said that they would feel uncomfortable even being in the presence of someone with mental health problems. The truth is, of course, that as a quarter of the population will suffer from mental ill health during the course of their lives, the chances are that,

Yn anffodus, mae ymchwil a gynhaliwyd ar ran yr ymgyrch yn dangos gwir faint yr her sy'n eu hwynebu. Fel y dyfynnir yn y cynnig heddiw, mae un o bob pedwar person o'r farn na ddylai pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl gael yr hawl i ddal swydd gyhoeddus, ac mae un o bob 10 o'r farn na ddylent gael yr hawl i gael plant. Mae'r ymchwil hefyd yn datgelu ystadegau brawychus eraill: er enghraifft, dywedodd un o bob 10 o ymatebwyr yr ymchwil fod pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn llai dibynadwy, ac roedd un o bob pump o ymatebwyr o'r farn eu bod yn anrhagweladwy. Dywedodd un o bob pedwar y byddent yn teimlo'n anghyfforddus hyd yn oed ym mhresenoldeb rhywun â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Y gwir yw, wrth gwrs, gan y bydd chwarter y boblogaeth yn dioddef o salwch meddwl yn ystod eu bywydau, ei bod

right now, you are in the presence of someone who now has, has in the past, or will have in the future, a mental health problem; it is just that if you know about it, it might change the way in which you view that person and interact with them.

It is bad enough that the stigma causes those individuals additional pain, but what is even more concerning is that the fear of being labelled can actively prevent people from seeking the help they need and that has to be challenged. Certainly, that was true for me. I suffered from postnatal depression after the birth of both of my children and that fear of what other people would think of me stopped me from admitting I had a problem. I struggled on my own for months and that was a huge strain on my family because I did not want to face the truth. However, I have been very lucky; I have a fantastic doctor and I had a fantastic health visitor, who spotted the warning signs and helped me put my life back together very early. I also had a very supportive employer in Cardiff University, which reorganised my work without demoting me and gave me access to its own staff counselling service and was generally very supportive. It was exemplary in showing how an employer can respond to staff with mental health problems in a positive way and get more out of its staff as a result. I never took a single day's sick leave because of my depression and I ended up taking on new responsibilities and new work and becoming promoted as a result. However, the decision as to whether to tell an employer is a very difficult one; it depends very much on the individual employer and it is particularly challenging when your illness is at its worst.

It is also difficult to explain to someone who has never experienced mental ill health what it can feel like to be depressed. The closest emotional parallel I can think of is a feeling of senseless, open-ended grief, and that pain can be so intense and so all-consuming that it crushes out every other thought or feeling from your mind. Very quickly, you find that your life is all about that pain, to the point that, sometimes, you will cling to absolutely anything that you think will take that pain

yn debygol eich bod, yn awr, ym mhresenoldeb rhywun sydd â phroblem iechyd meddwl yn awr, sydd wedi yn y gorffennol neu a fydd yn y dyfodol; ond pe baech yn gwybod am y peth, gallai newid y ffordd yr ydych yn gweld y person hwnnw ac yn rhyngweithio ag ef.

Mae'n ddigon gwael bod y stigma yn achosi poen ychwanegol i'r unigolion hynny, ond yr hyn sy'n peri mwy o bryder fyth yw y gall yr ofn o gael eu labelu atal pobl rhag gofyn am yr help sydd ei angen arnynt ac mae'n rhaid herio hynny. Yn sicr, yr oedd hynny'n wir i mi. Cefais iselder ôl-enedigol ar ôl geni fy nau blentyn ac roedd yr ofn hwnnw o beth y byddai pobl eraill yn ei feddwl ohonof yn fy rhwystro rhag cyfaddef fod gennyf broblem. Ceisiais ymdopi ar fy mhen fy hun am fisoedd ac yr oedd hynny'n straen enfawr ar fy nheulu am nad oeddwn am wynebu'r gwir. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi bod yn ffodus iawn; mae gen i feddyg gwydych ac roedd gen i ymwelydd iechyd gwydych, a sylwodd ar yr arwyddion a'm helpu i ddod ataf fy hun yn gynnar iawn. Roedd gen i gyflogwr cefnogol iawn hefyd ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd, a adrefnodd fy ngwaith heb ddiraddio fy swydd a sicrhau fy mod yn gallu defnyddio ei wasanaeth cwnsela staff ei hun ac roedd yn gyffredinol yn gefnogol iawn. Roedd yn esiampl o'r ffordd y gall cyflogwr ymateb i staff sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl mewn ffordd gadarnhaol a chael mwy allan o'r staff o ganlyniad. Ni chollais ddiwrnod o waith oherwydd fy iselder ac ymgymerais â chyfrifoldebau newydd a gwaith newydd a chefais fy nyrchafu yn sgil hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r penderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid dweud wrth gyflogwr yn un anodd iawn; mae'n dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar y cyflogwr unigol ac mae'n arbennig o heriol pan fydd eich salwch ar ei waethaf.

Mae hefyd yn anodd esbonio i rywun nad yw erioed wedi profi salwch meddwl sut deimlad ydyw i fod yn isel. Y teimlad emosiynol agosaf y gallaf feddwl amdano yw teimlad o alar disynnwyr, penagored a gall y boen honno fod mor ddwys ac mor hollysol fel ei fod yn gwasgu pob teimlad arall allan o'ch meddwl. Yn gyflym iawn, byddwch yn canfod bod y boen yn llenwi'ch bywyd, i'r pwynt, weithiau, y byddwch yn glynu at unrhyw beth y credwch fydd yn lleddfu'r

away from you. It has a profound effect, therefore, on your family life and relationships.

My second bout of postnatal depression was very serious and it stopped me from bonding properly with the new baby. One sad reminder of that time is that I have only one photograph of my daughter as a young baby. Those first four months are not recorded, and sadly, because of the illness, I cannot remember that time very clearly either—the illness robbed that from my family. Looking back, I had become so detached from my life that I was not really living in it anymore.

Illnesses such as depression can leave people feeling isolated, vulnerable and disorientated, but the stigma that people face adds insult to that very real injury. Open discrimination is less common than it used to be, but those prejudices still manifest themselves in subtle ways. Friends disappear, families struggle to talk to you and employers take responsibility away from you because they assume you will not be able to cope. All this adds to the sense of loss and undermines your self-worth at a time when that is most vulnerable and when it is most important to you.

Prejudice can come from the most surprising sources. In my own dealings with the medical profession, I found that there were still individuals who, while well-meaning, were not able to deal effectively with me, for example, the rather brusque doctor who told me, 'Lose weight; if you looked better, you would feel better about yourself'. Now, let us be fair, he has a point, but it is not the most sensitive thing a man has ever said to a crying woman, is it now? In the depressed mothers workshops that I was sent to, in the sixth session of six, when you would have hoped that she would have known us better, the course leader suggested to a group of four professional women that we go on a basic literacy course to improve our self-esteem. There are underlying assumptions here that people who have had a mental health problem are somehow less capable than those who have not. That is not the case. The truth

boen honno. Mae'n cael effaith ddifrifol, felly, ar eich bywyd teuluol a'ch cydberthnasau.

Roedd fy ail gyfnod o iselder ôl-enedigol yn ddifrifol iawn ac fe wnaeth fy atal rhag dod yn agos at y babi newydd. Un atgof trist o'r cyfnod hwnnw yw mai dim ond un llun o fy merch sydd gen i yn fabi bach. Nid yw'r pedwar mis cyntaf hynny wedi cael eu cofnodi, ac yn anffodus, oherwydd y salwch, ni allaf gofio'r amser hwnnw yn glir iawn ychwaith—cafodd hwnnw ei ddwyn oddi wrth fy nheulu gan y salwch. Wrth edrych yn ôl, roeddwn wedi datgysylltu cymaint o'm bywyd fel nad oeddwn wir yn ei fyw mwyach.

Gall salwch fel iselder beri i bobl deimlo'n ynysig, yn agored i niwed ac yn ddryslyd, ond mae'r stigma y mae pobl yn ei wynebu yn rhoi halen yn y briw hwnnw. Mae gwahaniaethu agored yn llai cyffredin nag yr arferai fod, ond mae'r rhagfarnau hynny yn dal i amlygu eu hunain mewn ffyrdd cynnil. Mae ffrindiau yn diflannu, teuluoedd yn ei chael hi'n anodd siarad â chi a chyflogwyr yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb oddi wrthyh am eu bod yn cymryd yn ganiataol na fyddwch yn gallu ymdopi. Mae hyn i gyd yn ychwanegu at yr ymdeimlad o golled ac yn tanseilio eich hunanwerth ar adeg pan fo hynny ar ei isaf a phan fo bwysicaf i chi.

Gall rhagfarn ddod o'r ffynonellau mwyaf rhyfeddol. Yn fy ymwneud fy hun â'r proffesiwn meddygol, canfûm fod unigolion o hyd na allent, er bod ganddynt fwriadau da, ddelio'n effeithiol â mi, er enghraifft, y meddyg swta a ddywedodd wrthyf, 'Collwch bwysau; pe baech yn edrych yn well, byddech yn teimlo'n well amdanoch eich hun'. Nawr, a bod yn deg, mae ganddo bwynt, ond nid dyma'r peth mwyaf sensitif i ddyn erioed ei ddweud wrth fenyw sy'n crio, a gytunwch? Yn y gweithdai i famau isel y cefais fy anfon iddynt, yn y chweched sesiwn o chwech, pan fyddech wedi gobeithio y byddai'n ein hadnabod yn well, awgrymodd arweinydd y cwrs i grŵp o bedair o fenywod proffesiynol y dylem fynd ar gwrs llythrennedd sylfaenol i wella ein hunanbarch. Mae tybiaethau sylfaenol yma fod pobl sydd wedi cael problem iechyd meddwl rywsut yn llai galluog na'r rhai heb broblem

is that mental ill health can affect anyone. It takes no account of age, sex, colour, faith, how educated you are, how important you are, where you live, or where you came from. It is indiscriminate in a way that our society is not yet. We will still have a job to do while that is still the case.

I believe that my experiences have made me a stronger person, not a weaker one. Having to rebuild my life forced me to reassess my priorities, and to think about what was important to me. It focused my mind on the things that really matter in my life. It challenged my own prejudices, and made me face up to uncomfortable truths about myself, and about my own thoughts and feelings. I believe that it has also made me a much more empathetic person, so that when someone comes to me in trouble and distress, I really do understand how they feel. I am much less judgmental because I know what it feels like to be judged.

My hope is that today's debate will encourage our society as a whole to be more open about mental ill health. However, I recognise that, for each individual, the decision as to whether to talk about it or not is a very personal one. You have to know that it is right for you. However, I also want to send a message to anyone listening today who is currently suffering from depression, and that is: even from the darkest places, you can come back. However difficult it might be right now, you can fight it. I know that, because I have.

David Rees: Mental illness is seen as one of the greatest causes of misery in our society, and it indiscriminately touches individuals and families across Wales. How many times have we heard in this Chamber that a quarter of us will experience mental health problems, or mental illness, at some point in our life? Today, we have seen Assembly Members step outside the bubble in which we normally find ourselves, and we have heard from some of those one in four people. We can see how close it comes to us. I hugely respect their

o'r fath. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Y gwir yw y gall salwch meddwl effeithio ar unrhyw un. Nid yw'n ystyried oedran, rhyw, lliw, ffydd, pa mor addysgedig ydych chi, pa mor bwysig ydych chi, ble rydych chi'n byw, nac o ble rydych chi'n dod. Nid yw'n gwahaniaethu mewn ffordd nad yw ein cymdeithas eto. Bydd gennym swydd i'w chyflawni o hyd tra bod hynny'n dal yn wir.

Credaf fod fy mhrofiadau wedi fy ngwneud yn berson cryfach, nid gwannach. Yn sgil gorfod ailadeiladu fy mywyd cefais fy ngorfodi i ailasesu fy mlaenoriaethau, a meddwl am yr hyn oedd yn bwysig i mi. Canolbwyntiodd fy meddwl ar y pethau sy'n wirioneddol bwysig yn fy mywyd. Heriodd fy rhagfarnau fy hun, a gwnaeth imi wynebu gwirioneddau anghysurus amdanaf i fy hun, ac am fy meddyliau a'm teimladau fy hun. Credaf ei fod hefyd wedi fy ngwneud yn berson mwy empathetig o lawer, felly pan fydd rhywun yn dod ataf mewn trafferth a gofid, gallaf ddeall yn union sut y maent yn teimlo. Rwy'n llawer llai beirniadol am fy mod yn gwybod sut deimlad ydyw cael fy marnu.

Fy ngobaith yw y bydd y ddadl heddiw yn annog ein cymdeithas yn gyffredinol i fod yn fwy agored am salwch meddwl. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n cydnabod, i bob unigolyn, fod y penderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid siarad am y peth ai peidio yn un personol iawn. Mae'n rhaid ichi wybod ei fod yn iawn i chi. Fodd bynnag, rwyf hefyd am anfon neges at unrhyw un sy'n gwrando heddiw sydd ar hyn o bryd yn dioddef o iselder, sef: hyd yn oed o'r mannau tywyllaf, gallwch ddod yn ôl. Waeth pa mor anodd y gallai fod nawr, gallwch ei frwydro. Gwn fod hynny'n wir, am fy mod i wedi gwneud hynny.

David Rees: Mae salwch meddwl yn cael ei ystyried fel un o achosion mwyaf trallod yn ein cymdeithas, ac mae'n effeithio'n ddiwahân ar unigolion a theuluoedd ledled Cymru. Sawl gwaith yr ydym ni wedi clywed yn y Siambr hon y bydd chwarter ohonom yn profi problemau iechyd meddwl, neu salwch meddwl, ar ryw adeg yn ein bywyd? Heddiw, rydym wedi gweld Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn camu y tu allan i'r swigen yr ydym fel arfer yn rhan ohoni, ac rydym wedi clywed gan rai o'r un o bob pedwar hynny. Gallwn weld pa

actions today. These people have experienced it and, by sharing their personal experiences, they wish to encourage others to realise that it is not a stigma, and that it can be tackled.

Others of us may see it when a close family member suffers, and we then understand the hardships that are faced by the individual when seeking support and treatment. They often want to keep details suppressed, or, at best, confined within a close circle of friends and family with whom they feel comfortable. Coping with a mental health condition is difficult enough, without the added burden of overcoming discrimination. However, all too often, people with mental health problems find that their lives are blighted by the prejudice, ignorance and fear that surround them. We are not just talking about occasional bullying, or the odd insensitive depiction in the media, we are talking about the innate discrimination that acts as a barrier to almost every aspect of a healthy life.

Due to that stigma, secrecy appears to be a natural, adaptive response to dealing with this illness. On a daily basis, secrecy has stopped people from working, from socialising, or from living a full life. On top of this, it has stopped as many as two thirds of people who have mental ill health from seeking treatment. When they seek treatment, there is concern as to whether they will receive the appropriate care and recognition of their condition. A recent report from Gofal has indicated that 62% of people waited more than a month for a comprehensive mental health assessment with their GP and 37% waited longer than three months. Also, nearly half said that their treatment only partly addressed their problems, or did not help at all.

I wish to give the example of a young constituent of mine who has experienced similar behaviour. That person was diagnosed with bi-polar disorder, which affected the whole family considerably. She was placed on a medication that, unfortunately, left her very tired and wanting to sleep all day. That is not a recipe for helping that person back into work and the wider society. This young

mor agos y mae'n effeithio arnom. Rwy'n parchu eu gweithredoedd heddiw yn enfawr. Mae'r bobl hyn wedi ei brofi a, thrwy rannu eu profiadau personol, meant am annog eraill i sylweddoli nad yw'n stigma, ac y gellir mynd i'r afael ag ef.

Gall eraill ohonom ei weld pan fydd aelod agos o'r teulu yn dioddef, ac yna byddwn yn deall y caledi a wynebir gan yr unigolyn wrth geisio cymorth a thriniaeth. Maent yn aml yn awyddus i gadw manylion yn breifat, neu, o leiaf, wedi'u cyfyngu o fewn cylch agos o ffrindiau a theulu y maent yn teimlo'n gyfforddus â hwy. Mae ymdopi â chyflwr iechedd meddwl yn ddigon anodd, heb y baich ychwanegol o oresgyn gwahaniaethu. Fodd bynnag, yn rhy aml, mae pobl â phroblemau iechedd meddwl yn cael bod eu bywydau wedi'u difetha gan y rhagfarn, yr anwybodaeth a'r ofn sydd o'u cwmpas. Nid dim ond am fwlio achlysurol, neu bortread ansensitif yn y cyfryngau o bryd i'w gilydd yr ydym yn sôn, ond am y gwahaniaethu cynhenid sy'n gweithredu fel rhwystr i bron bob agwedd ar fywyd iach.

Oherwydd y stigma hwnnw, ymddengys fod cyfrinachedd yn ymateb naturiol, ymaddasol i ddelio â'r salwch hwn. O ddydd i ddydd, mae cyfrinachedd wedi atal pobl rhag gweithio, rhag cymdeithasu, neu rhag byw bywyd i'r eithaf. At hyn, mae wedi rhwystro cynifer â dau o bob tri pherson sydd â salwch meddwl rhag ceisio triniaeth. Pan fyddant yn ceisio triniaeth, mae pryder ynghylch a fyddant yn cael y gofal a'r gydnabyddiaeth briodol o'u cyflwr. Mae adroddiad diweddar gan Gofal wedi nodi bod 62% o bobl wedi aros mwy na mis am asesiad iechedd meddwl cynhwysfawr gyda'u meddyg teulu a bod 37% wedi aros mwy na thri mis. Hefyd, dywedodd bron hanner mai dim ond yn rhannol yr oedd eu triniaeth wedi mynd i'r afael â'u problemau, neu nad oedd wedi helpu o gwbl.

Dymunaf roi enghraifft o un o'm hetholwyr ifanc sydd wedi dioddef ymddygiad tebyg. Cafodd ei diagnosio ag anhwylder deubegwn, a oedd yn effeithio ar y teulu cyfan yn sylweddol. Cafodd ei rhoi ar feddyginiaeth a barodd iddi, yn anffodus, fod yn flinedig iawn ac eisiau cysgu drwy'r dydd. Nid yw hynny'n ei helpu i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith a'r gymdeithas ehangach. Roedd ar lwfans ceisio

person was on jobseeker's allowance and desperately wanted to get a job, so she stopped taking the medication to ensure a clear head and the ability to present herself in a good light to prospective employers. Unfortunately, this also impacted on her behaviour and sleep patterns. Her next appointment with the specialist was five months away, so a visit to the GP was the natural choice. A 5.00 p.m. appointment resulted in a one and a half hour wait to see the GP, where she explained her circumstances while in an emotional state. It ended up with the doctor, who was ready to go home, shrugging his shoulders, and asking what she wanted him to do. A quick solution was prescribed, with the previous medication at a lower dosage. That person went home in tears, and in a state of confusion and helplessness. Since then, that young person has struggled on, not able to take the new medication as it would have meant that she would not be able to work or drive, and her family feel let down by her GP. Stigma must be tackled in society, but we must also ensure that the care services provide the desperately needed support and treatment in a timely manner. What do we see on the occasions when that does not happen? I think that what this is really telling us is that the attitude of GPs and waiting times need to improve—not my words, but those of Gofal director, Ewan Hilton.

As a final point, to further emphasise why this is something that can no longer be swept under the carpet, the World Health Organization predicts that by 2030 depression will be the leading cause of physical or mental illness around the world. According to the World Health Organization, depression is more disabling than angina, arthritis, asthma and diabetes. I am pleased that here, in Wales, there is recognition of the impending impact if no action is taken. I applaud the Time to Change campaign, which attacks the stigma that many face, and I seriously applaud those Members here today who are speaking of their own experiences.

David Melding: We should all celebrate the launch of the Time to Change campaign in

gwaith ac yn wirioneddol awyddus i gael swydd, felly rhoddodd y gorau i gymryd y feddyginiaeth er mwyn sicrhau bod ei phen yn glir a'i bod yn gallu cyflwyno ei hun mewn goleuni da i ddarpar gyflogwyr. Yn anffodus, effeithiodd hyn hefyd ar ei hymddygiad a'i phatrymau cwsgr. Roedd ei hapwyntiad nesaf gyda'r arbenigwr bum mis i ffwrdd, felly roedd ymweld â'r meddyg teulu yn ddewis naturiol. Trefnwyd apwyntiad am 5.00pm ond bu'n rhaid iddi aros am awr a hanner i weld ei meddyg teulu, lle yr esboniodd ei hamgylchiadau tra mewn cyflwr emosiynol. Daeth ei hapwyntiad i ben gyda'r meddyg, a oedd yn barod i fynd adref, yn codi ei ysgwyddau, ac yn gofyn beth oedd am iddo ei wneud. Rhagnodwyd ateb cyflym, gyda'r feddyginiaeth flaenorol ar ddogrn is. Aeth adref yn ei dagrau, ac mewn cyflwr o ddryswch a diymadferthedd. Ers hynny, mae wedi ei chael hi'n anodd, heb allu cymryd y feddyginiaeth newydd gan y byddai wedi golygu na allai weithio na gyrru, ac mae ei theulu yn teimlo bod ei meddyg teulu wedi eu siomi. Rhaid mynd i'r afael â stigma yn y gymdeithas, ond rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau gofal yn darparu'r cymorth a'r driniaeth sydd eu hangen yn enbyd mewn modd amserol. Beth a welwn ar yr achlysuron pa na fydd hynny'n digwydd? Credaf mai'r hyn a ddysgwn mewn gwirionedd yw bod angen i agweddau meddygon teulu ac amseroedd aros wella—nid fy ngeiriau i, ond geiriau cyfarwyddwr Gofal, Ewan Hilton.

Fel pwynt olaf, er mwyn pwysleisio ymhellach pam bod hyn yn rhywbeth na ellir ei anwybyddu mwyach, mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn rhagweld erbyn 2030 mai iselder fydd prif achos salwch corfforol neu salwch meddwl ledled y byd. Yn ôl Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, mae iselder yn fwy llesteiriol nag angina, arthritis, asthma a diabetes. Rwy'n falch bod cydnabyddiaeth yma, yng Nghymru, o'r effaith debygol os na chymerir unrhyw gamau gweithredu. Rwy'n canmol ymgyrch Amser i Newid, sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r stigma a wynebwr gan lawer, ac yn canmol o ddifrif yr Aelodau hynny yma heddiw sy'n siarad am eu profiadau eu hunain.

David Melding: Dylai pob un ohonom ddathlu lansiad ymgyrch Amser i Newid yng

Wales. It was a wonderfully successful campaign in England and is still running. It has been modified for Wales and will be an outstanding success. It aims to end stigma and I think that that is a wonderful objective. It is quite remarkable that one in four people believe that those with mental health problems or who have had them in the past should not hold public office. I have to say, as a Welsh Conservative, I am used to the fact that three out of four people in Wales do not believe that Tories should hold public office. *[Laughter.]* However, I believe that that is based on political preference and not on any assessment of one's medical health.

We need to challenge these perceptions because they inadvertently hold many in the lock of illness and anxiety when they could be on the road to recovery. This stigma stems from fear because it is so pervasive; mental illness is a common condition and people often fear talking about common conditions, perhaps psychologically because they fear catching them in some strange way, as if they were contagious.

The human mind is probably the most wonderful creation in the universe. We may meet more intelligent Martians at some point—who knows what will happen in the future—but until that point, we have inherited biology's most wonderful creation, namely the human brain. However, with this awesome gift comes a sense of vulnerability because we are occasionally prone to mental distress. The complexity of the brain has many side-effects, but I am sure that we all believe that the powers of the imagination and the way in which we can anticipate things in general, so that we can improve our lives, is a glory and what human achievement has been based on. However, if you can anticipate good things, you can also anticipate bad things—you can worry about them—and only a slight imbalance in the brain's chemistry can make many people more prone to life's trials and tribulations, which may seem very routine to others.

Let us remember that few of us will enjoy the

Nghymru. Bu'n ymgyrch hynod lwyddiannus yn Lloegr ac mae'n dal i redeg. Mae wedi ei haddasu i Gymru a bydd yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Ei nod yw rhoi terfyn ar stigma a chredaf fod hynny yn amcan gwych. Mae'n eithaf rhyfeddol bod un o bob pedwar person yn credu na ddylai'r rhai sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl neu sydd wedi cael problemau o'r fath yn y gorffennol ddal swydd gyhoeddus. Rhaid imi ddweud, fel Ceidwadwr Cymreig, rwyf wedi arfer â'r ffaith nad yw tri o bob pedwar person yng Nghymru yn credu y dylai Toriaid ddal swydd gyhoeddus. *[Chwerthin.]* Fodd bynnag, credaf fod hynny'n seiliedig ar ddewis gwleidyddol ac nid ar unrhyw asesiad o iechyd meddygol unigolion.

Mae angen inni herio'r canfyddiadau hyn am eu bod yn anfwriadol yn gwaethygu sefyllfa llawer sy'n wynebu salwch a gorbryder pan allent fod ar wella. Mae'r stigma hwn yn deillio o ofn oherwydd ei fod mor dreiddiol; mae salwch meddwl yn gyflwr cyffredin ac yn aml mae pobl yn ofni siarad am gyflyrau cyffredin, efallai am resymau seicolegol oherwydd eu bod yn ofni eu dal mewn rhyw ffordd ryfedd, fel pe baent yn heintus.

Y meddwl dynol yn ôl pob tebyg yw un o'r creadigaethau mwyaf rhyfeddol yn y bydysawd. Efallai y byddwn yn cwrdd â Marsiaid mwy deallus ar ryw bwynt—pwy a wŷr beth fydd yn digwydd yn y dyfodol—ond tan hynny, rydym wedi etifeddu creadigaeth fwyaf rhyfeddol bioleg, sef yr ymennydd dynol. Fodd bynnag, gyda'r rhodd anhygoel hwn daw ymdeimlad o fod yn agored i niwed am ein bod o bryd i'w gilydd yn dueddol o wynebu trallod meddwl. Mae gan gymhlethdod yr ymennydd lawer o sgîl-effeithiau, ond rwy'n siŵr ein bod i gyd yn credu bod pwerau'r dychymyg a'r ffordd y gallwn ragweld pethau yn gyffredinol, fel y gallwn wella ein bywydau, yn ogoniant ac mai ar hyn y seiliwyd cyflawniad dynol. Fodd bynnag, os gallwch ragweld pethau da, gallwch hefyd ragweld pethau gwael—gallwch boeni amdanynt—a dim ond anghydbwysedd bach yng nghemeg yr ymennydd all wneud pobl yn fwy agored i hynt a helynt bywyd, a all ymddangos yn gyffredin iawn i bobl eraill.

Gadewch inni gofio mai ychydig ohonom

normal full span of life without a significant illness or disability. It is part of the human condition to be ill. It has led to many of our most basic, profound and humane attitudes; it is nothing to be ashamed of. You may be one of life's most extraordinary people and sail through life never having to face illness, and then die peacefully in your sleep aged 95, but there will not be many people in that happy situation. So, mental illness is not in some sort of separate, extraordinary category; it is very much the stuff of life. One of the wonders of modern science is that all sorts of illnesses are much more amenable to treatment, therapy and even cure. That is certainly true of mental illnesses. So, we should celebrate the fact that when people can acknowledge a difficulty and realise they need help, they can then access very effective interventions. Is it not sad that many people, despite this great hope there is out there for treatment, suffer in silence? By ending stigma, we will certainly see more and more people coming forward to seek support.

After the publication of the article in *The Western Mail* this morning, I have received many messages, both orally and via e-mail, from friends and from many Assembly Members. Those expressions of support are a great help. I believe that by speaking candidly about mental health issues, I believe that we can encourage the whole of society to take a similar attitude to those they know who are suffering from or who are prone to mental distress.

2.45 p.m.

I will not talk at length about my own experiences, because the clock is against us—I see that the Presiding Officer commends me in that aspiration. [*Laughter.*] Over 10 years ago, in the old Chamber, I think I was the first Welsh politician to talk in a public forum about my mental health challenges. I was received very politely, and people talked to me privately afterwards. However, on this occasion, I sense that there has been real public engagement, which is also very much present here in the Assembly. We must build on this goodwill and ensure that we take this aspiration forward to put an

fydd yn mwynhau rhychwant llawn arferol bywyd heb salwch neu anabledd sylweddol. Mae bod yn sâl yn rhan o'r cyflwr dynol. Mae wedi arwain at lawer o'n hagweddau mwyaf sylfaenol, dwys a thrugarog; nid yw'n rhywbeth i fod â chywilydd ohono. Gallech fod yn un o'r bobl fwyaf eithriadol yn y byd a hwylio drwy eich bywyd heb orfod wynebu salwch, ac yna farw'n heddychlun yn eich cwsg yn 95 oed, ond ni fydd llawer o bobl yn y sefyllfa hapus honno. Felly, nid yw salwch meddwl mewn rhyw fath o gategori arbennig, ar wahân; mae'n rhywbeth cyffredin. Un o ryfeddodau gwyddoniaeth fodern yw bod pob math o salwch yn llawer mwy agored i driniaeth, therapi a hyd yn oed gwella. Mae hynny'n sicr yn wir am salwch meddwl. Felly, dylem ddathlu'r ffaith pan fydd pobl yn gallu cydnabod anhawster a sylweddoli bod angen help arnynt, gallant wedyn fanteisio ar ymyriadau effeithiol iawn. Onid yw'n drist bod llawer o bobl, er gwaethaf y gobaith mawr am driniaeth, yn dioddef yn dawel? Drwy roi terfyn ar stigma, byddwn yn sicr yn gweld mwy o bobl yn dod ymlaen i geisio cymorth.

Ar ôl cyhoeddi'r erthygl yn *The Western Mail* y bore yma, rwyf wedi derbyn nifer o negeseuon, ar lafar a thrwy e-bost, gan ffrindiau a chan lawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae'r mynegiannau hynny o gefnogaeth yn help mawr. Credaf drwy siarad yn agored am faterion iechyd meddwl, gallwn annog y gymdeithas gyfan i fabwysiadu agwedd debyg at y rheini y maent yn gwybod eu bod yn dioddef o drallod meddwl neu sy'n dueddol o ddioddef trallod meddwl.

Ni siaradaf ynfaith am fy mhrofiadau fy hun, gan fod amser yn brin—gwelaf fod y Llywydd yn fy nghanmol am hynny. [*Chwerthin.*] Dros 10 mlynedd yn ôl, yn yr hen Siambr, credaf mai fi oedd y gwleidydd Cymreig cyntaf i siarad mewn fforwm cyhoeddus am fy heriau iechyd meddwl. Cefais ymateb cwrtais iawn, a death pobl ataf i siarad â mi'n breifat ar ôl hynny. Fodd bynnag, y tro hwn, rwy'n synhwyro ymgysylltiad gwirioneddol â'r cyhoedd, sydd hefyd yn wir yma yn y Cynulliad. Rhaid inni adeiladu ar yr ewyllys da hwn a sicrhau ein bod yn gweithredu ar y dyhead hwn i roi

end to stigma and to say to people who have mental illnesses, 'There is treatment, there is often a cure and there is therapy—get out and seek support.'

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Mae nifer o'r cyfeillion sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl heddiw wedi sôn am yr ystadegyn bod un o bob pedwar person yn dioddef o salwch meddwl ar ryw adeg yn ei fywyd. Rhaid imi ddweud, pan glywais yr ystadegyn hwnnw am y tro cyntaf, yn gymharol ddiweddar, dyna'r foment y sylweddolais nad oedd yr hyn yr oeddwn wedi'i ddioddef nifer o flynyddoedd yn ôl mor rhyfedd neu annormal ag yr oeddwn wedi'i feddwl.

Bron 10 mlynedd yn ôl cefais ddiagnosis o iselder ysbryd. Nid yw sefyll mewn ystafell yn crio am ddim rheswm amlwg yn rhywbeth y byddai dyn ifanc 30 oed, ar y pryd, yn cyfaddef yn hawdd iawn, ond dyna oedd fy mhrofiad yn y cyfnod hwnnw. Wrth gwrs, cuddiais y peth—a hynny'n dda iawn; dim ond fy ngwraig oedd yn ymwybodol o'm salwch. Byddwn bob amser yn dweud wrthyf fy hun y byddai'r iselder yn pasio ac y byddem yn teimlo'n well yfory. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd yr yfory hwnnw'n cyrraedd. Ar ôl misoedd diddiwedd o geisio ymdopi, o guddio'r salwch a gwadu fy mod yn sâl, derbyniais fod angen help meddygol arnaf. Euthum at fy meddyg teulu a'm cyfeiriodd at fy nhîm iechyd meddwl cymunedol lleol ac fe ddechreuais ar y llwybr i wella.

Roedd siarad am fy salwch yn helpu i leddfu rhywfaint o'r pwysau roeddwn yn teimlo oedd ar fy ysgwyddau, ond roedd y trafod hwnnw wedi'i gyfyngu'n ofalus iawn i'r tîm iechyd meddwl cymunedol a'm gwraig. Hyd yn oed heddiw, nid oes gan y rhan fwyaf o'm ffrindiau a'm mherthnasau syniad fy mod wedi bod yn sâl. Bydd llawer ohonynt yn darganfod hynny, mae'n debyg, yn sgîl y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Nid wyf am iddynt gael eu synnu neu fod yn drist, ac yn bendant nid wyf am iddynt deimlo'n euog o gwbl; roeddwn yn sâl, ond rwy'n well yn awr. Rwyf am i bawb wybod fy mod yn well, oherwydd bydd hynny'n dangos i bobl eraill â salwch meddwl y gallant hwy wella hefyd.

Ni ddylai pobl orfod ddioddef mewn

terfyn ar stigma a dweud wrth bobl sydd â salwch meddwl, 'Mae triniaeth ar gael, yn aml mae modd gwella, ac mae therapy ar gael—ewch allan a cheisio cymorth'.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Several of the colleagues who have contributed to the debate today have mentioned the statistic that one in four people will suffer from mental illness at some point in their lives. I must say that, when I heard that statistic for the first time, relatively recently, that was the moment that I realised that what I had suffered from a number of years ago was not as odd or abnormal as I had thought.

Nearly 10 years ago I was diagnosed with depression. Standing in a room crying for no apparent reason is not something that a young, 30-year-old man at the time would easily admit to, but that was my experience during that period. Of course, I hid it, and did so very well; only my wife was aware of my illness. I would tell myself that the depression would pass and that I would feel better tomorrow. However, that tomorrow never came. After endless months of trying to cope, of hiding the illness and denying that I was ill, I accepted that I needed medical help. I approached my GP and was referred to my local community mental health team and I started on the road to recovery.

Talking about my illness helped to alleviate some of the pressure that I felt was on my shoulders, but that discussion was very carefully restricted to the community mental health team and to my wife. Even today, most of my friends and relatives have no idea that I had been ill. Many of them will most likely learn of my illness as a result of this debate this afternoon. I do not want them to be shocked or to be sad, and certainly I do not want them to feel at all guilty; I was ill, but now I am better. I want everyone to know that I am better, because that will show others with mental illness that they, too, can get better.

People should not have to suffer in silence

distawrwydd am eu bod yn credu nad yw'n dderbyniol iddynt gael salwch meddwl. Nid ydych ar eich pen eich hunain. Mae un o bob pedwar yn lot o bobl; mae'n chwarter y boblogaeth. Er enghraifft, gallai pump neu chwech o chwaraewr carfan rygbi Cymru ddioddef rywbyrd o broblemau iechyd meddwl, neu 160 o Aelodau Seneddol neu, fel rydym wedi'i glywed, 15 Aelod o'r Cynulliad hwn ym mae Caerdydd. Rwyf i yn rhan o'r chwarter hwnnw o'r boblogaeth a fydd yn profi salwch meddwl, ac, ers cael fy ethol fel Aelod Cynulliad y llynedd, rwyf hyd yn oed yn fwy penderfynol o helpu i herio'r stigma a'r agweddau negyddol sy'n cael eu coleddu gan rai tuag at faterion iechyd meddwl.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwneud tipyn ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl, ond rwyf am fynd ymhellach. Mae angen cyflwyno gweithwyr cyswllt i gefnogi cleifion a gofalwyr, a hyfforddi staff mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys i adnabod arwyddion o salwch meddwl er mwyn gallu cyfeirio pobl i gael cymorth. Mae angen rhoi'r gorau i leoli plant ar wardiau iechyd meddwl i oedolion. Rwyf am i apwyntiadau dilynol gael eu trefnu pan fo pobl yn methu apwyntiadau, fel nad yw pobl yn mynd yn angof. Rwyf hefyd yn teimlo'n gryf y dylai rhan o etifeddiaeth y Gemau Olympaidd ymwneud â hyrwyddo ac atgyfnerthu'r cysylltiadau cadarnhaol rhwng yr awyr agored, ymarfer corff a lles meddwl.

O edrych yn ôl, roeddwn yn amharod i wynebu fy salwch meddwl oherwydd ofn: ofn beth y gallai pobl ei feddwl ac ofn beth y gallai pobl ei ddweud. Yn awr, fel y mae teitl yr ymgyrch sy'n destun i'r cynnig hwn heddiw yn ei ddweud, mae'n amser i newid. Mae'n amser i newid agweddau pobl sy'n coleddu rhagfarnau a chanfyddiadau anghywir am faterion iechyd meddwl. Mae'n amser i newid y stigma a'r gwahaniaethu sy'n cael eu profi gan naw o bob 10 o bobl sydd â phrofiad o salwch meddwl. Mae'n amser i newid yr ofn ymhlith cymdeithas fod trafod materion iechyd meddwl yn rhyw fath o dabw ac yn rhywbeth na ddylech ei wneud mewn gwirionedd. Wedi'r cwbl, mae un o bob pedwar yn lot o bobl.

Kirsty Williams: Briefly, I would like to add

because that they think that it is not acceptable for them to be mentally ill. You are not alone. One in four is a lot of people; it is a quarter of the population. For example, five or six players in the Welsh rugby squad could suffer from mental health problems, or 160 Members of Parliament, or, as we have heard, 15 Assembly Members here in Cardiff bay. I am part of that quarter of the population that will experience mental illness, and, since being elected an Assembly Member last year, I am even more determined to help to challenge the stigma and negative attitudes that some hold with regards to mental health issues.

The Welsh Government has done quite a bit with regard to mental health services, but I want to go further. We need to introduce link workers to support patients and carers, and to train staff in accident and emergency departments to identify the signs of mental illness so that people can be referred to get help. We need to stop placing children on adult mental health wards. I want follow-up appointments arranged when people miss appointments, so that people do not fall through the net. I also feel strongly that part of the legacy of the Olympic Games should be about promoting and strengthening the positive links between the outdoors, exercise and mental wellbeing.

Looking back, I was unwilling to face my mental illness because of fear: fear of what people might think and fear of what people might say. Now, as the title of the campaign that is the subject of this motion today states, it is time to change. It is time to change the attitudes of those who are prejudiced or have incorrect perceptions about mental health issues. It is time to change the stigma and discrimination experienced by nine in 10 of those who have experienced mental illness. It is time to change the fear in society that talking about mental health issues is taboo and something that simply should not be done. After all, one in every four is a lot of people.

Kirsty Williams: Yn fyr, hoffwn ychwanegu

to today's debate, and to pledge the Welsh Liberal Democrats group's support to the Time to Change Wales campaign. I take this opportunity to publicly congratulate and commend colleagues in this Chamber on their frankness and courage in speaking so openly here today, and, in particular, to say how good it is to hear from David Melding from the benches. David, your elevation to Deputy Presiding Officer has robbed this Chamber of your wit and oratory, so it was wonderful to hear you speaking from the benches once again. I pay tribute to you for your long commitment to trying to talk about these issues and address them.

I truly believe that this Assembly and successive Welsh Governments have tried very hard to address issues around mental ill health. Since our creation in 1999 we have tried to ensure that mental health services no longer remained cinderella services within the health service. We tried to champion a much more enlightened legislative approach to mental ill health when, perhaps, Governments in Westminster were ploughing a much more regressive furrow. Despite that, as we have heard today, we have failed to make serious inroads into how the general population feels about people who suffer from mental ill health and our ability to tackle the stigma that surrounds it. That is why the actions of our four colleagues here today is particularly important in being able, for a change, to see in the media such positive stories about mental ill health, and how positive outcomes and recovery are possible.

So often in our media mental ill health is portrayed in a negative way and in a way that focuses on the many bad aspects of it, rather than the positive outcomes that can be enjoyed. However, as David Rees says, we still have a way to go, and, as Llyr has just outlined, there are still so many things that we could do better. However, I believe that today's debate, and the contributions and courage of our colleagues, will go a long way towards driving this agenda forward one more time, and I pay tribute to them.

at y ddadl heddiw, ac addo cefnogaeth grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru i ymgyrch Amser i Newid Cymru. Hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i longyfarch a chymeradwyo cyd-Aelodau yn gyhoeddus yn y Siambr hon ar eu gonestrwydd a'u dewrder wrth siarad mor agored yma heddiw, ac, yn benodol, ddweud pa mor dda yw hi i glywed gan David Melding o'r meinciau. David, mae'r Siambr yn colli allan ar eich ffraethineb a'ch areithiau yn sgil eich dyrchafiad yn Ddirprwy Lywydd, felly roedd yn wych eich clywed yn siarad o'r meinciau unwaith eto. Talaf deyrnged ichi am eich ymrwymiad hir i geisio siarad am y materion hyn a mynd i'r afael â hwy.

Credaf yn wirioneddol bod y Cynulliad hwn a Llywodraethau olynol Cymru wedi ceisio'n galed iawn i fynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â salwch meddwl. Ers inni gael ein creu yn 1999, rydym wedi ceisio sicrhau nad yw gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn parhau i fod yn wasanaethau sinderela o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Aethom ati i hyrwyddo ymagwedd ddeddfwriaethol fwy goleuedig o lawer at salwch meddwl pan oedd Llywodraethau yn San Steffan, o bosibl, yn mabwysiadu ymagwedd fwy atchweliadol o lawer. Er hynny, fel yr ydym wedi clywed heddiw, rydym wedi methu ag ymchwilio o ddifrif i'r ffordd y mae'r boblogaeth gyffredinol yn teimlo am bobl sy'n dioddef o salwch meddwl a'n gallu i fynd i'r afael â'r stigma sydd ynghlwm wrtho. Dyna pam bod gweithredoedd ein pedwar cydweithiwr yma heddiw yn arbennig o bwysig o ran gallu gweld, am newid, storïau mor gadarnhaol am salwch meddwl yn y cyfryngau, a sut y mae'n bosibl cael canlyniadau cadarnhaol a gwella.

Caiff salwch meddwl ei bortreadu mor aml mewn ffordd negyddol ac mewn ffordd sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr agweddau gwael niferus arno, yn hytrach na'r canlyniadau cadarnhaol y gellir eu mwynhau. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywed David Rees, mae gennym gryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud o hyd, ac, fel y mae Llyr newydd ei amlinellu, mae cymaint o bethau y gallem eu gwneud yn well. Fodd bynnag, credaf y bydd dadl heddiw, a chyfraniadau a dewrder ein cydweithwyr, yn mynd yn bell tuag at lywio'r agenda hon unwaith yn rhagor, a thalaf deyrnged iddynt.

Rebecca Evans: I am very grateful to Members for bringing forward this debate today, and I am filled with respect for the Members who have spoken so openly about their own experiences of mental ill health, both here in the Chamber and in the media. I am sure that the testimonies of Assembly Members will serve to inspire and challenge and will be an important milestone in braking down the stigma, discrimination and silence that still surrounds mental ill health.

There is no doubt that we have come a long way in terms of our understanding and acceptance of mental ill health. However, there is still a long way to go. We have heard about the four in 10 people who think that people who have had a mental illness should not be allowed to hold public office. As the law currently stands, it thinks the same. There has been a long tradition of discriminating against people with mental ill health and of preventing them from playing their full part in public life. Under the Mental Health Act 1983, a Member of this Assembly would automatically lose their seat if they were detained under the Act for six months or more. The Juries Act 1974 excludes people who are voluntarily receiving treatment for mental health conditions from jury service, and the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 provide for the termination of a company director's appointment by reason of mental ill health. All of that feeds into the outdated and negative perception that people with mental ill health cannot be trusted to participate in social, political or economic life. It promotes the incorrect perception that people can never fully recover from mental ill health, which is absolutely not the case. It promotes a sense of hopelessness that people experiencing mental ill health cannot find strategies or treatments that will enable them to cope from day to day.

However, fortunately, there are moves to make these legal provisions a thing of the past, and I am very pleased to see the backbench Mental Health (Discrimination) (No. 2) Bill before the UK Parliament at this time. The Bill, which has cross-party support, seeks to repeal these outdated and discriminatory provisions and it enjoys the

Rebecca Evans: Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Aelodau am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw, ac rwy'n llawn parch at yr Aelodau sydd wedi siarad mor agored am eu profiadau eu hunain o salwch meddwl, yma yn y Siambr ac yn y cyfryngau. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd tystiolaeth Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn fodd i ysbrydoli a herio a bydd yn garreg filltir bwysig o ran dileu'r stigma, y gwahaniaethu a'r distawrwydd sy'n dal i fod yn gysylltiedig â salwch meddwl.

Nid oes amheuaeth ein bod wedi gwneud cryn gynnydd o ran ein dealltwriaeth o salwch meddwl a'r ffaith ein bod yn ei dderbyn. Fodd bynnag, mae cryn dipyn i'w wneud o hyd. Rydym wedi clywed am y pedwar o bob 10 sy'n credu na ddylai pobl sydd wedi cael salwch meddwl gael yr hawl i ddal swydd gyhoeddus. Mae'r gyfraith fel ag y mae o'r un farn. Bu traddodiad hir o wahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl â salwch meddwl ac o'u hatal rhag chwarae eu rhan lawn mewn bywyd cyhoeddus. O dan Ddeddf Iechyd Meddwl 1983, byddai Aelod o'r Cynulliad hwn yn colli ei sedd yn awtomatig pe câi ei gadw o dan y Ddeddf am chwe mis neu fwy. Mae Deddf Rheithgorau 1974 yn eithrio pobl sy'n cael triniaeth yn wirfoddol am gyflyrau iechyd meddwl rhag gwasanaethu ar reithgor, ac mae Rheoliadau Cwmnïau (Erthyglau Enghreifftiol) 2008 yn darparu ar gyfer terfynu penodiad cyfarwyddwr cwmni oherwydd salwch meddwl. Mae hynny i gyd yn ategu'r canfyddiad hen-ffasiwn a negyddol na ellir ymddiried mewn pobl â salwch meddwl i gymryd rhan mewn bywyd cymdeithasol, gwleidyddol nac economaidd. Mae'n hyrwyddo'r canfyddiad anghywir na all pobl fyth wella'n llwyr o salwch meddwl, sy'n gwbl anghywir. Mae'n hyrwyddo ymdeimlad o anobaith na all pobl sy'n profi salwch meddwl ddod o hyd i strategaethau neu driniaethau a fydd yn eu galluogi i ymdopi o ddydd i ddydd.

Fodd bynnag, yn ffodus, mae camau ar droed i ddileu'r darpariaethau cyfreithiol hyn, ac rwy'n falch iawn o weld Bil Iechyd Meddwl (Gwahaniaethu) (Rhif 2) y meinciau cefn gerbron Senedd y DU ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r Bil, sydd â chymorth trawsbleidiol, yn ceisio diddymu'r darpariaethau hyn sydd wedi dyddio ac yn wahaniaethol ac mae'n

full support of Mind, Rethink Mental Illness, the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the Law Society.

When the Bill was introduced to Parliament, four MPs did what some of our Assembly Members have done today: they spoke out about their own experiences of mental ill health, including depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, obsessive compulsive disorder and post-natal depression. Then, as now, it was a brave, surprising and inspiring thing to do and was met with warm applause across the UK. Speaking out has sent a powerful message that it is okay to talk about mental health in the workplace and that people with mental ill health can, and do, hold down jobs successfully and make an important contribution to the workplace. Sadly, however, Time to Change has reported that two in three people with mental ill health say that they feel that worry about the stigma of mental ill health has stopped them from telling an employer or a potential employer about their condition. Half said that it has prevented them from applying for a job and more than a third said that it had stopped them from seeking professional help for their mental health problem. Stigmatisation and discrimination are, sadly, alive and well, but they have no place in Wales today. It is, indeed, time to change.

Darren Millar: I will start by paying tribute to David Melding, Eluned Parrott, Ken Skates and Llyr Huws Gruffydd for bringing this debate forward and for their honesty and openness in sharing in their own experiences of mental ill health. It really does strengthen an institution when people can bring their experiences to a debate. I also pay tribute to organisations such as Gofal, Hafal and Mind Cymru, which work in this field and are taking on the enormous task of trying to change public attitudes towards mental ill health.

We all know that mental health problems can present, at any time and in a variety of ways, in anybody. Given the statistic that up to a quarter of the Welsh population will, at one point, suffer from mental ill health, it is really

mwynhau cefnogaeth lawn Mind, Rethink Mental Illness, Coleg Brenhinol y Seiciatryddion a Chymdeithas y Cyfreithwyr.

Pan gyflwynwyd y Bil gerbron y Senedd, gwnaeth pedwar AS yr un peth ag y gwnaeth rhai o'n Haelodau Cynulliad heddiw: gwnaethant siarad am eu profiadau eu hunain o salwch meddwl, gan gynnwys iselder, gorbryder, meddyliau hunanladdol, anhwylder gorfodaeth obsesiynol ac iselder ôl-enedigol. Bryd hynny, fel yn awr, yr oedd yn beth dewr, rhyfeddol ac ysbrydoledig i'w wneud a chafodd gymeradwyaeth wresog ledled y DU. Mae siarad am y peth wedi cyfleu neges bwerus ei bod yn dderbyniol siarad am iechyd meddwl yn y gweithle a bod pobl â salwch meddwl yn gallu dal swyddi yn llwyddiannus a gwneud cyfraniad pwysig at y gweithle a'u bod yn gwneud hynny. Yn anffodus, fodd bynnag, mae Amser i Newid wedi nodi bod dau o bob tri pherson sydd â salwch meddwl yn dweud eu bod yn teimlo bod pryderu am y stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â salwch meddwl wedi eu rhwystro rhag dweud wrth gyflogwr neu ddarpar gyflogwr posibl am eu cyflwr. Dywedodd hanner ei fod wedi eu hatal rhag gwneud cais am swydd a dywedodd mwy na thraean ei fod wedi eu rhwystro rhag chwilio am gymorth proffesiynol ar gyfer eu problem iechyd meddwl. Mae creu stigma a gwahaniaethu, yn anffodus, yn fyw ac iach, ond nid oes iddynt le yng Nghymru heddiw. Mae, yn wir, yn amser i newid.

Darren Millar: Rwyf am ddechrau drwy dalu teyrnged i David Melding, Eluned Parrott, Ken Skates a Llyr Huws Gruffydd am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ac am eu gonestrwydd ac am fod yn agored wrth rannu eu profiadau eu hunain o salwch meddwl. Mae wir yn cryfhau sefydliad pan all pobl gyflwyno eu profiadau i ddadl. Rwyf hefyd yn talu teyrnged i sefydliadau megis Gofal, Hafal a Mind Cymru, sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn ac yn gyfrifol am y dasg enfawr o geisio newid agweddau'r cyhoedd tuag at salwch meddwl.

Rydym i gyd yn gwybod y gall problemau iechyd meddwl ddigwydd, ar unrhyw adeg ac mewn amrywiaeth o ffyrdd, a hynny i bawb. O ystyried yr ystadegyn y bydd hyd at chwarter poblogaeth Cymru, ar un adeg, yn

important that we give this subject time in the Assembly Chamber. I am pleased that we have opportunities to discuss this on a regular basis and that we do so in a spirit of cross-party unity to try to address the very real problems that exist out there. It is true that people still hold some very misguided beliefs about mental ill health. One of the most peculiar beliefs is that people with mental health problems should not have children. It is quite astonishing that people should believe that or that they should believe that people with a mental health issue are always violent. We know that those are myths and we have to do the job of busting those myths as much as we can in order to eliminate those assumptions in the future.

The Time to Change campaign wants to raise awareness of this issue, and I hope that we can continue to play our part in supporting that campaign—not just here today, but in our constituencies across the country, raising awareness and doing what we can to encourage people to pay attention to it.

I applaud the use of social media in the campaign. It has been great, as a regular twitterer, to keep visiting the tweets to get updates and to see what people are talking about. There is no doubt in my mind that the campaign has really taken off well today as a result of the media attention that it has received. I want to applaud the people who have been using Twitter to try to get the message out there.

As has already been said, it has been an effective campaign in England, and I know that there have been similar campaigns internationally on this issue, which have been extremely beneficial. I really hope that, after engaging in this campaign in Wales, we will see a marked difference in public attitudes towards mental ill health.

There are other things that we can do as well as raising awareness: we have to improve access to mental health therapies and other things besides drugs, which have commonly been used as a sort of sticking plaster to address mental health problems. We have already heard today from Assembly Members that recovery is absolutely possible. I am

dioddef o salwch meddwl, mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn rhoi amser i drafod y pwnc hwn yn Siambr y Cynulliad. Rwy'n falch ein bod yn cael cyfle i drafod hyn yn rheolaidd, a'n bod yn gwneud hynny mewn undod trawsbleidiol i geisio mynd i'r afael â'r problemau real iawn sy'n bodoli. Mae'n wir bod pobl yn dal i arddel rhai credoau camarweiniol iawn am salwch meddwl. Un o'r credoau mwyaf rhyfedd yw na ddylai pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl gael plant. Mae'n eithaf rhyfeddol bod pobl yn credu hynny neu eu bod yn credu bod pobl â phroblem iechyd meddwl bob amser yn dreisgar. Gwyddom mai mythau yw'r rheini a bod yn rhaid inni fynd ati i geisio chwalu'r mythau hynny gymaint â phosibl er mwyn dileu'r rhagdybiaethau hynny yn y dyfodol.

Mae ymgyrch Amser i Newid am godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r mater hwn, a gobeithiaf y gallwn barhau i chwarae ein rhan i gefnogi'r ymgyrch honno—nid dim ond yma heddiw, ond yn ein hetholaethau ledled y wlad, gan godi ymwybyddiaeth a gwneud yr hyn a allwn i annog pobl i roi sylw iddo.

Cymeradwyaf y defnydd o'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol yn yr ymgyrch. Mae wedi bod yn wych, fel un sy'n trydar yn rheolaidd, i edrych yn gyson ar y newyddion diweddaraf a gweld am beth y mae pobl yn siarad. Nid oes amheuaeth bod yr ymgyrch wedi dechrau'n dda heddiw o ganlyniad i'r sylw a gafodd yn y cyfryngau. Hoffwn gymeradwyo'r bobl sydd wedi bod yn defnyddio Twitter i geisio cyfleu'r neges.

Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, mae wedi bod yn ymgyrch effeithiol yn Lloegr, a gwn y bu ymgyrchoedd tebyg yn rhyngwladol ar y mater hwn, sydd wedi bod yn hynod fuddiol. Rwy'n mawr obeithio, ar ôl cymryd rhan yn yr ymgyrch hon yng Nghymru, y byddwn yn gweld gwahaniaeth amlwg yn agweddau'r cyhoedd tuag at salwch meddwl.

Mae pethau eraill y gallwn eu gwneud yn ogystal â chodi ymwybyddiaeth: rhaid inni wella mynediad i therapïau iechyd meddwl a phethau eraill ar wahân i gyffuriau, sydd wedi cael eu defnyddio yn gyffredin fel rhyw fath o ateb dros dro i broblemau iechyd meddwl. Rydym eisoes wedi clywed heddiw gan Aelodau Cynulliad fod y broses wella yn

fortunate that I have never experienced a mental health problem. I cannot really appreciate what people must have been through. However, knowing that people can get better and recover, or at least cope with their mental ill health, is a really important message and it is one that we must focus on when we talk about access to services and access to treatment within the NHS.

3.00 p.m.

Finally, to touch on the really important role that carers play in this process, I meet regularly, as I know other Assembly Members do, with carers' groups across Wales. Many individuals in those groups will be caring for someone who has experienced or is going through a period of mental ill health. It is very important that we do not lose sight of the fact that those carers are living daily with those people, trying to promote and encourage recovery as best as possible. We need to ensure that they are given every bit of support that it is possible for us to provide as a nation, to promote good, positive mental health and positive attitudes throughout Wales.

I commend the debate today, which certainly has the support of the Welsh Conservatives.

Elin Jones: Diolch i'r pedwar Aelod Cynulliad am gyflwyno'r ddadl ac am adrodd yn gyhoeddus am eu profiad personol o iselder. Mae trafod iselder ymysg teulu a ffrindiau yn ddigon anodd, ac anghyffredin o bosibl, ond mae cyhoeddi a thrafod eich iselder yn gwbl gyhoeddus ac ar gyfryngau cenedlaethol yn ddewr iawn ac, fel y profwyd heddiw, yn rymus iawn.

Rwyf eisiau siarad yn y ddadl hon am salwch meddwl a'i oblygiadau i garfan benodol o bobl, gan gofio y pwynt a wnaeth Eluned Parrott mor dda yn ei chyflwyniad, sef bod pob rhan o gymdeithas yn profi salwch meddwl. Wrth imi dyfu lan, roedd fy nhad-cu yn dioddef o iselder a'i chwaer hefyd, sef fy modryb, yn dioddef o salwch meddwl. Treuliodd hi gyfnodau mewn ysbyty iechyd meddwl yng Nghaerfyrddin hyd at ddiwedd ei hoes. Yn ei 80au, ryw 20 mlynedd yn ôl, cymerodd fy nhad-cu ei fywyd ei hun, rhywbeth digon anghyffredin i ddyn o'i

bosibl. Rwy'n ffodus nad wyf erioed wedi profi problem iechyd meddwl. Ni allaf wir werthfawrogi'r hyn y mae'n rhaid bod pobl wedi ei brofi. Fodd bynnag, mae gwybod y gall pobl wella, neu o leiaf ymdopi â'u salwch meddwl, yn neges bwysig iawn ac mae'n un y mae'n rhaid inni ganolbwyntio arni pan fyddwn yn siarad am fynediad i wasanaethau a mynediad i driniaeth o fewn y GIG.

Yn olaf, i sôn yn fras am y rôl bwysig iawn y mae gofalwyr yn ei chwarae yn y broses hon, byddaf yn cwrdd yn rheolaidd, fel y gwn fod Aelodau eraill y Cynulliad yn ei wneud, â grwpiau gofalwyr ledled Cymru. Bydd llawer o unigolion yn y grwpiau hynny yn gofalu am rywun sydd wedi profi neu sydd yn profi cyfnod o salwch meddwl. Mae'n bwysig iawn nad ydym yn colli golwg ar y ffaith bod y gofalwyr hynny yn byw bob dydd gyda'r bobl hynny, yn ceisio hyrwyddo ac annog eu gwellhad gymaint ag y bo modd. Mae angen inni sicrhau eu bod yn cael pob cefnogaeth y mae'n bosibl inni ei darparu fel cenedl, i hyrwyddo iechyd meddwl cadarnhaol, da ac agweddau cadarnhaol ledled Cymru.

Cymeradwyaf y ddadl heddiw, sydd yn sicr yn cael cefnogaeth y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig.

Elin Jones: I thank the four Assembly Members for sponsoring this debate and for their public account of their personal experiences of depression. Discussing depression with family and friends is hard enough, and possibly unusual, but announcing and discussing your depression openly in the national media is very brave and, as was proven today, very powerful.

I want to speak in this debate about mental illness and its implications for a specific group of people, while remembering the point made so well by Eluned Parrott in her contribution, namely that all sections of society can experience mental illness. When I was growing up, my grandfather suffered from depression, and his sister, namely my aunt, also suffered from mental illness. She spent periods in a mental health hospital in Carmarthen until the end of her life. In his 80s, some 20 years ago, my grandfather took his own life, which is unusual for a man of

oedran ef. Byddai fy mam-gu wedi casáu'r ffaith fy mod ar fy nhraed heddiw yn sôn am hyn yn gyhoeddus, oherwydd roedd y profiad yn fy nheulu i siŵr o fod yn debyg iawn i brofiadau nifer o deuluoedd eraill, sef ein bod yn trafod afiechydon a gwaeledd corfforol yn ddi ben draw o fewn y teulu a chyda chydabod, ond yn osgoi trafod gwaeledd iechedd meddwl ar bob cyfrif—yn ein teulu ein hunain, yn ogystal â chyda phobl eraill.

Roedd fy nhad-cu yn ffarmwr a'r rhan fwyaf o fy nheulu estynedig yn ffermwyr, ac yn ystod fy mywyd, bu i ddau ohonynt—cefnder fy nhad a chefnder fy mam—gymryd eu bywydau eu hunain ar wahanol adegau. Roedd y ddau ohonynt yn ffermwyr, yn ddynion yn eu 30au, ac yn dadau ifanc ar y pryd, a bu i'r ddau ohonynt saethu eu hunain gyda dryllau trwyddedig. Dros y 30 mlynedd diwethaf, mae tystiolaeth wedi dangos bod achosion o hunanladdiad yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd ymysg y boblogaeth amaethyddol, yn enwedig ymysg dynion. Mae Canolfan Ymchwil Hunanladdiad Prifysgol Rhydychen wedi gwneud ymchwil benodol i mewn i hunanladdiad a ffermwyr, ac mae ei gwaith yn dangos bod salwch meddwl, amharodrwydd i chwilio am driniaeth, unigedd ac argaeledd dryll i gyd yn ffactorau yn nifer uchel yr achosion o hunanladdiad ymysg ffermwyr yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Yn yr astudiaethau hyn gan Brifysgol Rhydychen, canfuwyd fod 40% o hunanladdiadau ymysg ffermwyr gyda dryll a 30% drwy ddull crogi, sef canrannau sy'n llawer uwch nag i'r boblogaeth yn gyffredinol. Mae hunanladdiad drwy ddryll yn sydyn ac yn llawer mwy llwyddiannus, os dyna'r term cywir, neu yn fwy sydyn o farwol na dulliau eraill o hunanladdiad.

Mae'r Samariaid hefyd wedi gwneud gwaith academaidd am rai o'r rhesymau pam mae cynnydd yn nifer y dynion yn eu 30au, 40au a 50au sy'n cymryd eu bywydau eu hunain.

Nid wyf yma y prynhawn yma i ddweud bod angen cymryd drylliau a thrwyddedau drylliau oddi ar ffermwyr, ond rwyf yn meddwl bod eisiau i'r gwasanaeth iechedd a'r gwasanaethau sy'n rhoi cyngor yn y maes hwn ofyn, pan fydd achosion o afiechyd meddwl gan ffermwyr, neu eu teuluoedd o ran

this age. My grandmother would hate the fact that I am standing here today talking publicly about this, because the experience in my family was probably similar to that of so many other families, namely that we talked endlessly of physical ailments and illnesses within the family and with acquaintances, but avoided talking about mental illness at all costs—both within our family, and with other people.

My grandfather was a farmer, and the vast majority of my extended family are farmers, and during my lifetime, two of them—my father's cousin and my mother's cousin—took their own lives at different points. Both of them were farmers, both were men in their 30s, and both were young fathers at the time, and both of them shot themselves with licensed guns. Over the past 30 years, evidence has emerged that the incidence of suicide is higher than average among the agricultural community, particularly among men. The University of Oxford Centre for Suicide Research has carried out specific research into suicide among farmers, and its work has shown that mental illness, an unwillingness to seek treatment, isolation, and the availability of a gun are all contributory factors in the high number of cases of suicide among farmers in England and Wales. In these studies by the University of Oxford, it was found that 40% of suicides among farmers were carried out using a gun and 30% by hanging, which are percentages that are far higher than for the general population. Suicide using a gun is very sudden and far more successful, if that is the right word, or more instantly fatal than other methods of attempting suicide.

The Samaritans have also done some academic research on some of the reasons why there has now been an increase in the number of men in their 30s, 40s and 50s taking their own lives.

I am not here this afternoon to say that we need to take firearms and licensed guns away from farmers, but I do think that the health service and the counselling services in this area need to ask, in cases of mental illness among farmers, or farming families, for that matter, questions about the availability of a

hynny, am argaeledd dryll o fewn y teulu a chael sgwrs na fyddent yn ei chael gyda'r boblogaeth yn gyffredinol.

Yn bwysicach na hynny, yn ein cymunedau gwledig a'n cymunedau amaethyddol yn benodol, mae eisiau inni fod yn llawer mwy agored i drafod iselder a salwch meddwl, i ofyn am gymorth, i chwilio am driniaeth, ac i dderbyn bod salwch meddwl yn gyflwr cyffredin sydd â phob math o driniaethau modern a meddyginaethau modern ar ei gyfer, fel ar gyfer pob cyflwr meddygol arall. Rwy'n falch bod y ddadl yn cael ei chynnal y prynhawn yma, ac yn falch o gefnogi'r ymgyrch Amser i Newid.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): This has been a very powerful debate, and that is due in no small measure to Eluned Parrott, Llyr Huws Gruffydd, David Melding and Ken Skates. I will refer to their contributions later. I know that Ken will be the final speaker. The effect that discrimination can have on people suffering from a mental health illness is huge and sometimes prevents them from accessing the opportunities that many of us take for granted, such as employment. The stigma can reinforce the isolation and distress that mental illness can cause. Stigma and discrimination can further lead to secrecy and unwillingness on the part of an individual to discuss problems or seek help when such problems arise, often through fear of what others may think of them. The poor portrayal of mental illness in the media that Kirsty Williams referred to, often stereotyping those with problems and providing misinformation, can lead to ungrounded fears, misunderstandings and mistrust on the part of the public. Along with the focus on high-profile but extremely rare tragedies involving people with mental health problems, that feeds the ignorance, which, in turn, leads to fear and, ultimately, to discrimination.

The truth is that people suffering with a mental illness are actually significantly more likely to be a victim of crime than the perpetrator. Too often, the media fails to cover those instances. This misunderstanding

gun within the family, and to have a conversation that perhaps they would not have with the general population.

More importantly, in our rural communities and specifically in our agricultural communities, we need to be far more open about discussing depression and mental illness, about asking for assistance, seeking treatment and accepting that mental illness is a common condition that can be treated with all kinds of modern treatments and medicines, just like any other medical condition. I am pleased that we are having this debate this afternoon, and I am proud to support the Time to Change campaign.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Mae hon wedi bod yn ddadl bwerus iawn, ac mae hynny'n ddyledus i raddau helaeth i Eluned Parrott, Llyr Huws Gruffydd, David Melding a Ken Skates. Cyfeiriaf at eu cyfraniadau yn ddiweddarach. Gwn mai Ken fydd y siaradwr olaf. Mae'r effaith y gall gwahaniaethu ei chael ar bobl sy'n dioddef o salwch meddwl yn enfawr ac weithiau mae'n eu hatal rhag cael manteisio ar y cyfleoedd y mae llawer ohonom yn eu cymryd yn ganiataol, megis cyflogaeth. Gall y stigma atgyfnerthu'r unigedd a'r gofid y gall salwch meddwl eu hachosi. Gall stigma a gwahaniaethu arwain hefyd at gyfrinachedd ac amharodrwydd ar ran unigolyn i drafod problemau neu geisio cymorth pan fydd problemau o'r fath yn codi, yn aml am eu bod yn ofni beth y bydd pobl eraill yn ei feddwl ohonynt. Gall y portread gwael o salwch meddwl yn y cyfryngau y cyfeiriodd Kirsty Williams ato, sy'n aml yn llunio ystrydebau o'r rheini â phroblemau a darparu gwybodaeth anghywir, arwain at ofnau, camddealltwriaeth a diffyg ymddiriedaeth ar ran y cyhoedd, a hynny'n ddi-sail. Ynghyd â'r ffocws ar drychinebau proffil uchel ond eithriadol o brin yn cynnwys pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl, mae hynny'n bwydo anwybodaeth, sydd, yn ei dro, yn arwain at ofn ac, yn y pen draw, at wahaniaethu.

Y gwir yw bod pobl sy'n dioddef salwch meddwl mewn gwirionedd yn llawer mwy tebygol o fod yn ddioddefwr trosedd na'r troseddwr. Yn rhy aml, nid yw'r cyfryngau yn rhoi sylw i'r achosion hynny. Mae'r

perpetuates the discrimination against people experiencing mental health problems, resulting in reduced access to work, education, housing and leisure opportunities. Indeed, it is in our most impoverished communities that people experience the worst mental health, and yet, as individuals and communities, they may be prevented from emerging from this deprivation due to discrimination. If we are to tackle these inequalities, we must challenge the stigma and discrimination directed at some of the most powerless and vulnerable members of our society.

We also need to work in our schools and workplaces to transform public attitudes and behaviours in response to mental ill health. This is why the national Time to Change Wales campaign, to which so many Members referred, is vital. This three-year programme, funded by the Big Lottery fund, Comic Relief and the Welsh Government, aims to end the stigma and discrimination faced by people who experience mental health issues. It is delivered by leading Welsh mental health charities, Gofal, Hafal and Mind Cymru. This is a great example of partnership working. Not only do I reiterate my support for this campaign, but I also publicly acknowledge the hard work being done by these organisations and other third sector partners in driving forward this important agenda.

As you will be aware, I recently launched 'Together for Mental Health', our new age-inclusive, cross-governmental strategy for mental health and wellbeing. It recognises that a quarter of us will experience mental health problems or illness at some point and that that will have an enormous effect on our families, friends and colleagues. A principal objective of the strategy is to reduce the inequalities suffered by people experiencing mental ill health. 'Together for Mental Health' is supported by a three-year delivery plan. This initial three-year plan addresses key priorities for mental health, and I am pleased to say that it includes key actions to reduce stigma and discrimination. Local health boards and local authorities will be required to ensure that staff receive mental health awareness training, to which Llyr

gamddealltwriaeth hon yn bytholi'r gwahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl sy'n dioddef problemau iechyd meddwl, gan arwain at lai o fynediad i waith, cyfleoedd addysg, tai a hamdden. Yn wir, yn ein cymunedau tlotaf y mae pobl yn profi'r iechyd meddwl gwaethaf, ac eto, fel unigolion a chymunedau, efallai y byddant yn cael eu hatal rhag codi o'r amddifadedd hwn oherwydd gwahaniaethu. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r anghydraddoldebau hyn, rhaid inni herio'r stigma a'r gwahaniaethu sydd wedi'i gyfeirio at rai o'r aelodau mwyaf diymadferth ac agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

Mae angen inni hefyd weithio yn ein hysgolion a'n gweithleoedd i drawsnewid agweddau ac ymddygiad y cyhoedd mewn ymateb i salwch meddwl. Dyma pam mae ymgyrch Amser i Newid Cymru, y cyfeiriodd cynifer o Aelodau ati, yn hanfodol. Diben y rhaglen tair blynedd hon, a ariennir gan y Gronfa Loteri Fawr, Comic Relief a Llywodraeth Cymru, yw rhoi terfyn ar y stigma a'r gwahaniaethu a wynebwr gan bobl sy'n profi problemau iechyd meddwl. Caiff ei chyflwyno gan brif elusennau iechyd meddwl Cymru, sef Gofal, Hafal a Mind Cymru. Mae hon yn enghraifft wych o weithio mewn partneriaeth. Rwyf nid yn unig yn ategu fy nghefnogaeth i'r ymgyrch hon, ond rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod yn gyhoeddus y gwaith caled sy'n cael ei wneud gan y sefydliadau hyn a phartneriaid trydydd sector eraill wrth lywio'r agenda bwysig hon.

Fel y gwyddoch, yn ddiweddar gwneuthum lansio 'Gyda'n Gilydd ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl', ein strategaeth newydd sy'n oedran-gynhwysol ac yn draws-lywodraethol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl a lles. Mae'n cydnabod y bydd chwarter ohonom yn profi problemau iechyd meddwl neu salwch meddwl ar ryw adeg ac y bydd hyn yn cael effaith enfawr ar ein teuluoedd, ffrindiau a chydweithwyr. Un o brif amcanion y strategaeth yw lleihau'r anghydraddoldebau a ddioddefir gan bobl sy'n profi salwch meddwl. Ategir 'Gyda'n Gilydd ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl' gan gynllun cyflenwi tair blynedd. Mae'r cynllun tair blynedd cychwynnol hwn yn mynd i'r afael â blaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl, ac rwy'n falch o ddweud ei fod yn cynnwys camau allweddol i leihau stigma a

referred, and the National Centre for Mental Health will work with stakeholders to produce high-quality information for the general public, service users, carers and service providers.

LHBs and local authorities will have new Time to Change champions to raise the profile of mental health, and progress will be measured through regular surveys of attitudes. Our commitment to mental health first aid remains, offering people the training that they need to recognise the signs and symptoms of mental ill health. Key partners such as the ambulance service, the Welsh police service, the prison service, Jobcentre Plus and those working in primary health care, social care and further and higher education are among the many who have benefited from its increased availability. We now have more than 10,000 people trained in mental health first aid—a significant achievement, I am sure everyone will agree. We continue to work with our third sector partners and, importantly, to listen to service users and carers to address this most pressing of issues. Going forward, it is important on an individual level that we enable people to realise their potential and enjoy full citizenship and, on a community level, that we tackle poverty and inequality from mental health. On a societal level, if we are truly to have an inclusive Wales, we need to ensure that we are providing opportunities for all.

I thank all Members for their contributions, but I would like to refer to the contributions of Eluned, David and Llyr. Eluned spoke very poignantly about post-natal depression and the pain of mental health illness. I think that what she said about the lack of photographs from the first four months of her child's life really made us sit up and think. Eluned also talked about the empathy that it has given her. I started my working life many years ago in what was then called a

gwahaniaethu. Bydd yn ofynnol i fyrddau iechyd lleol ac awdurdodau lleol sicrhau bod staff yn derbyn hyfforddiant ymwybyddiaeth o iechyd meddwl, y cyfeiriodd Llyr ato, a bydd y Ganolfan Genedlaethol ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid i baratoi gwybodaeth o safon uchel ar gyfer y cyhoedd, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, gofalwyr a darparwyr gwasanaethau.

Bydd gan Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol ac awdurdodau lleol hyrwyddwyr Amser i Newid newydd i godi proffil iechyd meddwl, a chaiff cynnydd ei fesur drwy arolygon rheolaidd o agweddau. Mae ein hymrwymiad i gymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl yn parhau, gan gynnig yr hyfforddiant sydd ei angen i adnabod arwyddion a symptomau salwch meddwl. Mae partneriaid allweddol fel y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, gwasanaeth heddlu Cymru, y gwasanaeth carchardai, y Ganolfan Byd Gwaith a'r rhai sy'n gweithio ym maes gofal iechyd sylfaenol, gofal cymdeithasol ac addysg bellach ac uwch ymhlith y nifer sydd wedi elwa o'i argaeledd cynyddol. Erbyn hyn mae gennym fwy na 10,000 o bobl wedi'u hyfforddi mewn cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl—cyflawniad arwyddocaol, rwy'n siŵr y bydd pawb yn cytuno. Rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda'n partneriaid yn y trydydd sector ac, yn bwysig, gwrando ar ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hynod bwysig hwn. Gan symud ymlaen, mae'n bwysig ar lefel unigol ein bod yn galluogi pobl i wireddu eu potensial a mwynhau dinasyddiaeth lawn ac, ar lefel gymunedol, ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â thlodi ac anghydraddoldeb o iechyd meddwl. Ar lefel gymdeithasol, er mwyn cael Cymru wirioneddol gynhwysol, mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn darparu cyfleoedd i bawb.

Diolchaf i'r holl Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau, ond hoffwn gyfeirio at gyfraniadau Eluned, David a Llyr. Siaradodd Eluned yn ingol iawn am iselder ôl-enedigol a'r boen sy'n gysylltiedig â salwch meddwl. Credaf fod yr hyn a ddywedodd am y ffaith nad oedd ganddi ffotograffau o bedwar mis cyntaf bywyd ei phlentyn wedi peri inni feddwl o ddifrif. Soniodd Eluned hefyd am yr empathi y mae wedi'i roi iddi. Dechreuais fy mywyd gwaith flynyddoedd lawer yn ôl mewn uned a

psychiatric unit, and it certainly gave me empathy, which I hope that I have taken throughout my adult life and into my current position.

David, I am sure that you will not be surprised to hear that I am one of the three out of four people in Wales who think that the Welsh Conservatives should not hold public office. [*Laughter.*] However, it is very wrong that people think that you should not hold public office owing to mental health issues. You talked about people suffering in silence, which also made us all sit up. It does not surprise me in the least to learn that you—and, I am sure, Eluned, Llyr and Ken—have received many messages of support today.

Llyr, I think that you made a very important point in that, just like a great deal of illnesses that we all suffer, you can recover from mental health illness. That is a very important message to take out there. You talked about ensuring that NHS staff pick up on signs of mental health illness, and I referred to that earlier in my speech. On the point that you made about the Olympic legacy, we should make sure that we carry that feeling of wellbeing through. That is why I am pleased that 'Together for Mental Health' focuses on wellbeing for the first time in a strategy.

Ultimately, we all have some responsibility to support our friends, family and colleagues when they are in need, and to talk candidly and openly. Sometimes, that can be very difficult to do, on both sides. I am very proud to see the Assembly leading by example. I again place on record my personal thanks to those Members from all parties who are taking this step and talking about their own experiences.

Finally, in order to have a flourishing and prosperous Wales, it is important that we draw on all resources in Wales. To exclude people on the basis of mental health issues is, in my opinion, to lose a very precious resource.

Kenneth Skates: I feel honoured and

elwid yn uned seiciatrig, ac yn sicr rhoddodd imi empathi, ac rwy'n gobeithio fy mod wedi mabwysiadu'r empathi hwnnw drwy gydol fy mywyd fel oedolyn ac i mewn i'm swydd bresennol.

David, rwy'n siŵr na fyddwch yn synnu i glywed fy mod yn un o'r tri o bob pedwar person yng Nghymru sy'n credu na ddylai'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ddal swydd gyhoeddus. [*Chwerthin.*] Fodd bynnag, mae'n gwbl anghywir bod pobl yn meddwl na ddylech ddal swydd gyhoeddus oherwydd problemau iechyd meddwl. Gwnaethoch siarad am bobl sy'n dioddef yn dawel, a wnaeth hefyd beri inni feddwl. Nid yw'n syndod imi o gwbl ddysgu eich bod chi—ac Eluned, Llyr a Ken rwy'n siŵr—wedi derbyn sawl neges o gefnogaeth heddiw.

Llyr, credaf ichi wneud pwynt pwysig iawn sef, yn union fel sawl math o salwch yr ydym i gyd yn dioddef ohonynt, gallwch wella ar ôl salwch meddwl. Mae honno'n neges bwysig iawn i'w chyfleu. Gwnaethoch sôn am sicrhau bod staff y GIG yn sylwi ar arwyddion o salwch meddwl, a chyfeiriais innau at hynny'n gynharach yn fy araith. O ran y pwynt a wnaethoch am etifeddiaeth y Gemau Olympaidd, dylem wneud yn siŵr bod y teimlad hwnnw o les yn parhau. Dyna pam fy mod yn falch bod 'Gyda'n Gilydd ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl' yn canolbwyntio ar les am y tro cyntaf mewn strategaeth.

Yn y pen draw, gan bob un ohonom rywfaint o gyfrifoldeb i gefnogi ein ffrindiau, teulu a chydweithwyr pan fyddant mewn angen, ac i siarad yn onest ac yn agored. Weithiau, gall hynny fod yn anodd iawn i'w wneud, ar y naill ochr a'r llall. Rwy'n falch iawn o weld y Cynulliad yn arwain drwy esiampl. Unwaith eto hoffwn gofnodi fy nïolch personol i'r Aelodau hynny o bob plaid sydd yn cymryd y cam hwn ac yn siarad am eu profiadau eu hunain.

I gloi, er mwyn cael Cymru ffyniannus a llwyrchus, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn defnyddio pob adnodd yng Nghymru. Byddai eithrio pobl ar sail problemau iechyd meddwl, yn fy marn i, yn golygu colli adnodd gwerthfawr iawn.

Kenneth Skates: Mae'n ffrainc ac yn

somewhat liberated to be able to participate in this debate today. It is not a conventional debate in any way, and is more of a challenge. It has been a challenge for many Members, it lays out a challenge for the Government, but above all, it sets out a challenge for society. We all share the responsibility to end prejudice and stigma, and I applaud those Members who have made such positive efforts in this regard today.

Our minds are like complicated jigsaws and, if you shake them, sometimes the pieces can fall out of place. Sometimes, without help, the pieces do not go back as they should do, and that is when mental illness can occur. For me, the jigsaw pieces of my mind fell out of shape when I went from a very close-knit, rural, family environment to university, to Cambridge, to an environment that was completely alien to me and for which I was entirely unprepared. Looking back, after some time, I realised that I felt like part of the naive proletariat in the land of the confident bourgeoisie. The colour of my tie today, by the way, is purely coincidental. My blog piece explains how, as a result of that unsafe transition from childhood to adulthood, from being a part of a family to being independent, I developed generalised anxiety disorder, the same condition and illness that David Melding has written about. I concur fully with his account of how it affects you.

It was once said that we read so that we know that we are not alone. I would encourage anyone who is suffering from any form of mental illness to read the blogs, but also to read accounts from other people who may not be politicians. Indeed, that includes celebrities and people who have influence, but also people in our communities, in every community. You will draw comfort from it and you will draw strength.

3.15 p.m.

For me, one of the problems was that my doctor at home in north Wales refused to accept that, at the age of 19, I could possibly be anxious or depressed, and so I am afraid that treatment was not forthcoming. After I

rhyddhad imi, i raddau, allu cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon heddiw. Nid yw'n ddadl gonfensiynol o gwbl, ac mae'n fwy o her. Mae wedi bod yn her i sawl Aelod, mae'n amlinellu her i'r Llywodraeth, ond yn annad dim, mae'n nodi her i gymdeithas. Rydym i gyd yn rhannu'r cyfrifoldeb i roi terfyn ar ragfarn a stigma, a chymeradwyaf yr Aelodau hynny sydd wedi gwneud ymdrechion mor gadarnhaol yn hyn o beth heddiw.

Mae ein meddyliau yn debyg i jig-sos cymhleth ac, os ydych yn eu hysgwyr, weithiau gall y darnau ddisgyn o'u lle. Weithiau, heb help, nid yw'r darnau yn mynd yn ôl fel y dylent ei wneud, a dyna pryd y gall salwch meddwl ddigwydd. I mi, disgynnodd darnau jig-so fy meddwl allan o'u lle pan symudais o amgylchedd teuluol, gwledig, agos i'r brifysgol, i Gaergrawnt, i amgylchedd a oedd yn gwbl ddieithr imi ac nad oeddwn yn barod ar ei gyfer o gwbl. Wrth edrych yn ôl, ar ôl peth amser, sylweddolais fy mod yn teimlo fel rhan o'r werin naif yn nhir y bourgeoisie hyderus. Mae lliw fy nhei heddiw, gyda llaw, yn gyd-ddigwyddiad llwyr. Mae fy mlog yn esbonio sut, o ganlyniad i'r trawsnewid anniogel hwnnw o blentyndod i fod yn oedolyn, o fod yn rhan o deulu i fod yn annibynnol, y datblygais anhwylder gorbryder cyffredinol, yr un cyflwr a salwch ag y mae David Melding wedi ysgrifennu amdano. Cytunaf yn llwyr â'i gyfrif ef am y ffordd y mae'n effeithio arnoch chi.

Dywedwyd unwaith ein bod yn darllen fel ein bod yn gwybod nad ydym ar ein pen ein hunain. Byddwn yn annog unrhyw un sy'n dioddef o unrhyw fath o salwch meddwl i ddarllen y blogiau, ond hefyd i ddarllen cyfrifon gan bobl eraill nad ydynt efallai yn wleidyddion. Yn wir, mae hynny'n cynnwys enwogion a phobl ddylanwadol, ond hefyd pobl yn ein cymunedau, ym mhob cymuned. Byddant yn eich cysuro ac yn eich gwneud yn gryfach.

I mi, un o'r problemau oedd bod fy meddyg gartref yn y gogledd wedi gwrthod derbyn, yn 19 oed, y gallwn fod yn bryderus neu'n isel fy ysbryd, ac felly mae arnaf ofn na chefais y driniaeth briodol. Ar ôl imi adael y

left university, my illness followed me, and it came to a point where I was absolutely terrified that the only way to end the illness would be to end life, which, tragically, was a course of action that too many people I had seen at university and at home had taken. I was desperate to avoid it, and it was at that point that I sought help from a clinical psychologist, someone who, over the course of the following three years, would become just as important to me and instrumental in my life as my closest friends and my family. Through talking therapy, there is no doubt that he put pieces of my mind back together again, not as they once were, but as they should always have been.

My first point to anybody reading, watching or listening today is that if you look for help and if you choose therapy, it may take time, but you will overcome your illness, and what will happen is that you will take the strongest parts of your character and you will shape them into a happier, more resilient and more rounded person. You will never go back to what you may once have been; you will only go forward as a newer, stronger person. While I first thought that seeking help was an admission of weakness, I came to realise that it was the first and most crucial step to a new beginning. Therefore, you should never ever believe that seeking help is a weakness. The willingness to open oneself up, at the most vulnerable time of your life, not only to a stranger but to your fiercest critic, namely yourself, is not a weakness or something that you should be ashamed of. It is a strength and it requires enormous courage. Self-awareness is not a weakness, but arrogance is, and seldom do the two go hand in hand. Through therapy and counselling, you will also learn to embrace your vulnerabilities as part of your character, for these define us as much as our strengths. In most cases, they are what endear us to others. Think of J.K. Rowling, Stephen Fry, Winston Churchill, Tolstoy, Keats, Dickens, Florence Nightingale and Abraham Lincoln; these are all people whom we admire because they had to overcome tremendous challenges to achieve wonderful things. We all respect people with battle scars, and these are what our heroes wear without shame.

brifysgol, dilynodd fy salwch fi, a chyrhaeddais y pwynt lle yr oeddwn wedi dychryn yn llwyr mai'r unig ffordd o roi terfyn ar y salwch fyddai drwy roi terfyn ar fy mywyd, sydd, yn drychinebus, yn weithred y gwelais ormod o bobl yn y brifysgol a gartref yn ei chyflawni. Roeddwn mor awyddus i'w osgoi, ac ar y pwynt hwnnw y ceisiais help gan seicolegydd clinigol, rhywun a fyddai, yn ystod y tair blynedd ganlynol, yn dod yr un mor bwysig i mi ac allweddol yn fy mywyd â'm ffrindiau agosaf a'm teulu. Drwy therapi siarad, nid oes amheuaeth iddo roi darnau fy meddwl yn ôl at ei gilydd unwaith eto, nid fel yr arferent fod, ond fel y dylent bob amser fod wedi bod.

Fy mhwynt cyntaf i unrhyw un sy'n darllen, gwylio neu wrando heddiw yw os ydych yn chwilio am help, ac os byddwch yn dewis therapi, gall gymryd amser, ond byddwch yn goresgyn eich salwch, a beth fydd yn digwydd yw y byddwch yn cymryd y rhannau cryfaf o'ch cymeriad ac yn eu defnyddio i greu person hapusach, mwy gwydn a mwy crwn. Ni fyddwch byth yn mynd yn ôl i fod fel yr oeddech; dim ond symud ymlaen fel person mwy newydd a chryf. Er fy mod yn credu ar y cychwyn bod ceisio cymorth yn cyfaddef gwendid, sylweddolais mai hwnnw oedd y cam cyntaf a mwyaf allweddol i ddechrau newydd. Felly, ni ddylech byth gredu bod ceisio help yn wendid. Nid yw parodwydd i fod yn agored, ar yr adeg pan fyddwch fwyaf agored i niwed, nid yn unig i ddieithryn, ond i'ch beirniad ffyrnicaf, sef chi eich hun, yn wendid neu'n rhywbeth y dylech deimlo cywilydd ohono. Mae'n gryfder ac mae'n gofyn am ddewrder enfawr. Nid yw hunanymwybyddiaeth yn wendid, ond mae haerllugrwydd, a phur anaml y bydd y ddau beth yn mynd law yn llaw. Drwy therapi a chwnsela, byddwch hefyd yn dysgu sut i dderbyn y ffaith eich bod yn agored i niwed fel rhan o'ch cymeriad, gan fod y rhain yn ein diffinio gymaint â'n cryfderau. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, dyma sy'n ein hanwyllo ni at bobl eraill. Meddyliwch am JK Rowling, Stephen Fry, Winston Churchill, Tolstoy, Keats, Dickens, Florence Nightingale ac Abraham Lincoln; mae'r rhain oll yn bobl yr ydym yn eu hedmygu am iddynt orfod goresgyn heriau aruthrol i gyflawni pethau gwych. Rydym oll yn parchu pobl sydd â

chreithiau'r frwydr, a dyma a arddangosir gan ein harwyr heb gywilydd.

The experience of mental illness, without a doubt, shaped me, and it made me realise that the single most important purpose of government is to help people, communities and institutions through transitions, to help build safe bridges from what has been to what can and should be. This is a simple narrative, but, unfortunately, we often lose sight of it. If we look at each of the biggest transitional challenges that we all face in life, we find that those most likely to struggle and, therefore, those most likely to suffer from mental illness are the poorest, the most isolated, the least powerful and the most excluded: the poor, the elderly, children, the disabled, care-leavers, members of black and minority ethnic and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities, young single mums, ex-offenders, isolated people in rural communities, personnel leaving the armed forces, and, as shown by a recent Samaritans report, middle-aged men living in our most deprived communities. These are the people most often ignored by the western political economy, but for whom government exists and must prioritise help.

My experience shaped my politics, it renewed me and it strengthened me, yet a quarter of people outside the Chamber still think that I should not serve them because of that experience. To them, I say: open your eyes and open your mind. To anyone suffering from mental illness, I urge you to seek help, not to be ashamed, to know that with the right treatment, be that therapy, drugs or a combination of the two, you will stop enduring life and, instead, you will enjoy life.

Finally, I thank the organisers of the Time to Change campaign not just for the enormous effort that they have put into it, but for their incredible support for Members over the weeks and months that have preceded this debate. Our work will go on, it will go on tomorrow and in the weeks, months and years to come, but, today, I hope that we have

Mae'r profiad o salwch meddwl, yn ddiau, wedi fy llywio, ac wedi peri imi sylweddoli mai pwrpas pwysicaf y llywodraeth yw helpu pobl, cymunedau a sefydliadau drwy gyfnodau o newid, er mwyn helpu i adeiladu pontydd diogel rhwng yr hyn a fu a'r hyn a all fod ac a ddylai fod. Mae hyn yn naratif syml, ond, yn anffodus, rydym yn aml yn colli golwg ohono. Os edrychwn ar bob un o'r heriau mwyaf trosiannol a wynebwn ni oll mewn bywyd, gwelwn mai'r rhai mwyaf tebygol o gael trafferth ac, felly, y rhai sydd fwyaf tebygol o ddioddef o salwch meddwl yw'r bobl dlotaf, fwyaf ynysig, y lleiaf pwerus a'r rheini sydd wedi'u hallgáu fwyaf: y tlawd, yr henoed, plant, yr anabl, pobl sy'n gadael gofal, aelodau o gymunedau o bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig a phobl lesbiaid, hoyw, deurywiol a thrawsrywiol, mamau sengl ifanc, cyn-droseddwyr, pobl ynysig mewn cymunedau gwledig, personél sy'n gadael y lluoedd arfog, ac, fel y dangosir yn adroddiad diweddar y Samariaid, dynion canol oed sy'n byw yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig. Dyma'r bobl a gaiff eu hanwybyddu amlaf gan economi wleidyddol y gorllewin, ond y mae'r llywodraeth yn bodoli ar eu cyfer ac mae'n rhaid blaenoriaethu help ar eu cyfer.

Llywiodd fy mhrofiad i fy ngwleidyddiaeth i, gwnaeth fy adnewyddu i a'm cryfhau, ond eto mae chwarter y bobl y tu allan i'r Siambr yn dal i feddwl na ddylwn eu gwasanaethu oherwydd y profiad hwnnw. Iddynt hwy, dywedaf: agorwch eich llygaid ac agorwch eich meddwl. I unrhyw un sy'n dioddef o salwch meddwl, fe'ch anogaf i geisio cymorth, ac i beidio â theimlo cywilydd, i wybod gyda'r driniaeth gywir, boed hynny'n therapi, cyffuriau neu gyfuniad o'r ddau, y byddwch yn rhoi'r gorau i oddef bywyd ac, yn hytrach, y byddwch yn mwynhau bywyd.

I gloi, hoffwn ddiolch i drefnwyr ymgyrch Amser i Newid, nid yn unig am eu hymdrech enfawr, ond am eu cefnogaeth anhygoel i Aelodau dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd sydd wedi rhagflaenu'r ddadl hon. Bydd ein gwaith yn parhau, bydd yn parhau yfory a thros yr wythnosau, y misoedd a'r blyneddoddi i ddod, ond, heddiw, gobeithiaf

demonstrated to hundreds of thousands of people across Wales who have suffered, do suffer or may suffer from mental illness that we are not just with you, we are you. [Applause.]

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. Therefore, the motion is agreed, in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Presiding Officer: I am sure that all Members would agree with me that it has been an absolute privilege to be a part of this debate today. Thank you very much indeed. We now move on to what I am sure will be another excellent debate.

ein bod wedi dangos i gannoedd ar filoedd o bobl ledled Cymru sydd wedi dioddef, sydd yn dioddef neu a all ddioddef o salwch meddwl, nid yn unig ein bod gyda chi, ond ein bod fel chi. [Cymeradwyaeth.]

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Mae'r cynnig, felly, wedi'i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Y Llywydd: Rwy'n siŵr y byddai pob Aelod yn cytuno â mi ei bod wedi bod yn ffrainc bod yn rhan o'r ddadl hon heddiw. Diolch yn fawr iawn yn wir. Symudwn ymlaen yn awr at yr hyn yr wyf yn sicr fydd yn ddadl ardderchog arall.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Rheoli Grantiau Grants Management

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt, and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt, a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5105 William Graham

Motion NDM5105 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn gresynu wrth fethiannau hirdymor Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â rheoli grantiau yng Nghymru.

1. Regrets the long-standing failures of the Welsh Government in relation to grants management in Wales.

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

2. Calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) cyhoeddi datganiadau rheolaidd yn amlinellu'r camau a gymerir i reoli grantiau yn well yng Nghymru; a

a) issue regular statements outlining actions taken to improve grants management in Wales; and

b) gweithredu mesurau sy'n gwella'r tryloywder sydd ynghlwm wrth wario arian cyhoeddus.

b) implement measures which enhances transparency associated with the spending of public money.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to move the motion tabled in the name of William

Paul Davies: Rwy'n falch o gynnig y cynnig a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham ar

Graham on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives. ran y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 3.20 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 3.20 p.m.

It will be no surprise that we will be opposing amendment 1, tabled in the name of Jane Hutt. However, we will be supporting the other amendments, tabled in the name of Aled Roberts on behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrats.

We have tabled this debate in order to highlight the importance of managing public finances effectively. One of the main responsibilities of any Government is to manage public funds successfully. It is absolutely crucial that hard-earned taxpayers' money is spent effectively and wisely. Ensuring value for money is vital, especially in the difficult financial circumstances in which we find ourselves today. It is therefore imperative that robust processes are in place to achieve the objective that we all want to see, which is effective delivery for the people of Wales. This debate is not just about us on this side of the Chamber tabling a debate to criticise the Welsh Government. More importantly, it is about ensuring that public funds are managed and spent efficiently in order to improve real outcomes for the people of Wales.

I fully accept that Government Ministers cannot be responsible for every single penny attached to every single project. However, they must ensure that there are sufficient and robust processes in place, which are transparent and clear, so that they can monitor funds effectively. I would certainly not expect Ministers to micromanage, but I am sure that we would all agree that we would expect them to establish procedures where they are accountable for the money that is spent. As well as the Government, public bodies have a moral imperative to act in a manner that ensures the best possible value for money, as does any organisation in receipt of public money via grants. The economic difficulties facing Wales and the UK highlight the immense importance of this. However, the inappropriate use of public funds at the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association, for example, highlights the

Ni fydd yn syndod y byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jane Hutt. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau eraill, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts ar ran Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru.

Rydym wedi cyflwyno'r ddadl hon er mwyn tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd rheoli arian cyhoeddus yn effeithiol. Un o brif gyfrifoldebau unrhyw Lywodraeth yw rheoli arian cyhoeddus yn llwyddiannus. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod arian haeddiannol trethdalwyr yn cael ei wario'n effeithiol ac yn ddoeth. Mae sicrhau gwerth am arian yn hollbwysig, yn enwedig yn yr amgylchiadau ariannol anodd yr ydym ynddynt heddiw. Felly, mae'n hanfodol bod prosesau cadarn ar waith i gyflawni'r nod yr ydym i gyd am ei weld, sef darpariaeth effeithiol ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Nid oes a wnelo'r ddadl â ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn cyflwyno dadl i feirniadu Llywodraeth Cymru yn unig. Yn bwysicach na hynny, mae a wnelo â sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei reoli a'i wario'n effeithlon er mwyn gwella canlyniadau gwirioneddol i bobl Cymru.

Derbyniaf yn llwyr na all Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth fod yn gyfrifol am bob ceiniog sydd ynghlwm wrth bob prosiect unigol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid iddynt sicrhau bod prosesau digonol a chadarn yn eu lle, sy'n dryloyw ac yn glir, fel y gallant fonitro cronfeydd yn effeithiol. Yn sicr ni fyddwn yn disgwyl i Weinidogion feicro-reoli, ond rwy'n siŵr y byddem i gyd yn cytuno y byddem yn disgwyl iddynt sefydlu gweithdrefnau lle maent yn atebol am yr arian sy'n cael ei wario. Yn ogystal â'r Llywodraeth, mae rheidrwydd moesol ar gyrrff cyhoeddus i weithredu mewn modd sy'n sicrhau'r gwerth gorau posibl am arian, fel y gwna unrhyw sefydliad sy'n derbyn arian cyhoeddus drwy grantiau. Mae'r anawsterau economaidd sy'n wynebu Cymru a'r DU yn tynnu sylw at ba mor bwysig yw hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r defnydd amhriodol o arian cyhoeddus yng Nghymdeithas

levels of public money that can be spent inappropriately here in Wales.

Naturally, financial discipline should be central to public service, and an end must be put to wasteful spending at all levels of government. Effective leadership, a cost-conscious culture, professionalism and expert central functions have been highlighted by the Treasury as four enablers for improving financial management. I believe that these core ideals should be central to the spending of all public funds. It is the Welsh Government's responsibility to instil these ideals into public bodies and organisations. The Welsh Government must show leadership on this issue.

Last year, the Wales Audit Office report 'Grants Management in Wales' highlighted 18 reports that demonstrated poor grants management by the Welsh Government. That tally extends to 19 when you add the later report on AWEMA. Sadly, the Welsh Government has presided over more than a decade's worth of bad management when it comes to grant funding. Clearly, there has been a complete lack of lessons learned, given that there have been so many critical Wales Audit Office reports. Do not take my word for it; the press release accompanying the 'Grants Management in Wales' report states that

'Wales uses grants more extensively than the rest of the UK and many grants schemes are overly complex, with both funders and recipients rarely learning lessons from problems which have arisen with past schemes'.

These reports allow us to track unsuccessful governance by successive Welsh Labour Governments or, indeed, Labour-led Governments since the Assembly's inception. Over £2 billion is spent annually by public bodies in Wales through grants. We are not talking about small sums of money here. The recent AWEMA fiasco alone has resulted in a complete loss of more than £0.5 million. That is completely unacceptable. Of the 19 reports, there are, unfortunately, plenty of examples

Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan, er enghraifft, yn tynnu sylw at yr arian cyhoeddus y gellir ei wario yn amhriodol yma yng Nghymru.

Yn naturiol, dylai disgyblaeth ariannol fod yn ganolog i wasanaeth cyhoeddus, a rhaid rhoi terfyn ar wariant gwastraffus ar bob lefel o lywodraeth. Amlygwyd arweinyddiaeth effeithiol, diwylliant sy'n ymwybodol o gostau, proffesiynoldeb a swyddogaethau canolog arbenigol gan y Trysorlys fel pedwar galluogydd i wella rheolaeth ariannol. Credaf y dylai'r delfrydau craidd hyn fod yn ganolog i wariant arian cyhoeddus i gyd. Cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cymru yw meithrin y delfrydau hyn mewn cyrff cyhoeddus a sefydliadau. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ddangos arweinyddiaeth ar y mater hwn.

Y llynedd, cyfeiriodd adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru 'Rheoli Grantiau yng Nghymru' at 18 o adroddiadau a oedd yn dangos rheolaeth wael o grantiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw yn cynyddu i 19 pan ychwanegwch yr adroddiad diweddarach ar AWEMA. Yn anffodus, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi llywyddu dros fwy na degawd o reolaeth wael o ran arian grant. Yn amlwg, ni ddysgwyd unrhyw wersi, o ystyried y bu cymaint o adroddiadau beirniadol gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Peidiwch â chymryd fy ngair i am hynny; mae'r datganiad i'r wasg sy'n cyd-fynd â'r adroddiad 'Rheoli Grantiau yng Nghymru' yn nodi

bod Cymru'n defnyddio grantiau yn fwy helaeth na gweddill y DU a bod llawer o gynlluniau grantiau yn rhy gymhleth o lawer, ac anaml y mae arianwyr a derbynwyr yn dysgu gwersi o broblemau sydd wedi codi gyda chynlluniau yn y gorffennol.

Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn ein galluogi i olrhain llywodraethu aflwyddiannus gan Lywodraethau Llafur olynol Cymru neu, yn wir, Lywodraethau dan arweiniad Llafur ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Caiff dros £2 biliwn ei wario bob blwyddyn gan gyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru drwy grantiau. Nid am symiau bach o arian rydym yn sôn yma. Mae helynt diweddar AWEMA yn unig wedi arwain at golled lwyr o fwy na £0.5 miliwn. Mae hynny'n gwbl annerbyniol. O'r 19 o

of financial waste that has resulted from poor management of Welsh Government grant funding. With regard to the Plas Madoc Communities First partnership, the auditor general found that the Welsh Government's monitoring was not effective

'in identifying the financial management and governance failings at PMCF'.

It is clear from the report that many concerns were raised early on in the process. Although many issues, including financial arrangements, governance and the board's structure, were highlighted to the Government, nothing happened.

In January 2011, the Wales Audit Office examined the Welsh Government's delivery of 18 road and rail infrastructure projects. Of the 18 completed projects examined, it was found that the final costs were higher than the estimates made when approval was given. The total costs of the project increased from an estimated £366 million to £592 million—a staggering £226 million overspent. Recently, of course, we have the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association. The Wales Audit Office report points to a lack of stability and poor performance, which contributed significantly to overall weaknesses in the management of its funding of AWEMA. The report also states that

'The Welsh Government responded robustly to the concerns that emerged about AWEMA in December 2011, but dealing with the consequences has been time-consuming and the outcome for the public purse is not yet clear'.

It is extremely disappointing that the Government has still not made a statement on this issue. Surely, it should have made some sort of statement given the seriousness of the situation. Instead, the Minister for Finance was dragged kicking and screaming to answer an urgent question in this Chamber a few weeks ago. That is not good enough given that we are dealing with hundreds of thousands of pounds of taxpayers' money.

adroddiadau, mae digon o enghreifftiau, yn anffodus, o'r gwastraff ariannol sydd wedi deillio o reolaeth wael o gyllid grant Llywodraeth Cymru. O ran partneriaeth Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Plas Madoc, canfu'r archwilydd cyffredinol nad oedd monitro Llywodraeth Cymru yn effeithiol

o ran nodi'r rheolaeth ariannol a'r methiannau llywodraethu yn Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Plas Madoc.

Mae'n amlwg o'r adroddiad bod llawer o bryderon wedi cael eu codi yn gynnar yn y broses. Er i lawer o broblemau gael eu tynnu at sylw'r Llywodraeth, gan gynnwys trefniadau ariannol, llywodraethu a strwythur y bwrdd, ni ddigwyddodd dim.

Ym mis Ionawr 2011, archwiliodd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ddarpariaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o 18 o brosiectau seilwaith ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd. O'r 18 o brosiectau a gwblhawyd a archwiliwyd, gwelwyd bod y costau terfynol yn uwch na'r amcangyfrifon a wnaed pan gawsant eu cymeradwyo. Cynyddodd cyfanswm costau'r prosiect o £366 miliwn amcangyfrifedig i £592 miliwn—gorwariant anhygoel o £226 miliwn. Yn ddiweddar, wrth gwrs, mae gennym Gymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan. Mae adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn cyfeirio at ddiffyg sefydlogrwydd a pherfformiad gwael, a gyfrannodd yn sylweddol at wendidau cyffredinol yn y gwaith o reoli cyllid AWEMA. Noda'r adroddiad hefyd

'Ymatebodd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gadarn i'r pryderon a gododd ynghylch AWEMA ym mis Rhagfyr 2011 ond bu'r gwaith o ymdrin â'r canlyniadau yn llafurus ac nid yw'r effaith ar arian cyhoeddus yn glir eto'.

Mae'n hynod o siomedig nad yw'r Llywodraeth o hyd wedi gwneud datganiad ar y mater hwn. Oni ddylai fod wedi gwneud rhyw fath o ddatganiad o ystyried difrifoldeb y sefyllfa. Yn hytrach, cafodd y Gweinidog Cyllid ei llusgo o'i hanfodd i ateb cwestiwn brys yn y Siambr hon ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da o ystyried ein bod yn delio â channoedd ar filoedd o bunnoedd o arian trethdalwyr.

I accept that not all of these 19 reports highlight Welsh Government waste specifically, however, they do focus attention on the Welsh Government's poor grants management. I also accept that the Welsh Government has now set up the grants management project, which was established in 2010 as a centre of excellence, created to develop the right processes and procedures for dealing with funding. However, still to this day, there is no information on the centre of excellence minimum standards. Indeed, the fact that the grants management project was established two years ago is also a worry as it failed to acknowledge management problems with regard to AWEMA, signifying that yet again a body has been set up within the Welsh Government that is not meeting the necessary requirements of its remit. That is why, with our motion today, we are calling on the Welsh Government to issue regular statements outlining actions taken to improve grants management in Wales, and to implement measures that enhance the transparency associated with the spending of public money.

Members will be aware of the recent Public Accounts Committee interim report into grants management in Wales, which recommended that the Welsh Government publishes an annual grants management report. The committee argues that this annual report should include progress towards its target for administration costs and details of any non-compliance with its code of practice for funding the third sector. We on this side of the Chamber fully endorse this recommendation, and I understand that the Welsh Government will now publish its first report in autumn 2013. Why must we wait until then?

There needs to be more transparency in the area of grant funding so that opposition parties can scrutinise effectively and hold the Government to account. Historically, there have also been concerns over the general monitoring of grant finance in Wales. Grant funding must be evaluated at regular stages to ensure that it is operationally effective. I share the concerns of the Wales Audit Office and the Public Accounts Committee regarding monitoring the delivery of

Rwy'n derbyn nad yw pob un o'r 19 o adroddiadau hyn yn tynnu sylw at wastraff Llywodraeth Cymru yn benodol, ond maent yn hoelio sylw ar reolaeth wael Llywodraeth Cymru o grantiau. Rwy'n derbyn hefyd bod Llywodraeth Cymru bellach wedi sefydlu'r prosiect rheoli grantiau, a sefydlwyd yn 2010 fel canolfan ragoriaeth, a grëwyd i ddatblygu'r prosesau a'r gweithdrefnau cywir ar gyfer delio â chyllid. Fodd bynnag, hyd heddiw, nid oes unrhyw wybodaeth am safonau gofynnol y ganolfan ragoriaeth. Yn wir, mae'r ffaith bod y prosiect rheoli grantiau wedi cael ei sefydlu ddwy flynedd yn ôl yn ofid hefyd gan iddo fethu â chydabod problemau rheoli o ran AWEMA, gan ddynodi unwaith eto bod corff wedi cael ei sefydlu o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru nad yw'n bodloni gofynion angenrheidiol ei gylch gwaith. Dyna pam, gyda'n cynnig heddiw, yr ydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi datganiadau rheolaidd yn amlinellu'r camau a gymerir i wella rheolaeth grantiau yng Nghymru, a gweithredu mesurau sy'n gwella'r tryloywder sy'n gysylltiedig â gwario arian cyhoeddus.

Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol o adroddiad interim diweddar y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ar reoli grantiau yng Nghymru, a argymhellodd fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi adroddiad rheoli grantiau blynyddol. Mae'r pwyllgor yn dadlau y dylai'r adroddiad blynyddol hwn gynnwys cynnydd tuag at ei tharged ar gyfer costau gweinyddu a manylion am unrhyw ddiffyg cydymffurfio â'i chod ymarfer ar gyfer ariannu'r trydydd sector. Rydym ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn llwyr gefnogi'r argymhelliad hwn, a deallaf y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn awr yn cyhoeddi ei adroddiad cyntaf yn ystod hydref 2013. Pam mae'n rhaid inni aros tan hynny?

Mae angen mwy o dryloywder ym maes cyllid grant fel y gall gwrthbleidiau graffu'n effeithiol a dwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif. Yn hanesyddol, bu pryderon hefyd ynghylch monitro cyllid grant yn gyffredinol yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhaid i arian grantiau gael ei werthuso yn rheolaidd i sicrhau ei fod yn weithredol effeithiol. Rhannaf bryderon Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ynghylch monitro'r ffordd y caiff canlyniadau sy'n deillio o arian

outcomes resulting from public funding.

Given the catalogue of past failures, I believe that the Welsh Government must deliver regular statements outlining actions taken to improve grants management in Wales. This will increase the transparency and accountability associated with grants management performance, and it will increase public confidence that the right action is being taken to ensure that public money is spent appropriately.

The need to make public spending more accountable to the Welsh public has long been acknowledged. The Beecham review noted that it is essential that citizens can track the performance of local service providers over time so that they can tell whether things are improving. In the past, too many mistakes have been made and too many lessons have not been learned. In the future, it is crucial that the Welsh Government ensures that any spending through this Assembly is efficient and effective, delivering value for money and real outcomes for the people of Wales. I urge Members to support our motion.

Gwelliant 1—Jane Hutt

Dileu pwynt 1.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I move amendment 1 in my name.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Yn nodi bod Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi dweud yn ei hadroddiad 'Rheoli Grantiau yng Nghymru' y 'caiff llawer o gynlluniau grant eu rheoli'n wael, anaml mae gwersi yn cael eu dysgu ac anaml mae cyllidwyr yn llwyddo i ddelio â pherfformiad gwael y derbynwyr grantiau', ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i egluro sut y mae'n mynd i'r afael â hyn.

Gwelliant 3—Aled Roberts

cyhoeddus eu cyflawni.

O ystyried holl fethiannau'r gorffennol, credaf fod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi datganiadau rheolaidd yn amlinellu'r camau a gymerir i wella'r modd y rheolir grantiau yng Nghymru. Bydd hyn yn cynyddu'r tryloywder a'r atebolrwydd sy'n gysylltiedig â rheoli perfformiad grantiau, ac yn cynyddu hyder y cyhoedd bod y camau cywir yn cael eu cymryd i sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei wario'n briodol.

Mae'r angen i wneud gwariant cyhoeddus yn fwy atebol i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru wedi ei hen gydnabod. Nododd adolygiad Beecham ei bod yn hanfodol i ddinasyddion allu olrhain perfformiad darparwyr gwasanaethau lleol dros gyfnod o amser fel y gallant ddweud a yw pethau'n gwella. Yn y gorffennol, mae gormod o gamgymeriadau wedi'u gwneud a gormod o wersi heb eu dysgu. Yn y dyfodol, mae'n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau bod unrhyw wariant drwy'r Cynulliad hwn yn effeithlon ac yn effeithiol, gan ddarparu gwerth am arian a chanlyniadau go iawn i bobl Cymru. Rwy'n annog yr Aelodau i gefnogi ein cynnig.

Amendment 1—Jane Hutt

Delete point 1.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ar Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Cynigiad welliant 1 yn fy enw.

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Notes that the Wales Audit Office has said in its report 'Grants Management in Wales' that 'many grant schemes are poorly managed, lessons are rarely learned and funders frequently fail to tackle recipients' poor performance' and calls on the Welsh Government to explain how it is addressing this.

Amendment 3—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Yn credu bod trefniadau rheoli grantiau Llywodraeth Cymru yn canolbwyntio gormod ar fewnbnw ariannol, ac nad ydynt yn canolbwyntio digon ar ganlyniadau.

Peter Black: I move amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Aled Roberts.

This topic is extremely important, and I thank the Welsh Conservatives for bringing it before us today. Clearly we have not yet had a debate in the Chamber brought forward by the Government despite the many criticisms that have been made of it on this particular issue. On that point, I was quite astonished by amendment 1, which seeks to delete the phrase

‘regrets the long-standing failures of the Welsh Government in relation to grants management in Wales’,

as if to deny that they existed. It is tantamount to the Minister saying ‘Je ne regrette rien’, which is quite possibly the case. If she does not regret anything, then she needs to say so upfront, instead of taking away criticism like this. It was said of the Bourbons that they learned nothing and forgot everything, and I am beginning to wonder whether the Government is applying the same criteria in relation to the grant management regime.

3.30 p.m.

Grant management is an important part of Welsh public funding. The Welsh Government uses grant funding to fund a wide range of public services, and it is important to remember that these include the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, local authorities and various quangos. It is not simply bite-sized chunks of funding. In 2009-10, over £12 billion was estimated to have been distributed in grants. Wales has used specific grant funding more heavily than other parts of the UK, as Paul Davies has already pointed out, with a relatively high number of schemes and, consequently, relatively high administration costs. This is a much more important issue to get right here

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Believes the Welsh Government’s grant management focuses too much on financial inputs and does not focus enough on outcomes.

Peter Black: Cynigiau welliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Mae'r pwnc hwn yn hynod bwysig, a diolchaf i'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig am ddod ag ef ger ein bron heddiw. Yn amlwg, nid ydym eto wedi cael dadl yn y Siambr a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth, er gwaethaf y beirniadaethau niferus a wnaed ohoni ar y mater penodol hwn. Ar y pwynt hwnnw, fe'm synnwyd gryn dipyn gan welliant 1, sy'n ceisio dileu'r ymadrodd

‘yn gresynu wrth fethiannau hirdymor Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â rheoli grantiau yng Nghymru’,

fel pe bai'n gwadu eu bod wedi bodoli. Mae'n gyfystyr â'r Gweinidog yn dweud ‘Je ne regrette rien’, sy'n wir o bosibl. Os nad yw'n difaru dim, yna mae angen iddi ddweud hynny, yn hytrach na dileu'r fath feirniadaeth. Dywedwyd am y Bourbons na wnaethant ddysgu dim ac y gwnaethant anghofio popeth, ac rwy'n dechrau amau a yw'r Llywodraeth yn cymhwyso'r un meini prawf mewn perthynas â'r drefn rheoli grantiau.

Mae rheoli grantiau yn rhan bwysig o arian cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio cyllid grant i ariannu ystod eang o wasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae'n bwysig cofio bod y rhain yn cynnwys Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a chwangos amrywiol. Nid symiau bach o arian ydynt. Yn 2009-10, amcangyfrifwyd bod dros £12 biliwn wedi ei ddosbarthu mewn grantiau. Mae Cymru wedi defnyddio cyllid grant penodol yn fwy helaeth na rhannau eraill o'r DU, fel y mae Paul Davies eisoes wedi'i nodi, gyda nifer gymharol uchel o gynlluniau ac, o ganlyniad, gostau gweinyddu cymharol uchel. Mae hwn yn fater llawer pwysicach i'w gael yn iawn yma

than elsewhere in the UK. The vast majority of this funding is used properly and funds essential services, and it will always be used in this way. However, the Welsh Liberal Democrats would like to see an improvement in processes, to ensure that public money is being properly spent, that we have robust monitoring procedures in place, which I believe is crucial, and that the public has faith in those grants being distributed to public and voluntary sector programmes in a correct manner. That is something that the 19 reports from the Wales Audit Office have demonstrated is not always the case.

The Welsh Government's grant management processes are badly run and in need of an overhaul. That is not my conclusion; that is the conclusion of independent auditors. The 2011 Wales Audit Office report is scathing in its analysis of how the Government handles grant management. For example, its overall conclusion is that many grants are poorly managed, with funders and recipients failing to learn from past mistakes. That is merely the headline. It also states that high-profile examples of poor grant management share common and recurring weaknesses and that there was a failure to adequately consider the viability, capacity and capability of recipients. The report also makes eight recommendations, which the Government should have accepted. However, accepting and implementing are two entirely different things. Given the highly critical nature of the Wales Audit Office report—and as it is now a year old—the Government should report back immediately as to its progress, and do so on a regular basis. I am particularly concerned that the report could not count all the grants distributed at the start of the year. I hope that the Minister has made progress on this, and I would ask her to tell us how many there are and what they cost. Those examples illustrate how regrettable it is that the Minister is not even prepared to acknowledge the past failings of the Welsh Government in this regard and is seeking to delete that from this motion.

nag mewn mannau eraill yn y DU. Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o'r cyllid hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n gywir ac yn ariannu gwasanaethau hanfodol, a chaiff ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd hon bob amser. Fodd bynnag, hoffai Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru weld gwelliant mewn prosesau, er mwyn sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei wario'n briodol, bod gennym weithdrefnau monitro cadarn yn eu lle, sy'n hollbwysig yn fy marn ni, a bod y cyhoedd yn hyderus y caiff y grantiau hynny eu dosbarthu rhwng rhaglenni'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector gwirfoddol mewn modd cywir. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth nad yw'r 19 o adroddiadau gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi dangos sy'n wir bob amser.

Mae prosesau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran rheoli grantiau yn cael eu rheoli'n wael ac mae angen eu gweddnewid. Nid fy nghasgliad i yw hynny; casgliad archwilwyr annibynnol ydyw. Mae adroddiad 2011 Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn ddeifiol yn ei ddadansoddiad o'r modd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymdrin â rheoli grantiau. Er enghraifft, ei gasgliad cyffredinol yw bod nifer o grantiau yn cael eu rheoli'n wael, ac nad yw cyllidwyr na derbynwyr yn dysgu o gamgymeriadau'r gorffennol. Dim ond y pennawd yw hynny. Mae hefyd yn datgan bod enghreifftiau proffil uchel o reoli grantiau yn wael yn rhannu gwendidau cyffredin a chyson a bod methiant i ystyried yn ddigonol hyfywedd, capasiti a gallu derbynwyr. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn gwneud wyth argymhelliad, y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod wedi'u derbyn. Fodd bynnag, mae derbyn a gweithredu yn ddau beth hollol wahanol. O ystyried natur hynod feirniadol adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru—a gan ei fod bellach yn flwydd oed—dylai'r Llywodraeth adrodd yn ôl ar unwaith ar ei gynnydd, a gwneud hynny yn rheolaidd. Rwy'n arbennig o bryderus na allai'r adroddiad gyfrif yr holl grantiau a ddosbarthwyd ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn. Gobeithiaf fod y Gweinidog wedi gwneud cynnydd ar hyn, a byddwn yn gofyn iddi ddweud wrthym faint ohonynt sydd a beth oedd eu cost. Mae'r enghreifftiau hynny yn dangos pa mor anffodus ydyw nad yw'r Gweinidog yn barod hyd yn oed i gydnabod methiannau Llywodraeth Cymru yn y gorffennol yn hyn o beth, a'i bod yn ceisio

dileu hynny o'r cynnig hwn.

The most high-profile case study, of course, is the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association, which shows how badly a failure of monitoring can escalate. The lack of monitoring of AWEMA was widespread and, as a result, public money was wasted. Ministers were warned of the potential failing of AWEMA in 2002, 2004 and 2007. Yet, information was not passed on. The report says that there was no improper relationship between AWEMA officials and Welsh Ministers, and I accept that, but we must also make clear that the responsibility for civil servants lies with the Minister, and the Minister has to take responsibility for their failings as well. The report says that Welsh Government management of grant funding to AWEMA had often been weak. While this may well have happened properly, it does not mean that this is acceptable. The Government will not respond yet to the AWEMA report, but it is crucial that it does so, and as soon as possible. Primarily, it needs to look at how information was not shared between departments, and how there appeared to be no substantive follow-up to regularly received and factually accurate reports of poor governance and badly used funding. That is not good enough. AWEMA should have been prohibited from receiving public funding years ago. The Government needs to explain how it would transfer lessons from this example to create an early warning system for other bodies.

There also needs to be a greater focus on outputs and not simply on how money is spent. We spend far too much time looking at how money is spent, and not enough on what value we are getting for that money. For every grant, the Government should be able to say what it has received in exchange for its money. This is a critical motion, which draws on crucial lessons from those grant reports, and I hope that the Minister takes notice.

Yr astudiaeth achos fwyaf uchel ei phroffil, wrth gwrs, yw Cymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan, sy'n dangos pa mor wael y gall methiant o ran monitro waethygu. Roedd y broblem o ran diffyg monitro AWEMA yn un gyffredinol ac, o ganlyniad, gwastraffwyd arian cyhoeddus. Rhybuddiwyd Gweinidogion am fethiant posibl AWEMA yn 2002, 2004 a 2007. Eto, ni throsglwyddwyd y wybodaeth. Dywed yr adroddiad nad oedd unrhyw gydbertynas amhriodol rhwng swyddogion AWEMA a Gweinidogion Cymru a derbyniaf hynny, ond rhaid inni hefyd ei gwneud yn glir mai'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am weision sifil, a bod yn rhaid i'r Gweinidog gymryd cyfrifoldeb am eu methiannau hwy hefyd. Dywed yr adroddiad fod rheolaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o gyllid grant AWEMA yn aml wedi bod yn wan. Er bod hyn efallai wedi digwydd yn briodol, nid yw'n golygu ei fod yn dderbyniol. Ni fydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb eto i adroddiad AWEMA, ond mae'n hanfodol ei bod yn gwneud hynny, a chyn gynted ag y bo modd. Yn bennaf, mae angen iddi edrych i weld pam na chafodd y wybodaeth ei rhannu rhwng adrannau, a pham na chafodd unrhyw waith dilynol sylweddol ei wneud yn ôl pob tebyg yn dilyn adroddiadau ffeithiol gywir a dderbyniwyd yn rheolaidd ar lywodraethu gwael a chyllid a ddefnyddiwyd yn wael. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da. Dylai AWEMA fod wedi cael ei gwahardd rhag derbyn arian cyhoeddus flynyddoedd yn ôl. Mae angen i'r Llywodraeth esbonio sut y byddai'n trosglwyddo gwersi o'r enghraifft hon i greu system rhybuddio cynnar ar gyfer cyrff eraill.

Mae angen canolbwyntio mwy hefyd ar allbynnau ac nid yn syml ar y modd y caiff yr arian ei wario. Treuliwn ormod o amser o lawer yn edrych ar sut y caiff arian ei wario, a dim digon ar ba werth rydym yn ei gael am yr arian hwnnw. Ar gyfer pob grant, dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn gallu dweud yr hyn y mae wedi'i dderbyn yn gyfnewid am ei harian. Mae hwn yn gynnig hollbwysig, sy'n tynnu ar wersi hollbwysig o'r adroddiadau grant hynny, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn talu sylw iddynt.

Antoinette Sandbach: I am very grateful for

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am

Peter Black's last comments. This is a critical motion, and it has been tabled in order for Ministers to take notice of it. There certainly can be no room for complacency in the Welsh Government. Every pound of taxpayers' money must be used in a way that not only delivers value for money but also delivers measurable outcomes. This is the ambition of the Welsh Conservatives, and I hope that it is one that Welsh Ministers would also support.

Some 19 reports from the Wales Audit Office are highly critical, and, unfortunately, there is no shortage of evidence to demonstrate that the Welsh Government has tackled the problems that are highlighted in those reports. There is still a long way to go. The auditor general has highlighted repeated failures to manage grants effectively, that lessons are rarely learned, and that poor performance by the bodies receiving grant funding is rarely tackled. This poor performance is all the more concerning given that the Welsh Government makes greater use of grant funding than any other region of the UK. Therefore, deficiencies have a far greater effect on people here. My colleagues in the Welsh Conservatives, and other Members, have, or will, discuss many of the high-profile failures, such as Plas Madoc, Communities First and AWEMA. However, I will use my time to highlight a few examples in the food and fisheries sector, and in north Wales.

The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science will be aware of the significant challenges of delivering grant funding within her department. It was that department that was the only one that failed to achieve a substantial assurance from the Welsh Government's own internal auditing procedures in its annual assurance report. One example of the failure of grants management in my region is a fish farm at Penmon, Anglesey. This business operated under the name of Selonda UK Ltd. It attracted £3.6 million in Welsh-Government-administered European funding, a further £930,000 in Welsh Government grant

sylwadau diwethaf Peter Black. Mae hwn yn gynnig hollbwysig, ac fe'i cyflwynwyd er mwyn i Weinidogion gymryd sylw ohono. Yn sicr nid oes lle o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru i laesu dwylo. Rhaid i bob punt o arian trethdalwyr gael ei defnyddio mewn ffordd sydd nid yn unig yn rhoi gwerth am arian, ond sydd hefyd yn cyflawni canlyniadau mesuradwy. Dyma uchelgais y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, a gobeithiaf ei fod yn un y byddai Gweinidogion Cymru hefyd yn ei gefnogi.

Mae tua 19 o adroddiadau Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn feirniadol iawn, ac, yn anffodus, nid oes prinder tystiolaeth i ddangos bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mynd i'r afael â'r problemau a amlygir yn yr adroddiadau hynny. Mae llawer i'w wneud o hyd. Mae'r archwilydd cyffredinol wedi tynnu sylw at fethiannau cyson i reoli grantiau yn effeithiol, ac wedi nodi mai anaml y caiff gwersi eu dysgu, ac mai anaml yr eir i'r afael â pherfformiad gwael gan y cyrff sy'n cael cyllid grant. Mae'r perfformiad gwael hwn yn achosi hyd yn oed fwy o bryder o gofio bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud mwy o ddefnydd o gyllid grant nag unrhyw ranbarth arall o'r DU. Felly, mae diffygion yn cael mwy o effaith o lawer ar bobl yma. Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, ac Aelodau eraill, wedi, neu, fe fyddant yn trafod llawer o'r methiannau proffil uchel, megis Plas Madoc, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ac AWEMA. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn defnyddio fy amser i dynnu sylw at rai enghreifftiau yn y sector bwyd a physgodfeydd, ac yng ngogledd Cymru.

Bydd y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth yn ymwybodol o heriau sylweddol darparu cyllid grant o fewn ei hadran. Yr adran honno oedd yr unig un a fethodd â chyflawni sicrwydd sylweddol o weithdrefnau archwilio mewnol Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun yn ei hadroddiad sicrwydd blynyddol. Un enghraifft o fethiant rheoli grantiau yn fy rhanbarth i yw fferm bysgod ym Mhenmon, Ynys Môn. Roedd y busnes hwn yn gweithredu o dan yr enw Selonda UK Ltd. Denodd £3.6 miliwn o arian Ewropeaidd a weinyddid gan Lywodraeth Cymru, £930,000 pellach mewn cyllid grant Llywodraeth Cymru, a degau ar filoedd yn

funding, and tens of thousands more when it ran out of money a year ago. When the business was sold, it was worth just a fifth of the amount of grant funding that it had received. Millions of pounds of taxpayers' money was wasted. I referred this case to the Wales Audit Office in July, and it is currently looking at the situation.

I could also mention the case of Dragon Feeds, which received £1 million in Welsh-Government-administered funding, and a further £200,000 directly from Welsh Government. That is a case that the Welsh Government itself referred to South Wales Police for investigation, after the company went bust. Welsh Ministers have also given just short of £8 million in grant funding to just one of the abattoirs that the VION Food Group announced that it was selling earlier this month. For everyone concerned, I hope that this is not added to the ever-growing list of Welsh Government failures.

There have also been concerns in the Forestry Commission. In August 2010, Forestry Commission Wales operated the Cydcoed 2 programme, which supported community groups in improving local woodlands. The Wales Audit Office report outlined serious failings in connection with the grant award to Calon yn Tyfu Ltd. This was a workers' co-operative, and a company that was limited by guarantee, which received £738,000 from Cydcoed. Part of the criticisms of that included a lack of transparency and a lack of accurate information. The scheme criteria and procedures for reviewing applications were not sufficiently robust, increasing the risk that significant public investment may not be safeguarded.

There were also criticisms of how Tir Gofal funding was spent. Some £4.3 million was given to run Tir Gofal, which was 16% of the total scheme's cost. Again, the Wales Audit Office concluded that it cost more to run than was originally envisaged. The report concluded that the scheme needed long-term financial commitment. We know that that scheme is going and is being replaced by Glastir. Therefore, once again, we see money that has gone into administration costs, and

fwy pan ddaeth ei arian i ben flwyddyn yn ôl. Pan werthwyd y busnes, dim ond un rhan o bump o swm y grant cyllid a gafodd oedd ei werth. Cafodd miliynau o bunnoedd o arian trethdalwyr ei wastraffu. Cyfeiriais yr achos hwn at Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ym mis Gorffennaf, ac mae'n ystyried y sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd.

Gallwn hefyd sôn am achos Dragon Feeds, a gafodd £1 filiwn o gyllid wedi'i weinyddu gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a £200,000 ychwanegol yn uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae hwnnw'n achos a gafodd ei gyfeirio at Heddlu De Cymru gan Lywodraeth Cymru ei hun er mwyn ymchwilio iddo, ar ôl i'r cwmni fynd i'r wal. Mae Gweinidogion Cymru hefyd wedi rhoi ychydig o dan £8 miliwn mewn cyllid grant i ddim ond un o'r lladd-dai y cyhoeddodd Grŵp Bwyd VION ei fod yn eu gwerthu yn gynharach y mis hwn. I bawb dan sylw, gobeithiaf nad yw'n cael ei ychwanegu at y rhestr gynyddol o fethiannau Llywodraeth Cymru.

Bu pryderon hefyd yn y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth. Ym mis Awst 2010, gweithredodd Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru raglen Cydcoed 2, a oedd yn cefnogi grwpiau cymunedol i wella coetiroedd lleol. Amlinellodd adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru fethiannau difrifol mewn cysylltiad â dyfarnu grant i Calon yn Tyfu Cyf. Menter gydweithredol gweithwyr oedd hon a chwmni a oedd yn gyfyngedig drwy warant, a gafodd £738,000 gan Cydcoed. Rhan o'r feirniadaeth honno oedd diffyg tryloywder a diffyg gwybodaeth gywir. Nid oedd meini prawf y cynllun na'r gweithdrefnau ar gyfer adolygu ceisiadau yn ddigon cadarn, gan gynyddu'r risg na fyddai buddsoddiad cyhoeddus sylweddol yn cael ei ddiogelu.

Beirniadwyd hefyd y modd yr oedd arian Tir Gofal yn ei wario. Rhoddwyd tua £4.3 miliwn i redeg Tir Gofal, sef 16% o gyfanswm cost y cynllun. Unwaith eto, daeth Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru i'r casgliad ei bod yn costio mwy i'w redeg nag a ragwelwyd yn wreiddiol. Daeth yr adroddiad i'r casgliad bod angen ymrwymiad ariannol tymor hir ar y cynllun. Gwyddom fod y cynllun yn diflannu ac yn cael ei ddisodli gan Glastir. Felly, unwaith eto, gwelwn arian sydd wedi

other costs, which has not delivered value for money for taxpayers.

The Welsh Conservatives urge Ministers to listen to these concerns. It is time to improve transparency, and to ensure that taxpayers' money is spent in a way that minimises waste, and delivers real value for money.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolch am y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth hon. Rwy'n sylwi, o eiriad y cynnig, mai'r hyn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn tynnu sylw ato yw'r methiannau mewn perthynas â rheoli grantiau yng Nghymru. Wrth gwrs, mae hynny'n hynod bwysig, ond mae adroddiad yr archwiliwr hefyd yn dweud bod y defnydd a wneir o grantiau yn llawer uwch yng Nghymru nag mewn gwledydd eraill—mae'n cyfeirio yn arbennig at Lywodraethau mewn gwledydd datganoledig megis yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Hynny yw, mae'n dweud ein bod yn dibynnu mwy ar grantiau ac yn defnyddio mwy ohonynt na phobl eraill. Yn naturiol, os yw hynny'n digwydd, bydd yr enghreifftiau o gamreoli yn uwch.

Pan oeddwn yn Weinidog yn adran yr economi, roeddwn yn bryderus iawn ynghylch lefelau'r grantiau hyn. Symudwyd diwylliant yr adran honno o fod yn un a oedd yn or-ddibynnol ar grantiau i un a oedd yn edrych mwy ar fuddsoddiad. Pan oeddech yn siarad â pherchnogion busnesau ac yn gofyn pam eu bod wedi penderfynu dilyn y llwybr i fyd busnes, canran cymharol fach a oedd yn dweud eu bod wedi gwneud hynny oherwydd y grantiau. Roeddent yn rhestru'r pethau eraill a oedd yn bwysig iddynt, sef bod yr ochr gynllunio'n fwy sensitif i fusnes a bod cynlluniau mentora pwysig ar gael. Roedd pobl ifanc, yn arbennig, yn ystyried cynlluniau mentora'n llawer iawn pwysicach na'r ychydig bach o grant roedd y Llywodraeth yn gallu ei roi iddynt. Felly, gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un waith sylweddol i symud oddi wrth y diwylliant grantiau, yn enwedig yn adran yr economi.

Gwn fod hynny wedi digwydd hefyd yn yr adran llywodraeth leol, oherwydd, os rwy'n cofio'n iawn, roedd degau o grantiau yn mynd i adrannau penodol o fewn llywodraeth

cael ei wario ar gostau gweinyddu, a chostau eraill, nad yw wedi sicrhau gwerth am arian i drethdalwyr.

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn annog Gweinidogion i wrando ar y pryderon hyn. Mae'n bryd gwella tryloywder, a sicrhau bod arian trethdalwyr yn cael ei wario mewn ffordd sy'n lleihau gwastraff, ac yn cynnig gwerth gwirioneddol am arian.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Thank you for the opportunity to take part in this debate. I notice, from the wording of the motion, that what the Welsh Conservatives are trying to do is to draw attention to the failings in relation to grant management in Wales. That is, of course, very important, but the auditor's report also says that the use made of grants in Wales is very much higher than in other countries—he refers specifically to other devolved Governments, such as those in Scotland and Northern Ireland. He is, in fact, saying that we depend more on grants and use more of them than is the case with others. Naturally, when that happens, examples of mismanagement also increase.

When I was a Minister in the department for the economy, I was very concerned about the levels of these grants. The departmental culture was moved from being overly dependent on grants to looking more at investment. When you talked to businesspeople and asked them why they decided to take a route into business, only a relatively small percentage said that it was because of the grants. They listed the other things that were important to them, such as having a planning system that was more sensitive to business and the availability of important mentoring schemes. Young people, especially, viewed mentoring as being much more important than the small amount of grant that the Government was able to provide. Therefore, the One Wales Government did some significant work in order to move away from a grants culture, especially in the department for the economy.

I know that the same thing happened in the local government department, because, if I remember correctly, tens of grants were paid to specific departments in local government.

leol. Nid yn unig oedd gennych y drefn a oedd yn angenrheidiol i drosglwyddo'r grantiau hynny—roedd system ar gyfer bob un ohonynt—roedd awdurdodau lleol hefyd yn cwyno nad oeddent eisiau grant i'r diben penodol hwnnw, gan eu bod eisoes yn gwneud hynny. Roeddent eisiau mwy o hyblygrwydd yn y ffordd roedd yr arian yn cael ei gyflwyno. Felly, newidiodd y Llywodraeth y drefn, gan brif-ffrydio'r arian a oedd yn mynd i awdurdodau lleol, i'w gwneud yn haws iddynt gael hyblygrwydd. Yn amlwg, mae angen fframwaith i sicrhau bod cytundeb rhwng y Llywodraeth ac awdurdodau lleol ynghylch blaenoriaethu o safbwynt yr arian, ond mae gwaith wedi'i wneud.

Wedi dweud hynny, fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod angen gwella perfformiad y Llywodraeth o ran sut y mae grantiau yn cael eu dosbarthu, eu monitro a'u gwerthuso. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae'n werth edrych ar adroddiad yr archwiliwr o fis Tachwedd 2011, lle mae'n awgrymu bod ffyrdd y gall y Llywodraeth wella rheolaeth grantiau. Yn y lle cyntaf, mae'n dweud bod angen symleiddio'r portffolio grantiau a'u gwneud yn gyflymach, drwy gyfuno cynlluniau lle bo hynny'n briodol. Os edrychwch ar sawl maes Llywodraeth, mae nifer o grantiau ar gael sydd bron iawn yn gwneud yr un peth, felly byddai eu symleiddio'n gwneud bywyd gymaint yn haws i bobl.

Mae'r archwiliwr hefyd yn dweud y dylid ystyried rhinweddau cymharol dulliau gweithredu eraill heblaw am arian grant, fel y gwnaethom yn adran yr economi, cyn ymrwymo i gynllun grant newydd. Dylid cymryd camau cadarn pan fydd gordaliadau neu pan fydd grantiau wedi'u camddefnyddio, drwy atal arian lle bo angen, adennill symiau priodol ac, os parheir i roi arian, atgyfnerthu'r gofynion ar y rhai sydd yn ei dderbyn a'r trefniadau monitro. Mae hynny'n golygu, lle bo achosion penodol, bod angen i'r Llywodraeth symud yn gyflym.

Rydym hefyd wedi dweud, mewn rhai meysydd polisi Llywodraeth, bod rhaid symud at fenthyciadau a buddsoddiad. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol fod hynny wedi digwydd mewn rhai meysydd. Mae

Not only did you have the regimes required to transfer these grants—there was a system for every one of them—local authorities also complained that they did not want grants for the individual purposes specified, as they were already doing the work. They wanted more flexibility in the way that money was passed over. Therefore, the Government changed the arrangements, and mainstreamed the money given to local authorities, in order to make it easier for them to secure flexibility. Clearly, a framework is required in order to secure agreement between the Government and local authorities in terms of priorities for the money, but work has been done.

Having said that, however, it is clear that the Government's performance must be improved with regard to how grants are distributed, monitored and evaluated. In this context, it is worth looking at the auditor's report from November 2011, in which he suggests that there are ways in which the Government can improve grant management. In the first place, he says that the grants portfolio needs to be simplified and that grants need to be paid more quickly, by merging scheme, where appropriate. If you look at a number of fields of Government, numerous grants are available that do the same thing, so simplifying those would make life easier for so many people.

The auditor also says that the relative merits of alternative methods to grant funding should also be considered, as we did in the department for the economy, before committing to new grant schemes. Robust steps should be taken when overpayments are made or when grants are misused, by withholding payments as necessary, clawing back appropriate sums and, if money is still awarded, strengthening requirements on those who receive the money and their monitoring arrangements. That means, in specific cases, that the Government should move swiftly.

We have also said, in some fields of Government policy, that a move towards loans and investment is required. The Minister knows that that has happened in some fields. Invest to save is one example of

buddsoddi i arbed yn un enghraifft o'r cyfeiriad y mae'r Llywodraeth yn symud iddo yn hytrach na rhoi grantiau penodol. Mae hynny wedyn yn rhoi disgyblaeth dda i'r person sy'n derbyn yr arian, sy'n gwybod bod rhaid talu'r arian hwnnw yn ôl.

Felly, mae nifer o bethau y gall y Llywodraeth eu gwneud, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn gweld ei hun bod angen gwella perfformiad yn y maes hwn.

3.45 p.m.

Suzy Davies: I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in this debate. As Paul Davies said, scrutinising the way in which taxpayers' money is spent is one of our main functions, and perhaps we should have debates of this nature more often.

Members, the Wales Audit Office and even the recipients of public money can point to examples of Welsh Government failures to monitor and measure progress and to evaluate the results of third-party expenditure. I would say that, by and large, the Welsh Government remains wary of independent third parties providing what we might consider to be public services, and that disconnect between the principle of arm's-length delivery and the reality confuses the scrutiny of public spending, because it is not always clear where the preliminary responsibility for scrutiny falls—buck-passing blurs vision, if you like.

First of all, however, here is an example of the public sector default setting. The regeneration investment fund for Wales can provide loans and investment capital for sustainable development and economic regeneration. In my region, £13 million of RIFW grant money has been earmarked for a local authority plan, which is still at a fairly preliminary stage, to regenerate Neath high street. Now, I like what I have seen of the plan, but it is nevertheless a case of money aimed at developing the private sector going to a local authority, when better developed applications direct from private sector companies meet with less enthusiasm. That suggests to me a mindset in which it is only the public sector that has the answers.

the direction in which the Government is going, as it moves away from awarding specific grants. That leads to good discipline for those receiving the money, in that they know that it has to be paid back.

Therefore, there are a number of things that the Government can do, and I hope that the Government will see for itself that performance in this area has to be improved.

Suzy Davies: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon. Fel y dywedodd Paul Davies, craffu ar y modd y mae arian trethdalwyr yn cael ei wario yw un o'n prif swyddogaethau, ac efallai y dylem gael dadleuon o'r math hwn yn fwy aml.

Gall Aelodau, Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a hyd yn oed y rhai sy'n derbyn arian cyhoeddus gyfeirio at enghreifftiau o fethiannau Llywodraeth Cymru i fonitro a mesur cynnydd a gwerthuso canlyniadau gwariant trydydd parti. Byddwn yn dweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru, ar y cyfan, yn parhau i fod yn wylidwrs o drydydd parti'n annibynnol sy'n darparu'r hyn y byddem yn ei ystyried yn wasanaethau cyhoeddus, a bod datgysylltu rhwng yr egwyddor o weithredu hyd braich a realiti yn drysu'r gwaith o graffu ar wariant cyhoeddus, gan nad yw'n glir bob tro pwy sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb cychwynnol am graffu—mae taflu'r baich yn pylu'r golwg, os mynnwch.

Yn gyntaf oll, fodd bynnag, dyma enghraifft o ragosodiad y sector cyhoeddus. Gall Cronfa Buddsoddi Cymru mewn Adfywio ddarparu benthyciadau a chyfalaf buddsoddi ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy ac adfywio economaidd. Yn fy rhanbarth i, mae £13 miliwn o arian grant Cronfa Buddsoddi Cymru mewn Adfywio wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer cynllun yr awdurdod lleol, sy'n dal ar gam cymharol ragarweiniol, i adfywio stryd fawr Castell-nedd. Nawr, rwy'n hoffi'r hyn yr wyf wedi ei weld o'r cynllun, ond serch hynny arian ydyw sydd wedi'i anelu at ddatblygu'r sector preifat yn mynd i awdurdod lleol, pan fo ceisiadau a ddatblygir yn well yn uniongyrchol gan gwmnïau yn y sector preifat yn ennyn llai o ddiddordeb.

Mae hynny'n awgrymu meddylfryd i mi lle mai dim ond y sector cyhoeddus sydd â'r atebion.

The Welsh Government can argue that it has moved on from that point, with its grant aid and its commissioning of services as evidence that it can let go of the reins, but it is a common complaint that we have all heard before that grant terms and direct commissioning can be prescriptive, overcautious and inflexible—the Government's work, the Government's way. You will not get the benefit of an artist's genius if you insist that he must paint using your numbers. What Government needs is a little more openness to the view that providers know what they are doing; it must focus instead on a coherent and consistent period of monitoring and evaluation, with options for intervention, which proves whether the providers were right or not. The Welsh Government might then point to the growth of arm's-length commissioned services to show that, actually, it is not all about command and control. However, failure in monitoring and evaluation at a point in the funding process where the Welsh Government absolutely needs to be on top of detail means that this can be an invitation to repeat one big problem of big Government, and that is big bureaucracy.

In my region, one project to work with NEETs required money to come from the taxpayer to the UK Government, which contributed to the EU budget, which in turn fed a budget back to the UK—in this instance, into WEFO—which then invited and awarded a tender to a commissioning body that was in fact made up of staff employed by the same local authority that financed an umbrella organisation that acted as an agent for a consortium of local groups that, through a representative of the umbrella organisation, collectively bid for and then secured the delivery referral contract from the commissioning body, before the umbrella organisation negotiated with the consortium about how the outputs, as we love to call them, were to be distributed amongst consortium members. Now, if any of you can remember what I said that money was for in

Gall Llywodraeth Cymru ddadlau ei bod wedi symud ymlaen o'r pwynt hwnnw, gyda'i chymorth grant a'i phroses o gomisiynu gwasanaethau fel tystiolaeth y gall ildio'r awenau, ond mae'n gŵyn gyffredin yr ydym i gyd wedi'i chlywed o'r blaen sef y gall telerau grant a chomisiynu uniongyrchol fod yn rhagnodol, yn rhy ofalus ac yn anhyblyg—gwaith y Llywodraeth, ffordd y Llywodraeth. Ni chewch fudd o athrylith artist os mynnwch fod yn rhaid iddo baentio gan ddefnyddio eich rhifau chi. Yr hyn sydd angen i'r Llywodraeth ei wneud yw bod ychydig yn fwy agored i'r farn bod darparwyr yn gwybod beth y maent yn ei wneud; rhaid iddi ganolbwyntio yn lle hynny ar gyfnod cydlynol a chyson o fonitro a gwerthuso, gyda dewisiadau ar gyfer ymyrryd, sy'n profi a oedd y darparwyr yn gywir ai peidio. Efallai y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru wedyn gyfeirio at dwf gwasanaethau wedi'u comisiynu hyd braich i ddangos nad yw'r cyfan, mewn gwirionedd, yn ymwneud â gorchymyn a rheoli. Fodd bynnag, mae methiant wrth fonitro a gwerthuso ar adeg yn y broses ariannu lle mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru fod yn gwbl glir o ran manylion yn golygu y gall hyn fod yn demtasiwn i ailadrodd un broblem fawr sy'n gysylltiedig â Llywodraeth fawr, sef biwrocratiaeth fawr.

Yn fy rhanbarth i, roedd un prosiect yn gweithio gyda phobl nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant yn golygu bod angen i'r arian ddod o'r trethdalwyr i Lywodraeth y DU, a oedd yn cyfrannu at gyllideb yr UE, a oedd yn ei thro yn rhoi cyllideb yn ôl i'r DU—yn yr achos hwn, i WEFO—a wahoddodd dendr wedyn a'i ddyfarnu i gorff comisiynu a oedd mewn gwirionedd yn cynnwys staff wedi'u cyflogi gan yr un awdurdod lleol a ariannodd sefydliad ymbarél a oedd yn gweithredu fel asiant i gonsortium o grwpiau lleol a wnaeth gais ar y cyd, drwy gynrychiolydd o'r sefydliad ymbarél, am y contract cyfeirio darpariaeth gan y corff comisiynu a'i ennill, cyn i'r sefydliad ymbarél negodi â'r consortium ynghylch sut y byddai'r allbynnau, fel yr ydym yn hoffi cyfeirio atynt, yn cael eu dosbarthu ymhlith aelodau'r

the first place, well done. This is not the big society; this is the big blur. There have never been so many ways to spend public money, but there is so little confidence in the transparency of how it is done.

Involving third parties in delivery should never be an excuse for the dilution of the Welsh Government's accountability for how public money is spent. It does not help scrutiny in situations such as the one I have just described that the gene pool is small, and that executives, employees, councillors and officers seem to recycle themselves throughout the system, so that relationships and personalities matter more than perhaps they should. It also means that individuals and groups are reluctant to challenge civil servants or commissioning bodies in case it disadvantages them at some time in seeking future opportunities. If there is no freedom to criticise in this culture, it is difficult for the Welsh Government and for us in turn to genuinely scrutinise how well money is spent.

I have said before that I would like to see Government identifying issues, setting strategic objectives and then letting those who know what works locally design a detailed plan that is relevant to meeting those objectives. Government can then concentrate on monitoring the transparency and efficiency of those plans and on evaluating the quality of the results, thereby improving the grant aid and commissioning systems so that they do not discourage third sector organisations from accumulating sensible reserves that would enable them to deal with the cash-flow problems that commissioning occasions.

Finally, in support of amendment 3, the plea from the stage and the floor of the Places of Change Cymru development day in Swansea last week was to focus on outcomes. I know that there were Welsh Government officials there and I hope that they were listening.

consortium. Nawr, os gall unrhyw un ohonoch gofio ar gyfer beth yr oedd yr arian hwnnw yn y lle cyntaf, da iawn chi. Nid y gymdeithas fawr yw hon; yr aneglurdeb mawr ydyw. Ni fu erioed gymaint o ffyrdd o wario arian cyhoeddus, ond mae cyn lleied o hyder yn nhryloywder y ffordd y caiff ei wneud.

Ni ddylai cynnwys trydydd partïon yn y ddarpariaeth byth fod yn esgus dros wanhau atebolrwydd Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer sut y mae arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei wario. Nid yw'n helpu'r broses graffu mewn sefyllfaoedd fel yr un yr wyf newydd ei disgrifio fod y cyfanswm genynnol mor fach, a bod swyddogion gweithredol, cyflogaion, cynghorwyr a swyddogion yn ôl pob tebyg yn ailgylchu eu hunain drwy'r system, fel bod cydberthnasau a phersonoliaethau yn bwysicach nag y dylent fod o bosibl. Mae hefyd yn golygu bod unigolion a grwpiau yn amharod i herio gweision sifil neu gyrff comisiynu rhag ofn bod hynny'n eu rhoi nhw dan anfantais ar ryw adeg yn y dyfodol pan fyddant yn chwilio am gyfleoedd. Os nad oes rhyddid i feirniadu yn y diwylliant hwn, mae'n anodd i Lywodraeth Cymru ac i ni yn ein tro graffu'n wirioneddol ar ba mor dda y mae arian yn cael ei wario.

Rwyf wedi dweud o'r blaen yr hoffwn weld y Llywodraeth yn nodi materion, pennu amcanion strategol a gadael i'r rhai sy'n gwybod beth sy'n gweithio yn lleol lunio cynllun manwl sy'n berthnasol i gyflawni'r amcanion hynny. Gall y Llywodraeth wedyn ganolbwyntio ar fonitro tryloywder ac effeithlonrwydd y cynlluniau hynny a gwerthuso ansawdd y canlyniadau, a thrwy hynny wella'r cymorth grant a'r systemau comisiynu er mwyn annog mudiadau'r trydydd sector i gronni cronfeydd wrth gefn synhwyrol a fyddai'n eu galluogi i ddelio â'r problemau llif arian a achosir gan gomiysynu.

Yn olaf, er mwyn cefnogi gwelliant 3, y ple o'r llwyfan a'r llawr ar ddiwrnod datblygu Places of Change Cymru yn Abertawe yr wythnos diwethaf oedd bod angen canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau. Gwn fod swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yno a gobeithiaf eu bod yn gwrando.

Jenny Rathbone: As Suzy Davies recognises, it is our job to scrutinise public spending. That is what we are here for as backbenchers. Therefore, Paul Davies's opening remarks were a little inappropriate in that he was putting the blame exclusively on the Government for failures to spend money wisely in the past. Obviously, it is the central job of Government to spend the money under its control wisely, but it is also our job, as scrutineers, to ensure that we are focused on ensuring that that money is spent on the purpose for which it is given and that we are persistent in the way that we scrutinise to ensure that where questions remain unanswered, they get answered.

Antoinette Sandbach: Will you take an intervention?

Jenny Rathbone: No, not at the moment.

In the Public Accounts Committee, we have seen the considerable shortcomings that have been highlighted by the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association situation, which is an ongoing inquiry, and the River Lodge Hotel inquiry in Llangollen. Members who were here in previous Assemblies also need to look deep into their own hearts as to what their roles might have been in terms of avoiding some of the problems that we are now dealing with.

Mark Isherwood: Will you take an intervention?

Jenny Rathbone: No, I am not taking interventions.

The Public Accounts Committee has written an interim report on grants management, which gave 15 clear recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government. That is an indication of the Government's seriousness of purpose. I agree that acceptance is not the same as implementation, but I am impressed by the Government's focus on outputs and outcomes, rather than processes and inputs, which I am sure is leading to better government. However, it is our job to ensure collectively better value for money for the

Jenny Rathbone: Fel y mae Suzy Davies yn cydnabod, ein gwaith ni yw craffu ar wariant cyhoeddus. Dyna pam yr ydym yma fel aelodau'r meinciau cefn. Felly, roedd sylwadau agoriadol Paul Davies ychydig yn amhriodol am ei fod yn rhoi'r bai yn gyfan gwbl ar y Llywodraeth am fethu â gwario arian yn ddoeth yn y gorffennol. Yn amlwg, swyddogaeth ganolog y Llywodraeth yw gwario'r arian sydd o dan ei rheolaeth yn ddoeth, fel craffwyr, i sicrhau ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar y diben y rhoddir yr arian ar ei gyfer a'n bod yn ddyfal yn y ffordd y craffwn er mwyn sicrhau, lle erys cwestiynau heb eu hateb, y cânt eu hateb.

Antoinette Sandbach: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Jenny Rathbone: Na wnaif, ddim ar hyn o bryd.

Yn y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, rydym wedi gweld y diffygion sylweddol sydd wedi cael eu hamlygu gan sefyllfa Cymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan, sydd yn ymchwiliad parhaus, ac ymchwiliad Gwesty'r River Lodge yn Llangollen. Mae angen i Aelodau a oedd yma mewn Cynulliadau blaenorol hefyd edrych yn ddwfn i'w calonnau eu hunain i weld pa rolau y gallent fod wedi eu chwarae o ran osgoi rhai o'r problemau yr ydym yn delio â hwy yn awr.

Mark Isherwood: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Jenny Rathbone: Na wnaif, ni wnaif dderbyn ymyriadau.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus wedi ysgrifennu adroddiad interim ar reoli grantiau, a roddodd 15 o argymhellion clir, y mae pob un ohonynt wedi cael eu derbyn gan y Llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n arwydd o ddifrifoldeb diben y Llywodraeth. Cytunaf nad yw derbyn yr un peth â gweithredu, ond rwyf wedi fy mhlesio'n fawr gan ffocws y Llywodraeth ar allbynnau a chanlyniadau, yn hytrach na phrosesau a mewnbynnau, sy'n arwain, mae'n siŵr gennyf, at lywodraeth well. Fodd bynnag, ein gwaith ni yw sicrhau gwerth gwell ar y cyd am arian am y cyllid

grant funding that is provided in the future.

When the Public Accounts Committee went to Northern Ireland in September, it was interesting to observe Northern Ireland's Public Accounts Committee looking into the failures of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, which was a sorry tale. I was told by people in the local media that this was one of several issues that were going to be aired in the not-too-distant future. The explanation given was partly to do with the fact that Northern Ireland had suffered so many years of direct rule that civil servants had become used to a quiet life, undisturbed by the impertinent questions of local politicians, who were, in any case, consumed by the 30 years of conflict. In a slightly less dramatic way, it is also true that, up until 1999, the Welsh Office, in distant Whitehall, had a lot less scrutiny and oversight in relation to how money was spent in Wales. It is undoubtedly the case that devolution has led to much better oversight of the way in which money is spent on devolved services.

Darren Millar: I am grateful to Jenny Rathbone for taking the intervention. It was a very interesting visit that the Public Accounts Committee made to Northern Ireland. Would you agree with me, Jenny, that one of the things that aided the committee's scrutiny was the availability of longer periods for its meetings, to be able to dissect and get to the bottom of the problems that had been experienced in the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, which we looked at? Do you agree that we ought to have the same luxury in our committee meetings?

Jenny Rathbone: No. [*Laughter.*] It was interesting that they went on for four hours without a break and they are obviously robust individuals, but I do not think that longer meetings, as such, produce better scrutiny. It is important that we, as backbenchers, are not trying to cover too many bases. One of the problems in previous Assemblies was that Assembly Members were trying to do too many things and, as a result, were doing them all not well enough. When I became a

grant sy'n cael ei ddarparu yn y dyfodol.

Pan aeth y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus i Ogledd Iwerddon ym mis Medi, roedd yn ddiddorol arsylwi Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus Gogledd Iwerddon yn ymchwilio i fethiannau Gweithrediaeth Dai Gogledd Iwerddon, a oedd yn hanes trist. Dywedwyd wrthyf gan bobl yn y cyfryngau lleol fod hwn yn un o nifer o faterion a oedd yn mynd i gael sylw yn y dyfodol agos. Roedd yr esboniad a roddwyd yn ymwneud yn rhannol â'r ffaith bod Gogledd Iwerddon wedi dioddef cymaint o flynyddoedd o reolaeth uniongyrchol fel bod gweision sifil wedi dod i arfer â bywyd tawel, heb wleidyddion lleol yn tarfu arnynt gyda'u cwestiynau digywilydd, a oedd, beth bynnag, wedi'u llethu gan y 30 mlynedd o wrthdaro. Mewn ffordd ychydig yn llai dramatig, mae hefyd yn wir bod gan y Swyddfa Gymreig, yn Whitehall bell, hyd at 1999, gryn dipyn yn llai o bwerau craffu a throsolwg mewn perthynas â'r modd yr oedd arian yn cael ei wario yng Nghymru. Yn ddi- au mae datganoli yn golygu bod y ffordd y caiff arian ei wario ar wasanaethau datganoledig yn cael ei goruchwyllo'n well o lawer.

Darren Millar: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Jenny Rathbone am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Roedd yr ymweliad a wnaeth y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus â Gogledd Iwerddon yn ddiddorol iawn. A fydddech yn cytuno â mi, Jenny, mai un o'r pethau a wnaeth gynorthwyo proses graffu'r pwyllgor oedd bod cyfnodau hwy ar gael ar gyfer ei gyfarfodydd, er mwyn gallu dadansoddi a datrys y problemau yr oedd Gweithrediaeth Dai Gogledd Iwerddon wedi'u hwynebu, y gwnaethom edrych arnynt? A ydych yn cytuno y dylem gael yr un manteision yn ein cyfarfodydd pwyllgor ni?

Jenny Rathbone: Nac ydw. [*Chwerthin.*] Roedd yn ddiddorol eu bod wedi parhau am bedair awr heb egwyl ac maent yn amlwg yn unigolion cryf, ond ni chredaf fod cyfarfodydd hwy, fel y cyfryw, yn golygu proses graffu well. Mae'n bwysig nad ydym, fel aelodau'r meinciau cefn, yn ceisio ymdrin â gormod o bethau. Un o'r problemau mewn Cynullïadau blaenorol oedd bod Aelodau'r Cynullïad yn ceisio gwneud gormod o bethau ac, o ganlyniad, nid oeddent yn eu gwneud yn

Member, I was keen to ensure that we were able to concentrate and focus on developing some specialisation. That has been beneficial in enabling us to pursue issues where we think things are not going particularly well. I have had experience—I have run out of time, sorry.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I think that this is a very important debate and I was disappointed at one time to see only four Government Members present, with 26 Members out of 30 missing from such a debate, but there we go.

There is a clear commitment on this side of the Chamber to improve upon the current situation of grants management in Wales. Anyone can see that there is no record to be proud of as regards the Welsh Labour Government's handling of grants over the years. Both the Wales Audit Office's report in 2011 and the recent AWEMA debacle clearly highlight that the processes currently employed to manage grants in Wales are failing. It is little wonder that the Wales Audit Office has now had enough of such poor management by this Welsh Government after 19 reports stating that. The catalogue of waste and mismanagement over the years does not make for good news and includes £1.57 million to bail out the National Botanic Garden of Wales in 2005, when its plans were not sufficient enough to ensure its solvency, and the £60 million lost while protecting public money in LG projects in 2007, when only half of the 6,000 jobs promised materialised and the plant eventually closed in 2006, with £131 million to be invested in total with £71 million clawed back.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Could you remind us, who gave the grant to LG originally?

Janet Finch-Saunders: How can you ask a question like that when this is public money? [Interruption.] It is public money. Are you saying that it was out of William Hague's back pocket? This is all public money. It is not your money or our money; it is the public's money.

There is also the poor delivery of the Home

ddigon da. Pan ddeuthum yn Aelod, roeddwn yn awyddus i sicrhau ein bod yn gallu canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu rhyw fath o arbenigedd. Mae hynny wedi helpu i'n galluogi i fynd ar drywydd materion lle rydym yn meddwl nad yw pethau'n mynd yn arbennig o dda. Rwyf wedi cael profiad—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae fy amser ar ben.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Credaf fod hon yn ddadl bwysig iawn ac roeddwn yn siomedig ar un adeg i weld dim ond pedwar Aelod o'r Llywodraeth yn bresennol, gyda 26 allan o 30 o'r Aelodau ar goll o ddadl o'r fath, ond dyna ni.

Mae ymrwymiad clir ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr i wella sefyllfa bresennol rheoli grantiau yng Nghymru. Gall unrhyw un weld nad oes record i ymfalchïo ynddi o ran y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru wedi ymdrin â grantiau dros y blynyddoedd. Mae adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn 2011 a llanstr AWEMA yn ddiweddar yn dangos yn glir bod y prosesau a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd i reoli grantiau yng Nghymru yn methu. Nid yw'n syndod bod Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru bellach wedi cael digon o reolaeth wael o'r fath gan y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru ar ôl 19 o adroddiadau yn datgan hynny. Nid yw'r rhestr o wastraff a chamreoli dros y blynyddoedd yn newyddion da ac mae'n cynnwys £1.57 miliwn i achub Gardd Fotaneg Genedlaethol Cymru yn 2005, pan nad oedd ei chynlluniau yn ddigonol i sicrhau na fyddai'n mynd yn fethdalwr, a'r £60 miliwn a gollwyd tra'n diogelu arian cyhoeddus ym mhrosiectau LG yn 2007, pan ddaeth ond hanner y 6,000 o swyddi a addawyd yn ffaith, a chaeodd y gwaith yn y pen draw yn 2006, gyda £131 miliwn i'w fuddsoddi i gyd a £71 miliwn i'w adfachu.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A allech ein hatgoffa, pwy roddodd y grant i LG yn wreiddiol?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Sut y gallwch ofyn cwestiwn felly pan fo hyn yn arian cyhoeddus? [Torri ar draws.] Mae'n arian cyhoeddus. A ydych yn dweud iddo ddod allan o boced cefn William Hague? Mae hwn i gyd yn arian cyhoeddus. Nid eich arian chi na'n harian ni ydyw; arian cyhoeddus ydyw.

Rhaid sôn hefyd am y modd gwael y

Energy Conservation Act 1995 in Wales. [Interruption.] You may not be proud of the record that I am reading out. Councils were setting individual targets, which made it difficult to monitor and resulted in patchy reporting methods, despite some £2.1 million being provided. There were also serious shortcomings in managing the Plas Madoc Communities First scheme in 2010.

Mark Isherwood: Given that he refused the previous speaker to give way, will you acknowledge that investigations such as that into Plas Madoc and others only happened because of the persistence of opposition Members in referring matters to the Wales Audit Office, after the Welsh Government refused to respond to the whistleblowers when they brought the facts to it?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I think that Members declined to give way.

Janet Finch-Saunders: It is therefore regretful that the Welsh Government has provided a system of managing grants that is complex, opaque and prone to poor management, with little ongoing monitoring. The system cannot be allowed to carry on in its present form, which is why I welcome our party's suggestion of ensuring more transparency within grants management.

The overall conclusion of the work of the Wales Audit Office was that many grants are poorly managed, with funders and recipients failing to learn from past mistakes. Key weaknesses identified include failure to consider viability, capacity and the capability of recipients, and weakness in ongoing monitoring is a recurring feature. It stated that lessons are rarely learned and funders frequently fail to tackle recipients' poor performance. It identified that the level and frequency of monitoring should include, as a minimum, monthly management accounts, cash flow forecasts and key business performance indicators. It also found that funders did not tackle recipients' poor performance effectively.

cyflwynwyd Deddf Arbed Ynni Cartref 1995 yng Nghymru. [Torri ar draws.] Efallai nad ydych yn falch o'r record yr wyf yn ei darllen. Roedd cynghorau yn gosod targedau unigol, a oedd yn ei gwneud yn anodd monitro ac a arweiniodd at ddulliau adrodd anghyson, er i tua £2.1 miliwn gael ei ddarparu. Roedd diffygion difrifol hefyd o ran rheoli cynllun Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Plas Madoc yn 2010.

Mark Isherwood: O ystyried iddo wrthod ildio i'r siaradwr blaenorol a wnewch chi gydnabod bod ymchwiliadau fel yr un i Blas Madoc ac eraill ond wedi digwydd oherwydd dyfalbarhad Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn cyfeirio materion at Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, ar ôl i Lywodraeth Cymru wrthod ymateb i'r chwythwyr chwiban pan gyflwynwyd y ffeithiau iddi?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Credaf i Aelodau wrthod ildio.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Felly, mae'n destun gofid bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu system o reoli grantiau sy'n gymhleth, yn afloyw ac sy'n dueddol o greu rheolaeth wael, gyda fawr ddim gwaith monitro parhaus. Ni ellir caniatáu i'r system barhau ar ei ffurf bresennol, a dyna pam rwy'n croesawu awgrym ein plaid i sicrhau mwy o dryloywder wrth reoli grantiau.

Casgliad cyffredinol gwaith Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru oedd bod llawer o grantiau yn cael eu rheoli'n wael, gyda chyllidwyr a derbynwyr yn methu â dysgu o gamgymeriadau'r gorffennol. Mae gwendidau allweddol a nodwyd yn cynnwys methu ag ystyried hyfywedd, capasiti a gallu derbynwyr, ac mae gwendid yn y gwaith monitro parhaus yn nodwedd fynych. Nododd mai anaml y mae gwersi'n cael eu dysgu a bod cyllidwyr yn aml yn methu â mynd i'r afael â pherfformiad gwael derbynwyr. Nododd y dylai lefel ac amllder y monitro gynnwys, fel lleiafswm, gyfrifon rheoli misol, rhagolygon llif arian a dangosyddion perfformiad busnes allweddol. Canfu hefyd nad oedd cyllidwyr yn mynd i'r afael â pherfformiad gwael derbynwyr yn effeithiol.

The concern about the transparency of Mae'r pryder am dryloywder cyllid yn mynd

funding goes right to the heart of this Welsh Government. There are grave concerns about the top-slicing of £10 million from the local government settlement, creating a collaboration fund, with no transparency agreements in place, in addition to the £45 million in place expected for that project. As the Wales Audit Office has said, the Welsh Government should be making sure that project outcomes and the standards expected for financial and project management are clearly defined and agreed in writing. Yet, we are still uncertain as to whether this is even being considered.

4.00 p.m.

Why do we expect transparency and accountability? As has already been said, this is public money, and as we have heard so many times that this Welsh Labour Government is making cutbacks, every penny is vital and has to be thought of in such transparent and accountable ways. It is imperative that public bodies ensure best value for money. We cannot have situations where there is the inappropriate use of public money, as was the case with AWEMA. Regular statements should be issued by the Welsh Government to show the actions it has taken to improve grants management. The Welsh Conservatives have consistently challenged the Welsh Government to get all 22 local authorities to publish expenditure of over £500, but that has been dismissed as being too onerous: that is lazy Labour in action. Perhaps this is an opportunity to ensure greater scrutiny of how all public money is spent. When it comes to grants management, the buck stops with the Welsh Government. It is the Government's duty to oversee how the public's money is spent, and to spend it wisely. Clearly, the past 12 years have seen an appalling waste of funding.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Conclude now, please.

Janet Finch-Saunders: The proposals outlined are a first step in recognising that the current grants management structure needs to be transparent and accountable. This is a—

yn syth at galon y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru. Mae pryderon mawr ynglŷn â brigdorri £10 miliwn o'r setliad llywodraeth leol, gan greu cronfa gydweithio, heb unrhyw gytundebau tryloywder ar waith, yn ychwanegol at y £45 miliwn a ddisgwyllir ar gyfer y prosiect hwnnw. Fel y dywedodd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn sicrhau bod canlyniadau'r prosiect a'r safonau disgwyledig ar gyfer rheolaeth ariannol a rheoli prosiectau yn cael eu diffinio'n glir ac y cytunir arnynt yn ysgrifenedig. Eto i gyd, rydym yn dal yn ansicr a yw hyn hyd yn oed yn cael ei ystyried.

Pam rydym yn disgwyl tryloywder ac atebolrwydd? Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, arian cyhoeddus yw hwn, a chan ein bod wedi clywed cymaint o weithiau bod y Llywodraeth Lafur hon yng Nghymru yn gwneud toriadau, mae pob ceiniog yn hollbwysig a rhaid ei hystyried felly mewn ffyrdd tryloyw ac atebol. Mae'n hanfodol bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn sicrhau gwerth gorau am arian. Ni allwn gael sefyllfaoedd lle y gwneir defnydd amhriodol o arian cyhoeddus, fel yn achos AWEMA. Dylai datganiadau rheolaidd gael eu cyhoeddi gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddangos y camau y mae wedi eu cymryd i wella'r modd y rheolir grantiau. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi herio Llywodraeth Cymru yn gyson i gael pob un o'r 22 awdurdod lleol i gyhoeddi gwariant dros £500, ond diystyrwyd hynny am ei fod yn rhy feichus: Llafur ddiog ar waith yw hynny. Efallai fod hyn yn gyfle i graffu'n fwy ar y modd y caiff yr holl arian cyhoeddus ei wario. O ran rheoli grantiau, cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cymru ydyw. Dyletswydd y Llywodraeth yw goruchwyllo'r modd y caiff arian cyhoeddus ei wario, a'i wario'n ddoeth. Yn amlwg, mae'r 12 mlynedd diwethaf wedi gweld gwastraff cyllid ofnadwy.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Dewch i ben yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Mae'r cynigion a amlinellir yn gam cyntaf tuag at gydnabod bod angen i'r strwythur rheoli grantiau presennol fod yn dryloyw ac yn atebol. Mae hyn yn—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I call Mike Hedges.

Mike Hedges: For the record—because what Janet Finch-Saunders said will go on the record—as I stand to speak, 16 out of a possible 27 Labour Members are here, three out of the five Liberal Democrat Members are here, and five out of the 10 Plaid Cymru Members are here. [*Interruption.*] It is now 17 out of 27. That needs to go on the record for the benefit of all Members of this Chamber.

I am very pleased to hear Janet Finch-Saunders's great criticism of William Hague and the WDA. I concur, and I now know that we will not have another Conservative debate on how good the WDA was.

I will turn to the important point of grants management. There are three questions with regard to grants. The first is: why give them? The second is how to distribute them, and the third relates to the evaluation of their success. Grants are given for a variety of reasons, and most fall into one of three categories. One is to drive a policy, be that through grants for housing, transport or pupil deprivation. Another is to support economic regeneration, be that through city centre regeneration grants, of which Swansea has been lucky to be a recipient recently, or start-up grants for companies. Another category is grants to voluntary organisations because of their importance to an area, such as for children's summer schemes and schemes to support people with disabilities. A lot of those grants make a big difference to people.

On how to distribute grants, as a council leader it was easy to distribute all either directly or via the local council for voluntary action. For the Welsh Government it is not that simple, given the number of organisations that are end recipients. The question the Government should ask, perhaps, is: can we fund them directly? How do we reduce the number of intermediate recipients? That is a matter that I have been concerned about for some time, and this is something we have inherited from the former Welsh Office and which has gone through

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Galwaf ar Mike Hedges.

Mike Hedges: Ar gyfer y cofnod—oherwydd bydd yr hyn a ddywedodd Janet Finch-Saunders yn cael ei gofnodi—wrth imi sefyll i siarad, mae 16 allan o 27 o'r Aelodau Llafur posibl yma, tri allan o'r pum Aelod o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a phump allan o'r 10 Aelod o Blaid Cymru yma. [*Torri ar draws.*] Mae bellach yn 17 allan o 27. Mae angen cofnodi hynny er budd holl Aelodau'r Siambr hon.

Rwy'n falch iawn o glywed beirniadaeth hallt Janet Finch-Saunders o William Hague ac Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Cytunaf, a gwn bellach na chawn ddadl Geidwadol arall ar ba mor dda yr oedd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru.

Trof at y pwynt pwysig o reoli grantiau. Mae tri chwestiwn mewn perthynas â grantiau. Y cyntaf yw: pam eu rhoi? Yr ail yw sut i'w dosbarthu, ac mae'r trydydd yn ymwneud â gwerthuso eu llwyddiant. Rhoddir grantiau am amrywiaeth o resymau, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf yn perthyn i un o dri chategori. Mae un yn llywio polisi, boed hynny drwy grantiau ar gyfer tai, trafnidiaeth neu amddifadedd disgyblion. Mae un arall yn cefnogi adfywio economaidd, boed hynny drwy grantiau adfywio canol dinas, y mae Abertawe wedi bod yn ffodus i dderbyn un yn ddiweddar, neu grantiau cychwyn ar gyfer cwmnïau. Categori arall yw grantiau i sefydliadau gwirfoddol oherwydd eu pwysigrwydd i ardal, megis ar gyfer cynlluniau haf i blant a chynlluniau i gefnogi pobl ag anableddau. Mae llawer o'r grantiau hynny yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i bobl.

O ran sut i ddosbarthu grantiau, fel arweinydd cyngor roedd yn hawdd dosbarthu'r cyfan naill ai'n uniongyrchol neu drwy'r cyngor gweithredu gwirfoddol lleol. Ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru, nid yw mor syml â hynny, o ystyried nifer y sefydliadau sy'n derbyn grant yn y pen draw. Y cwestiwn y dylai'r Llywodraeth ei ofyn, efallai, yw: a allwn eu hariannu yn uniongyrchol? Sut ydym yn gostwng nifer y derbynwyr canolradd? Mae hynny'n fater yr wyf wedi bod yn poeni yn ei gylch ers cryn amser, ac mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr ydym wedi ei

two coalitions. If an organisation's main reason for existence is to receive grants from the Government and then to redistribute them, is there a better way of providing the grant directly? What is the cost of having an intermediary body?

Evaluation can be carried out in two ways. The simple way is to look at whether the money has been spent and has provided what was expected—that is, did it do what was said on the tin? That is what most of us would look for. There is also the audit method, which looks at whether an audit trail has been provided, grant money has been shown separately and all the accountancy conventions have been followed.

Turning to questions on grants management, is the Welsh Government already taking firm and decisive action to improve the management of grants to third sector organisations? The Government has already produced evidence on that. The Welsh Government has already implemented a number of commitments made following the National Assembly's Public Accounts Committee's inquiry into grants management in Wales. As part of the provision of the local government settlement announced in October, several grants have been transferred into the settlement for 2013-14, amounting to over £91 million in funding previously administered through specific grants. The downside of that is that the money going out via the formula may no longer go to the authorities that are using it currently, and the money may not be used for what the grant was previously given for. Both of those things will occur, I would guess, in most cases. Giving grants to local authorities allows the Welsh Government to set the agenda. Had they not been funded by specific grants, would local authorities have used the money that they received on the care in the community resettlement of long-term patients of Hensol and other such places in the 1980s under a Conservative Government? Would funding via the formula have provided money in the right place? The answer to both questions is 'no'. Grants are very important to Governments of whatever hue, wherever they are.

etifeddu gan yr hen Swyddfa Gymreig ac sydd wedi mynd trwy ddwy glymblaid. Os mai prif reswm am fodolaeth sefydliad yw cael grantiau gan y Llywodraeth a'u hailddosbarthu wedyn, a oes ffordd well o ddarparu'r grant yn uniongyrchol? Beth yw'r gost o gael corff cyfryngol?

Gall gwerthuso gael ei gynnal mewn dwy ffordd. Y ffordd syml yw edrych i weld a yw'r arian wedi cael ei wario ac wedi darparu'r hyn a ddisgwyliwyd—hynny yw, a wnaeth yr hyn y dylai fod wedi'i wneud? Dyna'r hyn y byddai'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn chwilio amdano. Ceir y dull archwilio hefyd, sy'n ystyried a ddarparwyd llwybr archwilio, a yw'r arian grant wedi ei nodi ar wahân ac a ddilynwyd yr holl gonfensiynau cyfrifyddu.

Gan droi at gwestiynau ar reoli grantiau, mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn cymryd camau gweithredu cadarn a phendant i wella'r modd y rheolir grantiau i sefydliadau'r trydydd sector? Mae'r Llywodraeth eisoes wedi cynhyrchu tystiolaeth ar hynny. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi gweithredu nifer o ymrwymadau a wnaed yn dilyn ymchwiliad Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i reoli grantiau yng Nghymru. Fel rhan o ddarpariaeth y setliad llywodraeth leol a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref, trosglwyddwyd nifer o grantiau i'r setliad ar gyfer 2013-14, gan roi cyfanswm o dros £91 miliwn mewn cyllid a weinyddwyd yn flaenorol drwy grantiau penodol. Anfantais hynny yw nad yw'r arian sy'n mynd allan drwy gyfrwng y fformiwla efallai yn mynd mwyach i'r awdurdodau sy'n ei ddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd, ac efallai na chaiff yr arian ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer yr hyn y defnyddiwyd y grant ar ei gyfer o'r blaen. Bydd y ddau beth hynny yn digwydd, fe dybiwn i, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion. Mae rhoi grantiau i awdurdodau lleol yn caniatáu i Lywodraeth Cymru osod yr agenda. Pe na baent wedi cael eu hariannu gan grantiau penodol, a fyddai awdurdodau lleol wedi defnyddio'r arian a gawsant ar adsefydlu gofal yn y gymuned cleifion hirdymor Hensol a mannau eraill o'r fath yn y 1980au dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol? A fyddai cyllid drwy gyfrwng y fformiwla wedi darparu arian yn y lle cywir? Yr ateb i'r ddau gwestiwn yw 'na'. Mae grantiau yn bwysig iawn i Lywodraethau beth bynnag y bônt, lle

bynag y maent.

It is important that proportionate checks take place. Remember that, for every grant that causes concern, there are hundreds making a difference to people's lives the length and breadth of Wales. I heard Plas Madoc mentioned. I can talk just about Swansea. I have written an article on this and talked about the wonderful work being done by a number of Communities First groups in Swansea—from helping people to reduce their gas and electricity bills to helping people into employment and improving the health of people in the area. These are really important things that affect people's lives.

What would I do differently? Assuming that direct funding is not possible for all, I would break the grants down into their three main recipients: voluntary organisations, local authorities and private companies. For a voluntary organisation that could not be funded directly, I would look to fund it through the Wales Council for Voluntary Action rather than through intermediary groups. Local authorities should be funded directly, but the Welsh Local Government Association should be given a more supervisory role in dealing with this. Private companies' grant funding should continue as it does now. Will there be problems in the future? Yes. Will some grants go wrong? Yes. There is only one way to ensure that there is never a problem with grants in the future, and that is to stop giving them. There will be people who fill in forms who are crooked and there will be people who, through no fault of their own, for all sorts of reasons, will not carry out the work they said they would do. Therefore, finally, I urge the Government to keep using grants as a way of driving policy for the benefit of people of Wales.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): This has been a robust and constructive debate, and I am pleased to respond on behalf of the Welsh Government. It gives me the opportunity to report on the actions that we have been taking to improve our grants management and to assure the Assembly of our commitment to continuing to make significant improvements to our grants management across the Welsh

Mae'n bwysig bod archwiliadau cymesur yn cael eu cynnal. Cofiwch, ar gyfer pob grant sy'n achosi pryder, mae cannoedd sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl ar hyd a lled Cymru. Clywais sôn am Blas Madoc. Gallaf ond siarad am Abertawe. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu erthygl ar hyn ac wedi siarad am y gwaith gwyh sy'n cael ei wneud gan nifer o grwpiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn Abertawe—o helpu pobl i leihau eu biliau nwy a thrydan i helpu pobl i gael gwaith a gwella iechyd y bobl yn yr ardal. Mae'r rhain yn bethau pwysig iawn sy'n effeithio ar fywydau pobl.

Beth y byddwn i yn ei wneud yn wahanol? A thybio nad yw cyllid uniongyrchol yn bosibl i bawb, byddwn yn rhannu'r grantiau yn grwpiau o dri phrif derbynnydd: sefydliadau gwirfoddol, awdurdodau lleol a chwmnïau preifat. Ar gyfer sefydliad gwirfoddol na ellid ei ariannu'n uniongyrchol, byddwn yn mynd ati i'w ariannu drwy Gyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru yn hytrach na thrwy grwpiau cyfryngol. Dylai awdurdodau lleol gael eu hariannu'n uniongyrchol, ond dylai Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru gael rôl fwy goruchwyliol wrth ymdrin â hyn. Dylai cyllid grant cwmnïau preifat barhau fel y mae ar hyn o bryd. A fydd problemau yn y dyfodol? Bydd. A fydd rhai grantiau yn methu? Byddant. Dim ond un ffordd sydd o sicrhau na fydd problem byth gyda grantiau yn y dyfodol, a rhoi'r gorau i'w rhoi yw'r ffordd honno. Bydd pobl sy'n llenwi ffurflenni sy'n twyllo ac ni fydd pobl eraill, heb unrhyw fai arnynt hwy eu hunain, am bob math o resymau, yn gwneud y gwaith y gwnaethant ddweud y byddent yn ei wneud. Felly, i gloi, anogaf y Llywodraeth i barhau i ddefnyddio grantiau fel ffordd o lywio polisi er budd pobl Cymru.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Bu hon yn ddadl gadarn ac adeiladol, ac rwy'n falch o ymateb ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n rhoi cyfle imi adrodd ar y camau gweithredu yr ydym wedi bod yn eu cymryd i wella'r modd y rheolwn grantiau ac i sicrhau'r Cynulliad ein bod yn ymrwymedig i barhau i wneud gwelliannau sylweddol i'n proses o reoli grantiau ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru, gan ymateb i adroddiad

Government, responding to the valuable report of the Wales Audit Office and, indeed, the effective scrutiny of our own Public Accounts Committee.

In 2009, as a result of WAO reports, we recognised that we needed to make significant improvements. In 2010, we established a grants management project. The principal aims of that project were: to introduce better processes, procedures and tools to support the appropriate award monitoring and management of grants; to deliver better information; to improve and support planning, implementation and decision making at corporate, departmental and grant scheme level; and to provide that consistent governance and regulatory framework to better control resources and guard against the misuse of funds by grant recipients—Members have recognised the importance of that today—to establish an efficient and effective grants management framework. As a result, a single Welsh Government centre of excellence for advice, support and guidance in relation to grant funding was established. That centre is key; it is vital. It works with grant teams across the Government to ensure that funding programmes are delivered consistently, with the appropriate level of governance and control. It is also working to increase the level of reliable and effective financial and management information to inform decision making, to enable the level of scrutiny and monitoring that Jenny Rathbone has called for and which Peter Black referred to, delivering also—this is important in terms of the underpinning of this—a cost-effective, standardised grants IT system across the Welsh Government.

Therefore, in the two years since the project was initiated, significant progress has been made to improve the quality of grants management. That introduction of consistent processes and support for grant management teams has been essential and has improved delivery. I will give you an example: over 400 grant schemes have been reviewed and best practice has been identified and reflected in grant management standards and guidance. Where standards have fallen short of expectations, the centre has supported a programme of improvement. Standard grants

gwerthfawr Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac, yn wir, broses graffu effeithiol ein Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ein hunain.

Yn 2009, o ganlyniad i adroddiadau Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, cydnabuwyd gennym fod angen inni wneud gwelliannau sylweddol. Yn 2010, sefydlwyd prosiect rheoli grantiau. Prif nodau'r prosiect hwnnw oedd: cyflwyno prosesau, gweithdrefnau ac adnoddau gwell i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddyfarnu, monitro a rheoli grantiau; rhoi gwell gwybodaeth; gwella a chefnogi cynllunio, gweithredu a gwneud penderfyniadau ar lefel cynllun corfforaethol, adrannol a grant; a darparu'r fframwaith llywodraethu a rheoleiddio cyson hwnnw er mwyn rheoli adnoddau yn well a gochel rhag y camddefnydd o gronfeydd gan dderbynwyr grant—mae Aelodau wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd hynny heddiw—i sefydlu fframwaith rheoli grantiau effeithlon ac effeithiol. O ganlyniad, sefydlwyd canolfan ragoriaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cyngor, cymorth ac arweiniad mewn perthynas â chyllid grant. Mae'r ganolfan honno yn allweddol; mae'n hollbwysig. Mae'n gweithio gyda thimau grant ym mhob rhan o'r Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod rhaglenni ariannu yn cael eu darparu'n gyson, gyda'r lefel briodol o lywodraethu a rheoli. Mae hefyd yn gweithio i gynyddu lefel y wybodaeth reoli ddibynadwy ac effeithiol i lywio penderfyniadau, er mwyn sicrhau'r lefel o graffu a monitro y galwodd Jenny Rathbone amdani ac y cyfeiriodd Peter Black ati, gan ddarparu hefyd—mae hyn yn bwysig o ran bod yn sail i hyn—system TG grantiau gosteffeithiol, wedi ei safoni, ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru.

Felly, yn y ddwy flynedd ers i'r prosiect gael ei roi ar waith, mae cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud i wella ansawdd rheoli grantiau. Mae'r gwaith o gyflwyno prosesau cyson a chymorth ar gyfer timau rheoli grantiau wedi bod yn hanfodol ac wedi gwella'r ddarpariaeth. Rhoddaf enghraifft ichi: adolygwyd dros 400 o gynlluniau grant ac mae arfer gorau wedi cael ei nodi a'i adlewyrchu mewn safonau a chanllawiau rheoli grantiau. Lle nad yw safonau wedi bodloni'r disgwyliadau, mae'r ganolfan wedi cefnogi rhaglen o welliant. Bydd llythyrau

award letters will be adopted for all grants awarded from the beginning of the forthcoming financial year.

As Ieuan Wyn Jones has said, there is a high use of grants in Wales. That is acknowledged in the Wales Audit Office report to the Public Accounts Committee. Grant giving has been described by the third sector as 'the Welsh way'. Of course, there are concerns about alternatives, in terms of the procurement route and commissioning, which can result in long-standing local and national organisations losing out and not being able to continue as the grant-funded body. We have to address these and work through them with our partners in the third sector.

A very important feature of the ongoing work is strengthening our diligence work with our grant recipients. I initiated a due diligence review of all of the grant recipient bodies within my portfolio, and this approach is being adopted across Government. I have been impressed by the way in which grant recipients have responded, which goes back to Mike Hedges' point that many of these organisations provide services on the ground under a great deal of pressure, and that they are often also funded by other bodies such as local government. Feedback from that exercise was important. We also bring in internal audit when we need to when due diligence is questioned.

I assure Paul Davies and Peter Black that we welcome the Auditor General for Wales's report of 2011 on grants management in Wales. It identified 18 grant schemes that were considered to have been poorly managed between 2005 and 2011. However, part 3 of that report reflected the important improvements by the Welsh Government, in particular, that are now in progress.

The Public Accounts Committee published its interim report on grants management in Wales, for which it held a number of evidence sessions. We accepted all of its recommendations as a Government, and I look forward to receiving any further

dyfarnu grantiau safonol yn cael eu mabwysiadu ar gyfer pob grant a ddyfernir o ddechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol nesaf.

Fel y dywedodd Ieuan Wyn Jones, gwneir defnydd uchel o grantiau yng Nghymru. Cydnabyddir hynny yn adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru i'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus. Mae rhoi grantiau wedi cael ei ddisgrifio gan y trydydd sector fel 'y ffordd Gymreig'. Wrth gwrs, mae pryderon am ddewisiadau eraill, o ran y llwybr caffael a chomisiynu, a all arwain at sefydliadau lleol a chenedlaethol hirsefydlog ar eu colled ac yn methu â pharhau fel y corff a ariennir drwy grant. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r rhain a gweithio drwyddynt gyda'n partneriaid yn y trydydd sector.

Nodwedd bwysig iawn ar y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo yw atgyfnerthu ein gwaith diwydrwydd gyda'n derbynwyr grantiau. Rhoddais adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy ar waith o'r holl gyrff sy'n derbyn grant yn fy mhortffolio, ac mae'r dull gweithredu hwn yn cael ei fabwysiadu ar draws y Llywodraeth. Mae'r ffordd y mae derbynwyr grantiau wedi ymateb i hyn wedi creu argraff arnaf, ac mae hyn yn mynd yn ôl at bwynt Mike Hedges sy'n sôn bod llawer o'r sefydliadau hyn yn darparu gwasanaethau ar lawr gwlad dan lawer iawn o bwysau, a'u bod yn aml yn cael eu hariannu gan gyrff eraill megis llywodraeth leol. Roedd adborth o'r ymarfer hwnnw yn bwysig iawn. Rydym hefyd yn cyflwyno archwiliad mewnol pan fo angen pan fydd amheuaeth ynghylch diwydrwydd dyladwy.

Gallaf sicrhau Paul Davies a Peter Black ein bod yn croesawu adroddiad 2011 Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ar reoli grantiau yng Nghymru. Nododd 18 cynllun grant yr ystyriwyd eu bod wedi cael eu rheoli'n wael rhwng 2005 a 2011. Fodd bynnag, adlewyrchodd rhan 3 o'r adroddiad hwnnw y gwelliannau pwysig gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn benodol, sydd bellach yn mynd rhagddynt.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus wedi cyhoeddi ei adroddiad interim ar reoli grantiau yng Nghymru, y cynhaliodd nifer o sesiynau tystiolaeth ar ei gyfer. Rydym yn derbyn ei holl argymhellion fel Llywodraeth, ac edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn unrhyw

recommendations in the final report from the Public Accounts Committee.

The Welsh Government's improvement work in this field continues with urgency. Regarding the leadership that has been called for in this Chamber, and in response to the Welsh Liberal Democrats' amendment 3, there is a strong focus and emphasis on outcomes, seeking to ensure that we secure value for money for the grant funding that we provide. We recognise that entirely in terms of the outcomes that we see for our communities from the funding that we provide, and that is across a whole range of Government finance and funding support.

Andrew R.T. Davies: You are a good way into your speech, Minister, but I have noticed that you have not once mentioned AWEMA. How can Members have confidence that, given the various signalling throughout that debacle, the Welsh Government has learned lessons and will be more proactive to stop future debacles from happening to grant streaming?

Jane Hutt: I will be coming on to that point in a few minutes.

I am also happy to say that we are embracing measures that enhance transparency associated with the spending of public money. Accountability and transparency are vital principles and are at the heart of this Government.

In response to the intervention by Andrew R.T. Davies, Members have drawn attention to the Wales Audit Office report that we as the Welsh Government commissioned on AWEMA. In response to the points raised this afternoon, I cannot do better than refer to the written evidence to the Public Accounts Committee from the Permanent Secretary, prior to his forthcoming attendance at the committee. He said that the Wales Audit Office published its report on the Welsh Government's relationship with AWEMA on 18 October and that the Welsh Government co-operated fully with the Wales Audit Office throughout the course of its value for money study and has welcomed the report, accepting all of the recommendations. The Permanent Secretary and principal

argymhellion pellach yn yr adroddiad terfynol gan y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus.

Mae gwaith gwella Llywodraeth Cymru yn y maes hwn yn parhau ar fyrder. O ran yr arweinyddiaeth y gofynnwyd amdani yn y Siambr hon, ac mewn ymateb i welliant 3 Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, mae ffocws a phwyslais cryf ar ganlyniadau, gan geisio sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwerth am arian am y cyllid grant a ddarparwn. Rydym yn cydnabod hynny'n llwyr o ran y canlyniadau a welwn ar gyfer ein cymunedau o'r cyllid a ddarparwn, ac mae hynny ar draws ystod gyfan o gyllid a chymorth ariannol y Llywodraeth.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae cryn dipyn o'ch araith wedi bod, Weinidog, ond rwyf wedi sylwi nad ydych wedi sôn am AWEMA unwaith. Sut y gall Aelodau fod yn hyderus, o ystyried yr arwyddion amrywiol drwy gydol y llanastr, fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dysgu gwersi ac y bydd yn fwy rhagweithiol i atal llanastr o'r fath rhag digwydd yn y dyfodol i ffrwd grantiau?

Jane Hutt: Byddaf yn dod at y pwynt hwnnw mewn ychydig funudau.

Rwyf hefyd yn hapus i ddweud ein bod yn croesawu mesurau sy'n gwella tryloywder sy'n gysylltiedig â gwario arian cyhoeddus. Mae atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn egwyddorion hanfodol ac maent wrth wraidd y Llywodraeth hon.

Mewn ymateb i ymyriad gan Andrew R.T. Davies, mae Aelodau wedi tynnu sylw at adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru y gwnaethom ni fel Llywodraeth Cymru ei gomisiynu ar AWEMA. Mewn ymateb i'r pwyntiau a godwyd y prynhawn yma, ni allaf wneud yn well na chyfeirio at y dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig i'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus gan yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, cyn ei ymddangosiad nesaf yn y pwyllgor. Dywedodd fod Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi cyhoeddi ei hadroddiad ar gydberthynas Llywodraeth Cymru ag AWEMA ar 18 Hydref a bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cydweithredu'n llawn â Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru drwy gydol ei hastudiaeth gwerth am arian a'i bod wedi croesawu'r adroddiad, gan dderbyn pob un o'r argymhellion. Dywedodd

accounting offer said on 18 October that the Welsh Government is already implementing the recommendations detailed in the WAO's report as part of the grant management project and other governance activities.

In conclusion, we will oppose the amendments to the debate, but we accept the second point of the Welsh Conservatives' motion, which calls on the Welsh Government to issue regular statements outlining actions taken to improve grants management in Wales and to implement measures that enhance transparency associated with the spending of public money. These points are fully in accord with the grants centre of excellence and the measures that we have taken. I will ensure that lessons are learned from past experience. Good progress is being made, but I, my ministerial colleagues, and the Permanent Secretary, are determined that we will have a process that delivers effective value for money outcomes for the people of Wales.

Angela Burns: Well, yes, it was a robust debate, but what an interesting debate, because we have a complete deletion of truth here. Let me read out point 1 of our motion for you:

'Regrets the long-standing failures of the Welsh Government in relation to grants management in Wales.'

4.15 p.m.

Jenny Rathbone raised a very interesting point about scrutiny, and I entirely chime with that; I am a bit of a scrutiny hawk myself. Earlier on today, we were in another place discussing a piece of legislation and talking about financial scrutiny. If you have a Government that is supposed to be doing the business, managing things, making things happen and developing outcomes but, no matter how large the bunch of backbenchers trying, through committee work or here in Plenary, to get the Government to change its course or take on board constructive criticism—and that is not possible by virtue of amendment 1 from the Welsh Government, which deletes the undeniable

yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol a'r prif swyddog cyfrifyddu ar 18 Hydref fod Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn rhoi'r argymhellion a grybwyllwyd yn adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ar waith fel rhan o'r prosiect rheoli grantiau a gweithgareddau llywodraethu eraill.

I gloi, byddwn yn gwrthwynebu'r gwelliannau i'r ddadl, ond rydym yn derbyn ail bwynt y cynnig gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, sy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi datganiadau rheolaidd yn amlinellu'r camau gweithredu a gymerir i wella'r broses o reoli grantiau yng Nghymru ac i weithredu mesurau sy'n gwella tryloywder sy'n gysylltiedig â gwario arian cyhoeddus. Mae'r pwyntiau hyn yn unol â'r ganolfan ragoriaeth grantiau a'r mesurau yr ydym wedi'u cymryd. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod gwersi'n cael eu dysgu o brofiad y gorffennol. Mae cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud, ond yr wyf i, fy nghyd-Weinidogion, a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, yn benderfynol o gael proses sy'n sicrhau canlyniadau gwerth am arian effeithiol i bobl Cymru.

Angela Burns: Wel, roedd yn sicr yn ddadl gadarn, ond yn ddadl ddiddorol, gan fod y gwirionedd wedi'i ddileu'n llwyr fan hyn. Gadewch imi ddarllen pwynt 1 ein cynnig i chi:

'Yn gresynu wrth fethiannau hirdymor Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â rheoli grantiau yng Nghymru.'

Cododd Jenny Rathbone bwynt diddorol iawn am graffu, ac rwyf yn cyd-fynd â hynny yn llwyr; rwy'n cadw llygad barcud ar y broses graffu fy hun. Yn gynharach heddiw, roeddem mewn man arall yn trafod darn o ddeddfwriaeth ac yn sôn am broses graffu ariannol. Os oes gennych Lywodraeth sydd i fod i wneud y gwaith, rheoli pethau, gwneud i bethau ddigwydd a datblygu canlyniadau ond, ni waeth pa mor fawr yw'r criw o aelodau meinciau cefn sy'n ceisio, drwy waith pwyllgora neu yma yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, i gael y Llywodraeth i newid ei thrywydd neu ystyried beirniadaeth adeiladol—ac nid yw hynny'n bosibl oherwydd gwelliant 1 gan Lywodraeth

truth that, for the past decade, we have had a number of grants that have been totally mismanaged—we are on a hiding to nothing. This is what we are asking for. I was delighted to hear the Minister talk about the plans that she has and intends to implement. However, to take things from the very basics, when you first create a policy, you then plan how you are going to develop and implement it, but, above all, you must monitor the performance.

Many times in the third Assembly, the Finance Committee—which, remember, is a cross-party group—had before it examples of cases where we could see that grants were not being managed properly or where it was hard to track outcomes. It is incredibly important that we do that. When my colleague, Paul Davies, began this debate, he said very clearly that he believes that the Welsh Government cannot be responsible for every penny spent. Of course it cannot, but it can and should be responsible for the processes to monitor that spend and, therefore, those outcomes. It can be incredibly difficult. Suzy Davies referred to a very circuitous route that some money takes, coming from our pockets as Welsh taxpayers and going via so many organisations before it is funnelled back in. Therefore, it is not easy, but that does not mean that you should not do it.

I was delighted to note that Peter Black shared my shock at the denials implied by the deletion of amendment 1. Peter mentioned organisations such as the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, so it is not just small organisations that get this money, but big organisations. I can remember when I held the shadow environment portfolio having enormous difficulty in trying to understand, find and get the Government to find exactly where the Countryside Council for Wales spent its grant. With organisations big and small, this does not imply wrongdoing but a lack of management process, and that is what we must eradicate. That is what the Welsh Government needs to eradicate. You cannot change something if

Cymru, sy'n dileu'r gwirionedd diymwad ein bod ni, am y degawd diwethaf, wedi cael nifer o grantiau sydd wedi cael eu camreoli'n llwyr—nid oes unrhyw obaith y gwnawn ni lwyddo. Dyma'r hyn rydym yn gofyn amdano. Roeddwn yn falch o glywed y Gweinidog yn sôn am y cynlluniau sydd ganddi ac y mae'n bwriadu eu gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn ystyried pethau o bwynt sylfaenol iawn, pan fyddwch yn creu polisi am y tro cyntaf, rydych wedyn yn cynllunio sut rydych yn mynd i'w ddatblygu a'i weithredu, ond, yn anad dim, rhaid ichi fonitro'r perfformiad.

Sawl gwaith yn y trydydd Cynulliad, gwelodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid—sydd, cofiwch, yn grŵp trawsbleidiol—enghreifftiau o achosion lle y gallem weld nad oedd grantiau yn cael eu rheoli'n briodol neu lle roedd yn anodd olrhain canlyniadau. Mae'n hynod bwysig ein bod yn gwneud hynny. Pan ddechreuodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Paul Davies, y ddadl hon, dywedodd yn glir iawn ei fod yn credu na all Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn gyfrifol am bob ceiniog a gaiff ei gwario. Wrth gwrs na all, ond gall fod a dylai fod yn gyfrifol am y prosesau i fonitro'r gwariant hwnnw ac, felly, y canlyniadau hynny. Gall fod yn eithriadol o anodd. Cyfeiriodd Suzy Davies at lwybr cwmmpasog iawn y mae rhywfaint o'r arian yn ei gymryd, sy'n dod o'n pocedi ni fel trethdalwyr Cymreig ac yn mynd drwy gymaint o sefydliadau cyn iddo gael ei sianelu yn ôl i mewn. Felly nid yw'n hawdd, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu na ddylech ei wneud.

Roeddwn wrth fy modd i weld bod Peter Black yn rhannu fy syndod ynglŷn â'r gwadu a awgrymwyd o ganlyniad i ddileu gwelliant 1. Soniodd Peter am sefydliadau megis Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, felly nid dim ond sefydliadau bach sy'n cael yr arian hwn, ond sefydliadau mawr. Pan oedd portffolio amgylchedd yr wrthblaid gennyf rwy'n cofio'r trafferth mawr a gefais yn ceisio deall, canfod a chael y Llywodraeth i nodi'n union ble roedd Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yn gwario ei grant. Gyda sefydliadau mawr a bach, nid yw hyn yn awgrymu unrhyw gamwedd ond diffyg proses reoli, a dyna'r hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei ddileu. Dyna'r hyn y mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ei ddileu. Ni allwch newid rhywbeth

you do not admit that it is wrong. The deletion of point 1 of the original motion shows that it totally refuses to admit that it is wrong.

Why is it so important that we get the whole issue of grant spend right? We just had a very poignant debate about mental health issues here in Wales. You can expand that. Mental health issues need support and need to be promoted; awareness needs to be raised. If we saved some of the moneys that we waste by not following up grants properly, we could spend it on mental health.

Darren Millar: Do you agree that it is a matter of deep regret that, although the Welsh Government has protected and ring-fenced mental health spending, it has no way to monitor whether that is actually being delivered?

Angela Burns: I do, Darren, because I fear that it will lead to the inappropriate use of money or people just not knowing what is going on. It is very easy to lose control of money, whether you are running a business or a Government.

This morning, I was talking to the Minister for Education and Skills in the Children and Young People Committee. We were looking at legislation, and the Welsh Conservatives were raising the concern that there is not enough money for school-based counselling. Stop wasting it on grants and you could pay for school-based counselling. We could remove asbestos from our schools and hospitals, an issue that Nick Ramsay raised yesterday. We could mitigate the shortfall in NHS funding. Ieuan Wyn Jones talked about mentoring schemes and the invest-to-save programme. If we stopped the leakage from grants that are not tracked or outcome-focused, that money could be spent on these kinds of projects. It is really important that we do this.

One of the overall sadnesses is that we have had this debate and, I suspect, we will have it again in six months' time. Minister, I heard

os nad ydych yn cyfaddef ei fod yn anghywir. Mae dileu pwynt 1 yn y cynnig gwreiddiol yn dangos ei bod yn gwrthod cyfaddef ei bod yn anghywir mewn unrhyw ffordd.

Pam ei bod mor bwysig ein bod yn cael mater cyfan gwariant ar grantiau yn iawn? Rydym newydd gael dadl ingol iawn ar faterion iechyd meddwl yma yng Nghymru. Gallwch ehangu ar hynny. Mae angen cymorth ar faterion iechyd meddwl ac mae angen eu hyrwyddo; mae angen codi ymwybyddiaeth. Pe baem yn arbed peth o'r arian a wastraffwn drwy beidio â gwneud gwaith dilynol yn briodol ar grantiau, gallem ei wario ar iechyd meddwl.

Darren Millar: A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn destun gofid mawr, er bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi diogelu a neilltuo gwariant ar iechyd meddwl, nad oes dim modd iddi fonitro a yw hynny mewn gwirionedd yn cael ei ddarparu?

Angela Burns: Ydw, Darren, oherwydd ofnaf y bydd yn arwain at ddefnydd amhriodol o arian neu na fydd pobl yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd. Mae'n hawdd iawn colli rheolaeth ar arian, p'un a ydych yn rhedeg busnes neu Lywodraeth.

Y bore yma, roeddwn yn siarad â'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau yn y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc. Roeddem yn edrych ar ddeddfwriaeth, ac roedd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn codi'r pryder nad oes digon o arian ar gyfer cwnsela mewn ysgolion. Rhowch y gorau i'w wastraffu ar grantiau a gallech dalu am gwnsela mewn ysgolion. Gallem gael gwared ag asbestos o'n hysgolion a'n hysbytai, problem a gododd Nick Ramsay ddoe. Gallem liniaru'r diffyg yng nghyllid y GIG. Siaradodd Ieuan Wyn Jones am gynlluniau mentora a'r rhaglen buddsoddi-i-arbed. Pe baem yn atal arian rhag cael ei wastraffu ar grantiau nad ydynt yn cael eu holrhain neu nad ydynt yn canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau, gallai'r arian hwnnw gael ei wario ar y mathau hyn o brosiectau. Mae'n wirioneddol bwysig ein bod yn gwneud hynny.

Un tristwch cyffredinol yw ein bod wedi cael y ddadl hon ac, rwy'n amau, y cawn y ddadl eto ymhen chwe mis. Weinidog, clywais yn

clearly what you said, and we will support you in any changes that you can make to the way in which the grant culture in Wales works and to track the value for every single pound. We talk about value for the Welsh pound, do we not? Actually, it is really simple. It is your money, it is my money, it is our money, and it is the public's money. We all need to know that we can extract the absolute top value. We will look to see how this comes out, and we will return to this. Sadly, we turned to this topic in the third Assembly and it would be nice to get to stop talking about it.

glir yr hyn a ddywedasoch, a byddwn yn eich cefnogi mewn unrhyw newidiadau a wnewch i'r ffordd y mae'r diwylliant grantiau yn gweithio yng Nghymru ac i olrhain y gwerth am bob punt. Rydym yn sôn am werth am y bunt yng Nghymru, onid ydym? Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n syml. Eich arian chi ydyw, fy arian i ydyw, ein harian ni ydyw ac arian cyhoeddus ydyw. Mae angen inni gyd wybod y gallwn gael y gwerth gorau posibl. Byddwn yn edrych i weld sut mae hyn yn datblygu, a byddwn yn dychwelyd ato. Yn anffodus, gwnaethom drafod y pwnc hwn yn y trydydd Cynulliad a byddai'n braf rhoi'r gorau i siarad am y peth.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection. Therefore, I defer voting on this item until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, rwyf yn gohirio'r bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Voting deferred until voting time.*

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Taliadau Uniongyrchol mewn Gofal Cymdeithasol Direct Payments in Social Care

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3 and 7 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 4 and 5 in the name of Jane Hutt, and amendment 6 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3 a 7 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 4 a 5 yn enw Jane Hutt, a gwelliant 6 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5106 William Graham

Motion NDM5106 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod:

1. Notes that:

a) nifer y bobl anabl sy'n defnyddio Taliadau Uniongyrchol i drefnu eu gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru yn isel o'i chymharu â gwledydd eraill y DU;

a) the number of disabled people using Direct Payments to organise their social care in Wales is low compared to other nations of the UK;

b) diffyg cefnogaeth a gwybodaeth ar gael ar hyn o bryd i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth ynghylch yr ystod o ddewisiadau sydd ar gael iddynt; ac

b) there is currently a lack of support and information available to service users over the range of options available to them; and

c) nid oes digon o ddewis o Daliadau Uniongyrchol mewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru na rheolaeth drostynt.

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

a) defnyddio'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant i adlewyrchu model yr Alban o gymorth hunangyfeiriedig, i sicrhau bod defnyddwyr gofal cymdeithasol yn gallu rheoli eu pecynnau gofal a chymorth drwy daliadau uniongyrchol a chyfrifon a reolir gan drydydd partion;

b) gweithio i sefydlu cofrestr genedlaethol wirfoddol o gynorthwywyr personol i sicrhau bod ganddynt y gefnogaeth a'r hyfforddiant priodol i'w harfogi â'r sgiliau i ymdrin ag ystod o gyflyrau; ac

c) annog cynorthwywyr personol i ddarparu rhwydwaith o gefnogaeth i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth os bydd amgylchiadau'n codi nad oedd modd eu rhagweld.

Mark Isherwood: I move the motion.

The detail of my proposal for a community care direct payments Bill is to be left for another day. While numerous Welsh Government strategies and policy statements have highlighted the need for individuals to have a greater say in the running of their own social services, progress has been slow in promoting direct payments across Wales. Currently, only 5% of adults in Wales receiving community-based social services are in receipt of direct payments. Many people choose not to use direct payments owing to concerns about the level of support that they would continue to receive from the local authority. The Welsh Government's consultation document on the social services and wellbeing (Wales) Bill states that:

'In 2011/12 there were around 3,000 users of Direct Payments in Wales. This still, however, represents only a relatively small proportion of the total social services provision that supports around 150,000

c) there is not enough choice and control of Direct Payments in social services in Wales.

2. Calls for the Welsh Government to:

a) use the Social Services and Wellbeing Bill to reflect the Scottish model of self-directed support, to ensure that social care users can control their care and support packages through direct payments and third-party managed accounts;

b) work to establish a voluntary national register of personal assistants to ensure they have the appropriate support and training to equip them with the skills to deal with a range of conditions; and

c) encourage personal assistants to provide a network of support for service users in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau y cynnig.

Caiff manylion fy nghynnig ar gyfer Bil taliadau uniongyrchol gofal cymunedol eu gadael ar gyfer diwrnod arall. Er bod strategaethau a datganiadau polisi niferus gan Lywodraeth Cymru wedi tynnu sylw at yr angen i unigolion gael mwy o lais yn y gwaith o redeg eu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol eu hunain, cynnydd araf a wnaed mewn perthynas â hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol ledled Cymru. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 5% o oedolion yng Nghymru sy'n cael gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y gymuned, sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae llawer o bobl yn dewis peidio â defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol oherwydd pryderon ynghylch lefel y cymorth y byddent yn parhau i'w gael gan yr awdurdod lleol. Mae dogfen ymgynghori Llywodraeth Cymru ar Fil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru) yn datgan:

Yn 2011/12 roedd tua 3,000 o ddefnyddwyr Taliadau Uniongyrchol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, dim ond cyfran gymharol fach yw hyn o'r holl wasanaethau cymdeithasol a ddarperir i tua 150,000 o bobl bob blwyddyn.

people each year.'

Therefore, only 2% of the eligible cohort is in receipt of direct payments—fewer than the number using direct payments in the English county of Cheshire alone. People are frequently dissuaded by direct payments owing to the level of paperwork and the responsibility of employing their own assistant or agency. A members' survey across England and Wales by deafblind charity Sense found that 31% of people surveyed did not even know what direct payments were. This lack of knowledge is a cause for concern, requiring more action by the Welsh Government to ensure that individuals are fully aware of the options available to them.

Today's motion was drafted with the help of Multiple Sclerosis Society Cymru, and my speech comprises what charities representing disabled people, not any politicians, have asked me to say. I spoke some years ago at the Disability Wales conference, which launched the Independent Living campaign and, two weeks ago, I hosted the MS Society Cymru Planned By Me, Not For Me event in the Pierhead building, where speakers included the Deputy Minister for social services, representatives from all parties and the project manager of self-directed support for NHS Lothian in Scotland, which undertook early testing for self-directed support on behalf of both the former Labour and current Scottish nationalist Governments. I will say more about that later.

Many disabled people in Wales do not currently have much of a choice. People do not want to be dictated to by local authorities or social services. Self-directed support, or citizen-directed support, is about personalisation in care. It is about choice and independent living for people who do not want to be seen as passive recipients of blanket care. Direct payments give responsibility for employing staff and commissioning services to the individual.

At this point, let me seek to lay to rest,

Felly, dim ond 2% o'r garfan sy'n gymwys sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol—llai na'r nifer sy'n defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol yn Sir Gaer yn Lloegr yn unig. Mae pobl yn aml yn gyndyn o gael taliadau uniongyrchol oherwydd lefel y gwaith papur a'r cyfrifoldeb o gyflogi eu cynorthwyydd neu asiantaeth eu hunain. Canfu arolwg o aelodau ledled Cymru a Lloegr gan elusen Sense i bobl byddar-ddall nad oedd 31% o'r bobl a holwyd hyd yn oed yn gwybod beth oedd taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae'r diffyg gwybodaeth hwn yn achos pryder, ac mae angen mwy o weithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod unigolion yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r opsiynau sydd ar gael iddynt.

Drafftwyd cynnig heddiw gyda chymorth Multiple Sclerosis Society Cymru, ac yn fy araith, cynnwys yr hyn y mae elusennau sy'n cynrychioli pobl anabl, nid unrhyw wleidyddion, wedi gofyn i mi ei ddweud a wna. Siaradais rai blynyddoedd yn ôl yng nghynhadledd Anabledd Cymru, a lansiodd ymgyrch Byw'n Annibynnol a, bythefnos yn ôl, cynhaliais ddigwyddiad Planned By Me, Not For Me MS Society Cymru yn adeilad y Pierhead, lle'r oedd y siaradwyr yn cynnwys y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, cynrychiolwyr o bob plaid a rheolwr prosiect cymorth hunangyfeiriedig ar gyfer GIG Lothian yn yr Alban, a gynhaliodd brofion cynnar ar gyfer cymorth hunangyfeiriedig ar ran y Llywodraeth Lafur gynt a Llywodraeth bresennol cenedlaetholwyr yr Alban. Dywedaf fwy am hynny yn nes ymlaen.

Ni chaiff llawer o bobl anabl yng Nghymru llawer o ddewis ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw pobl am gael eu rheoli gan awdurdodau lleol neu wasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae a wnelo cymorth hunangyfeiriedig, neu gymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion, â phersonoli mewn gofal. Mae a wnelo â dewis a byw'n annibynnol i bobl nad ydynt am gael eu gweld fel eu bod yn derbyn gofal cyffredinol mewn modd goddefol. Mae taliadau uniongyrchol yn rhoi cyfrifoldeb am gyflogi staff a chomisiynu gwasanaethau i'r unigolyn.

Ar y pwynt hwn, hoffwn roi taw, unwaith ac

hopefully once and for all, the misinformed claims that proposals being made by disabled people's charities will require people to have direct payments. This is not, and never has been, the case. Direct payments are not appropriate for all disabled people. Directly funded social care alongside direct payments must be maintained. We will, therefore, be supporting amendments 1, 3 and 6.

While many would benefit from direct payments, many would not want this freedom, and must be allowed to choose to receive services planned by their local authority. Direct payments are about giving people control to decide how their needs will be met, by whom and at what time. However, disabled adults are concerned that, if they choose to use direct payments, they will not receive advice and support from local authorities. Local authorities have a legal obligation to offer direct payments, but should therefore actively support individuals to use them. We need a consistent level of support across the 22 local authorities so that individuals do not feel like they are on their own. That means developing the centres for independent living model in Wales by working with local authorities and the third sector. It means delivering better access to direct payments and making personal care budgets available to all who wish to have the power to shape their own care, enabling them to choose services and care providers that suit their particular needs. We must

'ensure disabled people are provided with information and advice concerning their entitlements, and that advisory services are equipped to assist disabled people in navigating the...system of work capability assessments.'

If that sounds familiar, it is because it comes from amendment 7 to the motion. Work capability assessments were introduced, in fact, by the UK Labour Government in 2008, and we welcome the third independent review into them carried out by Professor Harrington at the request of the current UK

am byth gobeithio, ar yr hawliadau camarweiniol y bydd cynigion a wneir gan elusennau pobl anabl yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bobl gael taliadau uniongyrchol. Nid dyna'r achos, nawr nac yn y gorffennol. Nid yw taliadau uniongyrchol yn briodol i bob person anabl. Mae'n rhaid cynnal gofal cymdeithasol a ariennir yn uniongyrchol ochr yn ochr â thaliadau uniongyrchol. Byddwn, felly, yn cefnogi gwelliannau 1, 3 a 6.

Er y byddai llawer yn elwa o gael taliadau uniongyrchol, ni fyddai llawer am gael y rhyddid hwn, a rhaid caniatáu iddynt ddewis cael gwasanaethau a gynlluniwyd gan eu hawdurdod lleol. Mae a wnelo taliadau uniongyrchol â rhoi rheolaeth i bobl i benderfynu sut y diwellir eu hanghenion, gan bwy a phryd. Fodd bynnag, mae oedolion anabl yn poeni, os byddant yn dewis defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol, na fyddant yn cael cyngor a chymorth gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd gyfreithiol i gynnig taliadau uniongyrchol, ond felly dylent roi cymorth gweithredol i unigolion i'w defnyddio. Mae angen lefel gyson o gymorth ar draws y 22 awdurdod lleol fel nad yw unigolion yn teimlo eu bod ar eu pen eu hunain. Mae hynny'n golygu datblygu canolfannau ar gyfer model byw'n annibynnol yng Nghymru drwy weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a'r trydydd sector. Mae'n golygu sicrhau bod taliadau uniongyrchol ar gael yn fwy eang a bod cyllidebau gofal personol ar gael i bawb sy'n dymuno cael y pŵer i lunio eu gofal eu hunain, gan eu galluogi i ddewis gwasanaethau a darparwyr gofal sy'n addas ar gyfer eu hanghenion penodol. Mae'n rhaid inni

sicrhau bod pobl anabl yn cael gwybodaeth a chynghor am eu hawliau, a bod gwasanaethau cynghori yn cael eu paratoi i helpu pobl anabl i lywio'r ... system o asesiadau gallu i weithio.

Os yw hynny'n swnio'n gyfarwydd, mae hynny am ei fod yn dod o welliant 7 i'r cynnig. Mewn gwirionedd, cyflwynwyd asesiadau gallu i weithio gan Lywodraeth Lafur y DU yn 2008, ac rydym yn croesawu'r trydydd adolygiad annibynnol arnynt a gynhaliwyd gan yr Athro Harrington ar gais

Government.

Only last Friday, speaking at the north Wales Disability Resource Centre annual general meeting, I referred to my recent meeting with the Royal National Institute of Blind People to discuss its specialist welfare rights and signposting service in north Wales. It is vital that specialist welfare support be available for disabled and sensory-impaired people, and we therefore look forward to the outcome of the Minister for Local Government and Communities's review of advice services in Wales. We therefore support amendment 7.

Unlike direct payments, which can be used only to purchase care or employ a personal assistant, a personal budget allows individuals to purchase equipment or other services to meet their needs, offering them maximum flexibility. Personal budgets have been rolled out in England since 2008 under Labour, with a target of providing every council-funded user of community-based support with one by 2012. However, personal budgets have not been introduced in Wales. As MS Society Cymru states,

'Local authorities are currently required to offer Direct Payments as one option for social care, but it is limited in its current form as it does not offer the freedom that Personal Budgets in self-directed support could do.'

Thanks to Labour legislation in England and regulations introduced under a Labour First Minister in Scotland, health and social services direct payments there can be pooled, but that does not apply in Wales. This must be addressed. Care agencies can act as intermediary budget holders, allowing direct payment users to choose their care and carers and to exert greater purchasing power. However, there is concern that there is no comeback if a care agency drops a client, and, effectively, they are passed back to social services to deal with. That requires attention. Care co-operatives offer one solution to this, which I know is supported by

Llywodraeth bresennol y DU.

Dim ond ddydd Gwener diwethaf, pan oeddwn yn siarad yng nghyfarfod cyffredinol blyneddol Canolfan Adnoddau Anabledd y gogledd, cyfeiriais at fy nghyfarfod diweddar gyda Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol Pobl Ddall i drafod ei hawliau lles arbenigol a gwasanaeth cyfeirio yn y gogledd. Mae'n hanfodol bod cymorth lles arbenigol ar gael i bobl anabl a phobl â nam ar eu synhwyrau, ac felly edrychwn ymlaen at ganlyniad adolygiad y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau o wasanaethau cynghori yng Nghymru. Rydym felly'n cefnogi gwelliant 7.

Yn wahanol i daliadau uniongyrchol, y gellir ond eu defnyddio i brynu gofal neu gyflogi cynorthwydd personol, mae cyllideb personol yn galluogi unigolion i brynu cyfarpar neu wasanaethau eraill i ddiwallu eu hanghenion, gan gynnig yr hyblygrwydd mwyaf posibl iddynt. Cyflwynwyd cyllidebau personol yn Lloegr ers 2008 o dan Lafur, gyda tharged o sicrhau bod gan bob defnyddiwr cymorth yn y gymuned a ariennir gan y cyngor gyllideb erbyn 2012. Fodd bynnag, nid yw cyllidebau personol wedi cael eu cyflwyno yng Nghymru. Fel y noda MS Society Cymru,

Rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd gynnig Taliadau Uniongyrchol fel un opsiwn ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol, ond mae'n gyfyngedig yn ei ffurf bresennol gan nad yw'n cynnig y rhyddid y gallai Cyllidebau Personol mewn cymorth hunangyfeiriedig ei wneud.'

Diolch i ddeddfwriaeth Lafur yn Lloegr a rheoliadau a gyflwynwyd o dan Brif Weinidog Llafur yn yr Alban, gellir cronni taliadau uniongyrchol iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yno, ond nid yw hynny'n gymwys yng Nghymru. Rhaid mynd i'r afael â hyn. Gall asiantaethau ofal weithredu fel deiliaid cyllideb gyfryngol, gan ganiatáu i ddefnyddwyr taliadau uniongyrchol ddewis eu gofal a'u gofalwyr ac i arfer mwy o bŵer prynu. Fodd bynnag, mae pryder nad oes unrhyw ffordd yn ôl os yw asiantaeth gofal yn gollwng cleient, ac, i bob pwrpas, cânt eu trosglwyddo yn ôl i'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ddelio â nhw. Mae hynny'n

a number of Labour Members here. The UK coalition Government has also made a commitment to support the creation and expansion of mutuals, co-operatives, charities and social enterprises, and to enable those groups to have much greater involvement in the running of public services. As Co-operatives and Mutuals Wales says,

gofyn am sylw. Mae cydweithfeydd gofal yn cynnig un ateb i hyn, y gwn fod nifer o Aelodau Llafur yn ei gefnogi yma. Mae Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU hefyd wedi gwneud ymrwymiad i gefnogi'r broses o greu ac ehangu cwmnïau cydfuddiannol, cwmnïau cydweithredol, elusennau a mentrau cymdeithasol, ac i alluogi'r grwpiau hynny i ymwneud llawer mwy â gwaith o redeg gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Fel y dywed Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru,

'There is growing political interest in how co-operatives and mutuals can deliver services currently within the remit of public sector provision.'

Mae diddordeb gwleidyddol cynyddol yn y modd y gall cwmnïau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol ddarparu gwasanaethau o fewn cylch gorchwyl darpariaeth y sector cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd.

They offer an alternative to local authority or state provision. They also

Maent yn cynnig dewis amgen i awdurdod lleol neu ddarpariaeth y wladwriaeth. Maent hefyd yn

'offer a way for users and providers to own and run their own care services.'

cynnig ffordd i ddefnyddwyr a darparwyr fod yn berchen ar eu gwasanaethau gofal eu hunain a'u rhedeg.

However, currently, there is little co-operative social care activity in Wales.

Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, nid oes llawer o weithgarwch gofal cymdeithasol cydweithredol yng Nghymru.

Progressive Co-operators in Wales urges the development of a Welsh model of self-directed support, incorporating co-operative models of organisation in which direct payment holders can exert greater purchaser power for the purposes of obtaining administrative and other support and for shaping the pattern of local services. After all, in Italy, there are now more than 3,000 social care co-operatives, employing nearly 60,000 people, many of whom have disabilities or were formerly marginalised from mainstream society. Surely that is something that we want for Wales.

Mae Cydweithredwyr Blaengar Cymru yn annog y gwaith o ddatblygu model Cymreig o gymorth hunangyfeiriedig, sy'n cynnwys modelau trefniadaeth cydweithredol lle gall deiliaid taliadau uniongyrchol arfer mwy o bŵer prynu at ddibenion cael cymorth gweinyddol a chymorth arall ac er mwyn llunio patrwm o wasanaethau lleol. Wedi'r cwbl, yn yr Eidal, mae mwy na 3,000 o gwmnïau cydweithredol gofal cymdeithasol bellach, sy'n cyflogi bron i 60,000 o bobl, y mae gan lawer ohonynt anableddau neu yr oeddent yn arfer bod wedi'u gwrthio i ymylon cymdeithas brif ffrwd. Yn sicr mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym am ei gael i Gymru.

4.30 p.m.

Running alongside care agencies, disabled people's charities have called for the establishment of a voluntary national register of personal assistants to ensure appropriate support and training, and for personal assistants to provide a network of support for

Mae elusennau pobl anabl, gan redeg ochr yn ochr ag asiantaethau gofal, wedi galw am sefydlu cofrestr genedlaethol wirfoddol o gynorthwywyr personol i sicrhau cefnogaeth a hyfforddiant priodol, ac am gynorthwywyr personol i ddarparu rhwydwaith o gymorth ar

service users in the event of unforeseen circumstances. We therefore ask Labour to listen to them and withdraw amendment 5.

We also call on Labour to withdraw amendment 4, deleting the call by disabled people's charities to use the social services and well-being (Wales) Bill to reflect the Scottish model of self-directed support—introduced originally under Labour—to ensure that social care users can control their care and support packages through direct payments and third-party managed accounts. Scotland's Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Bill places a requirement on local authorities to offer individuals four choices on how they can obtain social care: the person has direct payments; the person directs the available support; the local authority arranges the support; or there is a mix of all three. There is also a requirement to point people towards available advice and support. If it rejects this, the Welsh Government must account to people in receipt of care support across Wales. As the minutes from this month's meeting of the cross-party group on muscular dystrophy in the Scottish Parliament state, usage of direct payments to further independence has made a positive impact overall after initial resistance. Let us overcome the initial resistance here.

We reject amendment 2, which confuses this devolved motion with UK benefit reform. The disability living allowance is being replaced by personal independent payments for those who require the most assistance to lead independent lives, not by direct payments. It is a different issue. I will leave the last word to Parkinson's UK, Wales, which states that everyone,

'should have the power to exercise choice and control over their care and support needs'.

I commend the motion to Members.

Gwelliant 1—Jocelyn Davies

Cynnwys pwynt newydd ar ôl pwynt 1 ac

gyfer defnyddwyr gwasanaethau os bydd amgylchiadau annisgwyl. Rydym felly yn gofyn i Lafur wrando arnynt a thynnu gwelliant 5 yn ôl.

Rydym hefyd yn galw ar Lafur i dynnu gwelliant 4 yn ôl, gan ddileu'r galw gan elusennau pobl anabl i ddefnyddio Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru) i adlewyrchu model yr Alban o gymorth hunangyfeiriedig—a gyflwynwyd yn wreiddiol dan Lafur—i sicrhau y gall defnyddwyr gofal cymdeithasol reoli eu pecynnau gofal a chymorth drwy daliadau uniongyrchol a chyfrifon a reolir gan drydydd parti. Mae Bil Gofal Cymdeithasol (Cymorth Hunangyfeiriedig) (Yr Alban) yn gofyn i awdurdodau lleol gynnig pedwar dewis i unigolion ar sut y gallant gael gafael ar ofal cymdeithasol: mae'r unigolyn yn cael taliadau uniongyrchol; mae'r unigolyn yn rheoli'r cymorth sydd ar gael; mae'r awdurdod lleol yn trefnu'r cymorth; neu gymysgedd o'r tri. Mae gofyniad hefyd i gyfeirio pobl at y cyngor a'r cymorth sydd ar gael. Os bydd yn gwrthod hyn, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru roi cyfrif i bobl sy'n derbyn cymorth gofal ledled Cymru. Fel y noda cofnodion cyfarfod y mis hwn o'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar nychdod cyhyrol yn Senedd yr Alban, mae'r defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol i wella annibyniaeth wedi cael effaith gadarnhaol gyffredinol ar ôl gwrthwynebiad cychwynnol. Gadewch inni oresgyn y gwrthwynebiad cychwynnol hwn.

Rydym yn gwrthod gwelliant 2, sy'n drysu'r cynnig datganoledig hwn gyda'r broses o ddiwygio budd-daliadau yn y DU. Mae'r lwfans byw i'r anabl yn cael ei ddisodli gan daliadau annibynnol personol i'r rheini sydd angen y cymorth mwyaf i fyw bywydau annibynnol, nid drwy daliadau uniongyrchol. Mae'n fater gwahanol. Gadawaf y gair olaf i Parkinson's UK, Cymru, sy'n dweud,

dylai pawb gael y pŵer i arfer dewis a rheolaeth dros eu hanghenion gofal a chymorth.

Cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Aelodau.

Amendment 1—Jocelyn Davies

Insert as new point after point 1 and

ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

‘Yn cydnabod nad yw Taliadau Uniongyrchol yn briodol ar gyfer pob person anabl.’

Gwelliant 2—Jocelyn Davies

Cynnwys pwynt newydd ar ôl pwynt 1 ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

‘Yn cydnabod na fyddai rhagor o ddefnydd o Daliadau Unigol yn digolledu pobl anabl am golli’r lwfans byw i’r anabl.’

Gwelliant 3—Jocelyn Davies

Cynnwys is-bwynt 2a) newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

‘cynnal gofal cymdeithasol a gyllidir yn uniongyrchol ochr yn ochr â Thaliadau Uniongyrchol;’

Gwelliant 7—Jocelyn Davies

Ychwanegu fel is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd pwynt 2:

‘sicrhau bod pobl anabl yn cael gwybodaeth a chynghor am eu hawliau, a bod gwasanaethau cynghori’n gymwys i gynorthwyo pobl anabl i lywio eu ffordd drwy system annheg a diffygiol yr asesiadau gallu i weithio.’

Leanne Wood: I move amendments 1, 2, 3 and 7 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Direct payments can provide excellent support to help people live independently. They allow for greater choice and control over the support that is received. Direct payments can mean that disabled people can have flexibility in their care provision, and they can empower people. However, just as the previous institutional form of decision making was not appropriate for everybody, neither is universal support for direct payments. As the Demos report ‘Tailor Made’ makes clear, there are limitations to the use of personal budgets. That is why our amendments to today’s motion recognise that we need to ensure that disabled people have a variety of options in order to live

renumber accordingly:

‘Recognises that Direct Payments are not appropriate for all disabled people.’

Amendment 2—Jocelyn Davies

Insert as new point after point 1 and renumber accordingly:

‘Recognises that more use of Direct Payments would not compensate disabled people for the loss of disability living allowance.’

Amendment 3—Jocelyn Davies

Insert as new sub-point 2a) and renumber accordingly:

‘maintain directly funded social care alongside Direct Payments;’

Amendment 7—Jocelyn Davies

Add as new sub-point at end of point 2:

‘ensure disabled people are provided with information and advice concerning their entitlements, and that advisory services are equipped to assist disabled people in navigating the unfair and flawed system of work capability assessments.’

Leanne Wood: Cynigiau welliannau 1, 2, 3 a 7 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Gall taliadau uniongyrchol roi cymorth ardderchog er mwyn helpu pobl i fyw’n annibynnol. Maent yn caniatáu mwy o ddewis a rheolaeth dros y cymorth a geir. Gall taliadau uniongyrchol olygu y gall pobl anabl gael darpariaeth gofal hyblyg, a gallant rymuso pobl. Fodd bynnag, yn union fel nad oedd y ffurf sefydliadol flaenorol o wneud penderfyniadau yn briodol i bawb, nid yw’r cymorth cyffredinol ar gyfer taliadau uniongyrchol chwaith. Fel y nodir yn glir yn adroddiad Demos ‘Tailor Made’, mae cyfyngiadau ar y defnydd o gyllidebau personol. Dyna pam mae ein gwelliannau i’r cynnig heddiw yn cydnabod bod angen inni sicrhau bod pobl anabl yn cael amrywiaeth o

independently. This should not be about forcing market simulation.

You may say that this is a different issue. However, I continue to be astonished to hear Conservatives express their concerns for disabled people, when the welfare budget upon which disabled people rely so heavily has been, and remains, a major target for cuts. Monday's report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies suggests that the Chancellor's austerity budget plans will not be met until 2018 at the earliest. George Osborne has already earmarked £10 billion in welfare budget cuts, in addition to those that have been previously announced. Only last week, the Conservative Minister Lord Freud launched an attack on those claiming incapacity benefits. This is the same Lord Freud who, as an adviser to the Labour Government, privatised the welfare system, bringing in companies such as A4e and Atos, and creating a new system of corporate welfare. The Conservative-Liberal Democrat Government, helped by the tabloids, has succeeded in whipping up an intense feeling of distrust with the system. The poor are played off against each other, while the multinational corporations and the very rich end up paying peanuts in tax. I do not even need to get started on what happened with Remploy. That has been a bad news story whichever party has been in Government in London.

Disabled people are being left destitute and reliant on underfunded advice agencies to challenge the appalling decisions that are frequently made by Atos. Of the 400,000 appeals lodged in 2010-11, almost 40% were successful. The Spartacus report, written on the basis of evidence collected by disabled activists, set out the stories of people's experiences: the cruelty, the confusion, the loss of dignity and those who kill themselves due to the misery that this process has inflicted upon them. The workplace capacity assessment has become a byword for all that is wrong with the testing system. This is truly no way for a civilised society to treat its most vulnerable.

opsiynau er mwyn byw'n annibynnol. Ni ddylai hyn olygu gorfodi efelychiad o'r farchnad.

Gallech ddweud bod hwn yn fater gwahanol. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n parhau i gael fy synnu o glywed Ceidwadwyr yn mynegi eu pryderon am bobl anabl, pan mae'r gyllideb les y mae pobl anabl yn dibynnu cymaint arni wedi bod, ac yn parhau i fod, yn un o'r prif dargedau ar gyfer toriadau. Mae adroddiad dydd Llun gan y Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid yn awgrymu na fydd cynlluniau cyllideb caledi'r Canghellor yn cael eu bodloni tan 2018 ar y cynharaf. Mae George Osborne eisoes wedi clustnodi £10 biliwn mewn toriadau yn y gyllideb les, yn ogystal â'r rhai a gyhoeddwyd yn flaenorol. Dim ond yr wythnos ddiwethaf, lansiodd y Gweinidog Ceidwadol yr Arglwydd Freud ymosodiad ar y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau analluogrwydd. Yr un Arglwydd Freud, fel ymgynghorydd i'r Llywodraeth Lafur, a breifateiddiodd y system les, gan ddefnyddio cwmnïau megis A4e ac Atos, a chreu system newydd o les corfforaethol. Mae Llywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, gyda chymorth y papurau tabloid, wedi llwyddo i greu ymdeimlad dwys o ddiffyg ymddiriedaeth gyda'r system. Mae'r tlawd yn cael eu chwarae yn erbyn ei gilydd, tra bod y corfforaethau amlwladol a phobl gyfoethog iawn ond yn talu swm pitw o dreth. Nid oes angen imi ddechrau sôn am yr hyn a ddigwyddodd gyda Remploy. Mae honno wedi bod yn stori newyddion drwg pa bynnag blaid sydd wedi bod mewn Llywodraeth yn Llundain.

Mae pobl anabl yn cael eu gadael yn ddiymgeledd ac yn ddibynnol ar asiantaethau cyngori sydd wedi'u tanariannu i herio'r penderfyniadau ofnadwy sy'n cael eu gwneud yn aml gan Atos. O'r 400,000 o apeliadau a gyflwynwyd yn 2010-11, roedd bron i 40% yn llwyddiannus. Mae adroddiad Spartacus, a ysgrifennwyd ar sail y dystiolaeth a gasglwyd gan ymgyrchwyr anabl, yn adrodd straeon o brofiadau pobl: y creulondeb, y dryswch, colli urddas a'r rheini sy'n lladd eu hunain oherwydd y trallod y mae'r broses hon wedi'i achosi. Mae'r asesiad gallu yn y gweithle wedi dod yn gyfystyr â phopeth sydd o'i le ar y system brofi. Nid dyma sut y dylai cymdeithas wâr

drin ei phobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed.

The Scope Wales paper, 'Individualism versus Collectivism in Care', includes some very interesting ideas in relation to direct payments. Scope proposes groups of people working together to buy in services, each according to their need. People should be empowered; they need the correct level of independence and choice so that their preferred levels of care and support are provided. That includes support from the welfare system when that is also needed. It does not include the demonisation of people and it does not include prejudice.

Mae papur Scope Cymru, 'Individualism versus Collectivism in Care', yn cynnwys rhai syniadau diddorol iawn mewn perthynas â thaliadau uniongyrchol. Mae Scope yn cynnig y gellid cael grwpiau o bobl i gydweithio i brynu gwasanaethau, pob un yn ôl ei angen. Dylai pobl gael eu grymuso; maent angen y lefel gywir o annibyniaeth a dewis arnynt fel bod eu dewis lefelau o ofal a chymorth yn cael eu darparu. Mae hynny'n cynnwys cymorth gan y system les pan fo angen hynny hefyd. Nid yw'n cynnwys pardduo pobl ac nid yw'n cynnwys rhagfarn.

It is not always easy to undo some of the institutional barriers that surround care choices, but it is vital that we recognise people as people, each with their own interests and preferences. We must allow people to express those choices with dignity, and in their own way, wherever we possibly can.

Nid yw bob amser yn hawdd dadwneud rhai o'r rhwystrau sefydliadol sy'n gysylltiedig â dewisiadau gofal, ond mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cydnabod pobl fel pobl, pob un â'i ddiddordebau a'i ddewisiadau ei hun. Mae'n rhaid inni ganiatáu i bobl fynegi'r dewisiadau hynny ag urddas, ac yn eu ffordd eu hunain, lle bynnag y gallwn.

Gwelliant 4—Jane Hutt

Amendment 4—Jane Hutt

Ym mhwynt 2a dileu 'i adlewyrchu model yr Alban o gymorth hunangyfeiriedig,'

In point 2a delete 'to reflect the Scottish model of self-directed support,'

Gwelliant 5—Jane Hutt

Amendment 5—Jane Hutt

Ym mhwynt 2b, dileu 'sefydlu cofrestr genedlaethol wirfoddol o gynorthwyr personol i sicrhau bod ganddynt' a rhoi yn ei le 'sicrhau bod gan gynorthwyr personol'.

In point 2b delete 'establish a voluntary national register of personal assistants to ensure they' and replace with 'ensure personal assistants'.

The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): I move amendments 4 and 5 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Cynigiau welliannau 4 a 5 yn enw Jane Hutt.

Gwelliant 6—Aled Roberts

Amendment 6—Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd pwynt 2:

Add new sub-point at the end of point 2:

cydnabod nad yw Taliadau Uniongyrchol yn addas i bawb, ac i gynnal darpariaeth addas ar gyfer y rheini y bydd angen darparu gofal cymdeithasol ar eu rhan o hyd.

recognise that Direct Payments are not suitable for everyone and to maintain suitable provision for those who will continue to need social care provided on their behalf.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendment 6 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiau welliant 6 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The Welsh Liberal Democrat group has long argued for greater use of and support for direct payments and personalised budgets. We do so because we believe that these mechanisms have the potential to offer greater independence, control and choice for service users, allowing them to make decisions about their care: when and how they receive it, by whom it is delivered, and how it best meets their aspirations for how they want to live their lives. However, to date, we have been slow in Wales to take advantage of these opportunities. Research shows that we have low levels of take-up, particularly in the older age category, and that there are low levels of awareness of the ability to use direct payments by people who are in receipt of services. Even if people are aware that direct payment systems exist, they often have poor information about how they work in practice, and they are often put off from taking up this option because they lack the necessary support to allow them to make the most of the opportunities.

However, constituents of mine who have engaged in issues of direct payment and greater personalisation have found it incredibly liberating. Take, for instance, the middle-aged female constituent of mine who suffers from multiple sclerosis. Previously she would have to go to bed at 6.30 p.m. because that is when the council could supply carers to assist her to get to bed. Who in middle age wants to go to bed at 6.30 p.m? She was left, instead, with the prospect of her husband literally dragging her up the stairs to her bedroom so that she could stay up with her family and engage in what many people would regard as normal family activities. Another example was the gentleman who suffered from Parkinson's disease, who found different carers coming on different days of the week to carry out the most intimate of personal care tasks. All he wanted was the same person to come at a time that was convenient for him to undertake those most personal and intimate caring tasks. His ability to take up direct payments allowed him to do just that, and his quality of life therefore improved considerably.

Mae grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi dadlau ers tro y dylid gwneud mwy o ddefnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol a chyllidebau personol a rhoi mwy o gefnogaeth iddynt. Gwnawn hynny oherwydd ein bod yn credu bod gan y dulliau hyn y potensial i gynnig mwy o annibyniaeth, rheolaeth a dewis i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau, gan eu galluogi i wneud penderfyniadau am eu gofal: pryd a sut y maent yn ei dderbyn, gan bwy y caiff ei ddarparu, a sut y mae'n bodloni eu dyheadau orau ar gyfer y ffordd y maent am fyw eu bywydau. Fodd bynnag, hyd yma, rydym wedi bod yn araf yng Nghymru i fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd hyn. Dengys ymchwil fod nifer y bobl sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol yn isel yma, yn enwedig yn y categori oedran hŷn, a bod lefelau isel o ymwybyddiaeth o'r gallu i ddefnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol gan bobl sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau. Hyd yn oed os yw pobl yn ymwybodol bod systemau taliadau uniongyrchol yn bodoli, yn aml gwybodaeth wael sydd ganddynt o'r ffordd y maent yn gweithio yn ymarferol, ac maent yn aml yn penderfynu peidio â dewis yr opsiwn hwn am nad oes ganddynt y gefnogaeth angenrheidiol i'w galluogi i wneud y gorau o'r cyfleoedd.

Fodd bynnag, mae rhai o'm hetholwyr sydd wedi ymgymryd â thaliadau uniongyrchol a mwy o bersonoleiddio wedi cael ymdeimlad o ryddhad. Cymerwch, er enghraifft, y wraig ganol oed yn fy etholaeth sydd â sglerosis ymledol. Yn y gorffennol byddai wedi gorfod mynd i'r gwely am 6.30 p.m. oherwydd dyna pryd y gallai'r cyngor ddarparu gofalwyr i'w helpu i fynd i'r gwely. Pwy, yn ganol oed, sydd eisiau mynd i'r gwely am 6.30 p.m? Y dewis arall oedd ganddi oedd bod ei gŵr yn ei llusgo i fyny'r grisiau i'w hystafell wely fel y gallai aros i fyny gyda'i theulu a chymryd rhan yn yr hyn y byddai llawer o bobl yn eu hystyried yn weithgareddau teuluol arferol. Enghraifft arall oedd y gŵr oedd â chlefyd Parkinson, oedd yn gweld gofalwyr gwahanol yn dod ar ddiwrnodau gwahanol o'r wythnos i gyflawni'r tasgau gofal mwyaf personol. Y cyfan yr oedd ei eisiau oedd i'r un person ddod ar adeg a oedd yn gyfleus iddo i ymgymryd â'r tasgau gofalu mwyaf personol a phreifat. Roedd hynny'n bosibl yn sgil ei allu i fanteisio ar daliadau uniongyrchol, ac o ganlyniad, gwellodd ansawdd ei fywyd yn sylweddol.

Also, there is the example of the disabled gentleman in my constituency who was regarded as a difficult client because he did not want to go to the day centre, although that was what the local authority was able to offer him. Every second that he was there, he loathed it. In the end, he refused to go and was regarded as non-compliant and an awkward customer. Fortunately, a new project in the Builth Wells area meant that council staff had the time to go to talk to this gentleman about what he wanted to do with his life and what he wanted support in. They discovered that he had spent his working life in one of the great cathedral cities of England, and what he missed more than anything was the ability to go to church on Sunday. Of course, the council could not supply anybody to help him to go to church on Sunday, but these council workers were able to go to the church and engage with that community, and they found a ready volunteer who was willing to stop by that gentleman's home on Sundays to pick him up and take him along to church. They were able to use some of their budget to purchase a computer for him, and he is now in e-mail contact with all the colleagues he used to work with. His mental health is significantly improved, and with that, his physical health, and his quality of life has been fundamentally improved by the ability to have a service and support that best meet his needs and his aspirations, rather than being imposed upon by the system.

We appreciate that direct payments and personalisation will not be for everybody, and that is why we need a mixed economy, and I think that the Scottish provision that is being pursued is something that is worthy of a lot of merit.

I am really disappointed, as my sources tell me that despite the fact that the Government set up a group to advise it on what it could do to drive up the level of direct payments, that group has not met this year. Dates were put into people's diaries and those meetings never happened. With that kind of leadership from the centre, is it any surprise that we have seen such a low take-up. I hope that the new social services Bill will give us new

Hefyd, mae enghraifft o ŵr anabl yn fy etholaeth a oedd yn cael ei ystyried yn gleient anodd am nad oedd eisiau mynd i'r ganolfan ddydd, er mai dyna oedd yr hyn y gallai'r awdurdod lleol ei gynnig iddo. Roedd yn casáu pob eiliad yr oedd yno. Yn y diwedd, gwrthododd fynd a chafodd ei ystyried yn un nad oedd yn cydymffurfio ac yn gwsmer lletchwith. Yn ffodus, yn sgil prosiect newydd yn ardal Llanfair-ym-Muallt roedd gan staff y cyngor yr amser i fynd i siarad â'r gŵr am yr hyn yr oedd am ei wneud â'i fywyd a'r hyn yr oedd am gael cymorth i'w wneud. Gwnaethant ddarganfod ei fod wedi treulio ei fywyd yn gweithio yn un o ddinasoedd cadeiriol mawr Lloegr, ac mai'r hyn yr oedd yn ei golli'n fwy na dim oedd y gallu i fynd i'r eglwys ar ddydd Sul. Wrth gwrs, ni allai'r cyngor ddarparu unrhyw un i'w helpu i fynd i'r eglwys ar ddydd Sul, ond llwyddodd gweithwyr y cyngor i fynd i'r eglwys ac ymgysylltu â'r gymuned honno, a daethant o hyd i wirfoddolwr parod a oedd yn fodlon galw yng nghartref y gŵr ar ddydd Sul i'w gasglu i fynd ag ef i'r eglwys. Bu'n bosibl iddynt ddefnyddio rhywfaint o'u cyllideb i brynu cyfrifiadur iddo, ac mae bellach yn gallu cysylltu â'r holl bobl yr arferai gydweithio â hwy drwy e-bost. Mae ei iechyd meddwl wedi gwella'n sylweddol, ac yn sgil hynny, ei iechyd corfforol, ac mae ansawdd ei fywyd wedi gwella yn sylweddol gan ei fod yn gallu cael gwasanaeth a chymorth sy'n diwallu ei anghenion a'i ddyheadau yn y ffordd orau, yn hytrach na bod y system yn cael ei gorfodi arno.

Rydym yn sylweddoli na fydd taliadau uniongyrchol a phersonoleiddio yn addas i bawb, a dyna pam mae angen economi gymysg arnom, a chredaf fod y ddarpariaeth yn yr Alban yr ydym yn mynd ar ei thrywydd yn rhywbeth sy'n deilwng iawn.

Rwyf wir yn siomedig â'r ffaith bod fy nghysylltiadau yn dweud wrthyf, er y ffaith bod y Llywodraeth wedi sefydlu grŵp i gynghori ar yr hyn y gallai ei wneud i gynyddu'r nifer sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol, nad yw'r grŵp wedi cwrdd eleni. Rhoddwyd dyddiadau yn nyddiaduron pobl ond ni chynhaliwyd y cyfarfodydd hynny. Gyda'r math hwnnw o arweiniad o'r canol, a yw'n syndod o gwbl bod cyn lleied o

momentum to drive this agenda forward and to recognise the limitations of the system, ensuring that no system is imposed on an individual, but that they have a range of choices. I hope that the new legislation in the new year will give us a new opportunity to look afresh at how we can make services truly meet people's needs.

William Graham: Direct payments are intended to support independent living by enabling individuals to make their own decisions and control their own lives. They are intended to empower service users by enabling them to have the flexibility to choose the services most appropriate for their needs. The Welsh Labour Government, sadly, has made slow progress in promoting direct payments across Wales. While numerous strategies and policy statements have highlighted the need for individuals to have a greater say in the running of social services, there has been little actual action to improve uptake.

Direct payments offer individuals the ability to organise their own social care. The Welsh Conservatives are supportive of the use of direct payments and believe that giving patients control over their own individual budget, with personalisation in care, offers the individual more choice and control. We believe that the individual should be put at the centre of the care they receive, with services designed around how and when they wish to receive support.

The Deputy Minister stated during at the Health and Social Services Committee meeting on 3 October:

‘We have seen a low uptake of direct payments in Wales. We need to do yet more work to raise awareness of people's right to ask for a direct payment and to consider how we support local authorities in raising awareness of this. There is an issue here of how we support people who would like direct payments, but are still afraid about what it

bobl yn cael y taliadau uniongyrchol. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol newydd yn rhoi momentwm newydd inni fwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon ac i gydnabod cyfyngiadau'r system, gan sicrhau na chaiff unrhyw system ei gorfodi ar unrhyw un, ond yn hytrach y cânt amrywiaeth o ddewisiadau. Gobeithiaf y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn y flwyddyn newydd yn rhoi cyfle newydd inni edrych eto ar y ffordd y gallwn sicrhau bod gwasanaethau wir yn diwallu anghenion pobl.

William Graham: Nod taliadau uniongyrchol yw cefnogi pobl i fyw'n annibynnol drwy eu galluogi i wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain a rheoli eu bywydau eu hunain. Eu bwriad yw grymuso defnyddwyr gwasanaeth drwy eu galluogi i gael yr hyblygrwydd i ddewis y gwasanaethau mwyaf priodol ar gyfer eu hanghenion. Yn anffodus, cynnydd araf a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru o ran hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol yng Nghymru. Er bod strategaethau niferus a datganiadau polisi wedi amlygu'r angen i unigolion gael mwy o lais yn y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau cymdeithasol eu rhedeg, ni chafwyd llawer o weithredu go iawn i gynyddu'r niferoedd.

Mae taliadau uniongyrchol yn cynnig y gallu i unigolion drefnu eu gofal cymdeithasol eu hunain. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cefnogi'r defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol ac yn credu bod rhoi rheolaeth i gleifion dros eu cyllideb unigol eu hunain, ynghyd â phersonoli gofal, yn rhoi mwy o ddewis a rheolaeth i'r unigolyn. Credwn y dylai'r unigolyn fod yn ganolbwynt i'r gofal a gaiff, gyda gwasanaethau yn cael eu cynllunio o amgylch sut a phryd y mae am gael cymorth.

Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ystod yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar 3 Hydref:

Rydym wedi gweld mai nifer fach o bobl sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol yng Nghymru. Mae angen inni wneud mwy o waith eto i godi ymwybyddiaeth o hawl pobl i ofyn am daliad uniongyrchol ac i ystyried sut rydym yn cefnogi awdurdodau lleol i godi ymwybyddiaeth o hyn. Mae angen inni ystyried sut i gynorthwyo pobl a fyddai'n

means.’

With this in mind, the social service and well-being (Wales) Bill, which is due to be introduced next year, proposes to increase the uptake of direct payments among those who will benefit from them.

The general principle of increasing the uptake of direct payments and extending the scope of what they can be used for is welcomed by the all-Wales direct payments forum. However, to be effective, an extension of direct payments will need to have resources invested in it to achieve the desired outcome. It is hard to see how extending the use of direct payments can remain cost neutral to local authorities. However, invest-to-save initiatives may enable the extension of direct payments to be successful.

I also support MS Society Cymru’s call to see the Bill strengthened and include different models of citizen-directed support. It states that

‘Third party management of direct payment accounts and employment arrangements needs to be introduced across Wales, so that people who are put off by the administration of Direct Payments can still receive the benefits of personalised care.’

The reality is that many people choose not to use direct payments due to concerns about the level of support they would continue to receive from the local authority. As a result, the uptake of direct payments remains low. Centres of independent living provide support with managing the budget in some areas of Wales, but access to this service is very much a postcode lottery. The Welsh Government needs to ensure greater choice and control for carers and young carers alike. Any future model for social services needs to ensure that support is available throughout the country.

hoffi cael taliadau uniongyrchol, ond sy’n dal i ofni'r hyn mae’n ei olygu.

Gyda hyn mewn golwg, nod Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru), y disgwylir iddo gael ei gyflwyno'r flwyddyn nesaf, yw cynyddu nifer y bobl a fyddai'n elwa ar daliadau uniongyrchol sy'n manteisio arnynt.

Mae fforwm taliadau uniongyrchol Cymru gyfan yn croesawu'r egwyddor gyffredinol o gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol ac ymestyn cwmpas yr hyn y gellir eu defnyddio ar ei gyfer. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn bod yn effeithiol, bydd angen buddsoddi adnoddau i ehangu cwmpas taliadau uniongyrchol er mwyn sicrhau'r canlyniad a ddymunir. Mae'n anodd gweld sut y gallai ymestyn y defnydd a wneir o daliadau uniongyrchol barhau i fod yn niwtral o ran cost i awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, gall mentrau buddsoddi i arbed olygu y gellir ehangu cwmpas taliadau uniongyrchol yn llwyddiannus.

Rwyf hefyd yn cefnogi cais MS Society Cymru i weld y Bil yn cael ei atgyfnerthu ac yn cynnwys modelau gwahanol o gymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion. Mae'n datgan

Bod angen cyflwyno prosesau i reoli cyfrifon taliadau uniongyrchol a threfniadau cyflogaeth gan drydydd parti ledled Cymru, fel y gall pobl nad ydynt yn hoff o'r modd y caiff Taliadau Uniongyrchol eu gweinyddu ddal i fanteisio ar ofal personol.

Y realiti yw bod llawer o bobl yn dewis peidio â defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol oherwydd pryderon ynghylch lefel y cymorth y byddent yn parhau i'w gael gan yr awdurdod lleol. O ganlyniad, mae nifer y bobl sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol yn dal yn isel. Mae canolfannau byw'n annibynnol yn rhoi cymorth i reoli'r gyllideb mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, ond loteri cod post yw pwy a all fanteisio ar y gwasanaeth hwn. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau mwy o ddewis a rheolaeth i ofalwyr a gofalwyr ifanc fel ei gilydd. Mae angen i unrhyw fodel ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y dyfodol sicrhau bod cymorth ar gael ledled y wlad.

In addition, the availability of advocacy services must be improved. The Welsh Government needs to ensure that robust information, advocacy and advice services are available to all recipients of social care services, to guide them through the process of direct payments and to ensure they receive the appropriate support for their needs. This is supported by the third sector. Age Cymru notes that

‘Independent advocates can provide support to empower people to have their voices heard, make informed choices and navigate through the complexities of the social care system.’

4.45 p.m.

Worryingly, Age Cymru’s research has found that there is only one paid advocate for every 17,000 older people in Wales. Unlike the Welsh Government, the Scottish Government has responded to calls for greater flexibility and choice in social care and to the low uptake of direct payments by introducing a self-directed support Bill. The Welsh Government urgently needs to take advice from the Scottish model to improve the situation for recipients in Wales. Unless we address the lack of advocacy provision, the bureaucracy and the availability of service in Wales, we will continue to lag behind our UK counterparts. With a projected rise in the number of people with limiting lifelong conditions, and an increase in the number of people over 65 with dementia and in the number of looked-after children, the Welsh Government must act on this issue now before it becomes unsustainable.

Joyce Watson: With personal responsibility and state support in mind, this debate cuts into a big political seam. I do not want to see Wales adopting the approach that is being rolled out in England, whereby all users of adult social services have to have a personal budget. As the Plaid Cymru amendment states, personal budgets are not suitable for everyone. The Tories go on about choice, and I was pleased to hear Mark Isherwood accepting today that direct payments are not

Yn ogystal, rhaid gwella argaeledd gwasanaethau eiriolaeth. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod gwasanaethau gwybodaeth, eiriolaeth a chynghor cadarn ar gael i bawb sy’n cael gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol, i’w tywys drwy’r broses taliadau uniongyrchol ac i sicrhau eu bod yn cael y cymorth priodol ar gyfer eu hanghenion. Caiff hyn ei gefnogi gan y trydydd sector. Noda Age Cymru

Y gall eiriolwyr annibynnol roi cymorth i alluogi pobl i leisio eu barn, gwneud dewisiadau gwybodus ac ymdopi â chymhlethdod y system gofal cymdeithasol.’

Mae’n destun pryder bod ymchwil Age Cymru wedi canfod mai dim ond un eiriolwr cyflogedig a geir ar gyfer pob 17,000 o bobl hŷn yng Nghymru. Yn wahanol i Lywodraeth Cymru, mae Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi ymateb i alwadau am fwy o hyblygrwydd a dewis mewn gofal cymdeithasol ac i’r nifer fach o bobl sy’n cael taliadau uniongyrchol drwy gyflwyno Bil cymorth hunangyfeiriedig. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ddilyn esiampl model yr Alban i wella’r sefyllfa i dderbynwyr yng Nghymru, a hynny ar fyrder. Oni awn i’r afael â’r diffyg gwasanaethau eiriolaeth a ddarperir, y fiwrocratiaeth ac argaeledd gwasanaethau yng Nghymru, byddwn yn parhau i lusgo y tu ôl i’n cymheiriaid yn y DU. Gydag amcangyfrif y bydd cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sydd â chyflyrau cyfyngus hirdymor, a chynnydd yn nifer y bobl dros 65 oed â dementia ac yn nifer y plant sy’n derbyn gofal, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru weithredu ar y mater hwn yn awr cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr.

Joyce Watson: Gyda chyfrifoldeb personol a chymorth y wladwriaeth mewn cof, mae’r ddadl hon yn torri i mewn i wythien wleidyddol fawr. Nid wyf am weld Cymru yn mabwysiadu’r ymagwedd a gyflwynir yn Lloegr, lle mae’n rhaid i holl ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i oedolion gael cyllideb bersonol. Fel y noda gwelliant Plaid Cymru, nid yw cyllidebau personol yn addas i bawb. Mae’r Torïaid yn sôn am ddewis, ac roeddwn yn falch o glywed Mark Isherwood

suitable for everyone and that they are not calling for everyone to have that responsibility placed on them. However, local authorities already have a duty to offer direct payments to everyone who is eligible and they can no longer choose to withhold that from certain groups or for certain services, and I think that that is good. It is a cultural shift and it takes time. The number of people opting to receive cash to buy their care services has increased considerably over the past few years—by 60% between 2008 and 2010.

With regard to the forthcoming Bill, I hope that it will strengthen the support arrangements that are available to individuals to make it easier for people to use direct payments, because I want to see greater take-up. People are always better off when they are self-sufficient, but there is a question of capacity that we cannot ignore. The Tory rhetoric about more and more choice does not help—it ignores the fact that real life is more complicated. People's needs are complicated. Individuals should have control and responsibility, of course, but some need support. There are serious issues of employment and who is responsible for what. If an individual whom you are employing falls in your home, what responsibility do you have as the purchaser of that package? What about the people who deliver the packages who find themselves, one day, immediately fired from that position? These are very real issues and are examples of cases that I have been asked to deal with. While I support the fact that we should encourage people to choose and buy their own services, we also have to provide professional support to help them to make the right decisions. It is a fact that we all struggle with too much choice. Social scientists have shown us that we are pretty good at weighing up the pros and cons of a handful of options, but if you give us more options, we make no choice at all or choose arbitrarily—that is a fact.

yn derbyn heddiw nad yw taliadau uniongyrchol yn addas i bawb ac nad ydynt am orfodi pawb i gael y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd eisoes i gynnig taliadau uniongyrchol i bawb sy'n gymwys ac ni allant ddewis atal grwpiau penodol rhag cael hynny mwyach nac ar gyfer rhai gwasanaethau, a chredaf fod hynny'n beth da. Mae'n newid diwylliannol ac mae'n cymryd amser. Mae nifer y bobl sy'n dewis cael arian parod i brynu eu gwasanaethau gofal wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf—60% rhwng 2008 a 2010.

O ran y Bil arfaethedig, gobeithiaf y bydd yn atgyfnerthu'r trefniadau cymorth sydd ar gael i unigolion i'w gwneud yn haws i bobl ddefnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol, oherwydd rwyf am weld mwy yn cael y taliadau. Mae pobl bob amser yn well eu byd pan fyddant yn hunangynhaliol, ond ni allwn anwybyddu'r cwestiwn o allu. Nid yw rhethreg y Torïaid ynglŷn â mwy a mwy o ddewis yn helpu—mae'n anwybyddu'r ffaith bod bywyd go iawn yn fwy cymhleth. Mae anghenion pobl yn gymhleth. Dylai unigolion gael rheolaeth a chyfrifoldeb, wrth gwrs, ond mae angen cymorth ar rai. Mae cyflogaeth a phwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth yn faterion difrifol. Os bydd unigolyn yr ydych yn ei gyflogi yn syrthio yn eich cartref, pa gyfrifoldeb sydd gennych chi fel prynwr y pecyn hwnnw? Beth am y bobl sy'n dosbarthu'r pecynnau a allai gael eu diswyddo ar unwaith o'r swydd honno? Mae'r rhain yn faterion go iawn ac yn enghreifftiau o achosion y gofynnwyd imi ddelio â nhw. Er fy mod yn cefnogi'r ffaith y dylem annog pobl i ddewis a phrynu eu gwasanaethau eu hunain, mae'n rhaid inni hefyd roi cymorth proffesiynol i'w helpu i wneud y penderfyniadau cywir. Mae'n ffaith bod pob un ohonom yn cael trafferth os bydd gennym ormod o ddewis. Mae gwyddonwyr cymdeithasol wedi dangos inni ein bod yn eithaf da yn pwysu a mesur manteision ac anfanteision llond dwrn o opsiynau, ond os byddwch yn rhoi mwy o opsiynau inni, ni fyddwn yn gwneud unrhyw ddewis o gwbl neu byddwn yn gwneud dewis mympwyol—mae hynny'n ffaith.

The final Plaid Cymru amendment raises an Mae gwelliant olaf Plaid Cymru'n codi

important point, and it is absolutely right. Direct payments do not compensate disabled people for the loss of the disability living allowance. There is a wider issue here about how the UK Government is, on the one hand, obliging people to manage their budgets by way of the universal credit and, on the other hand, taking money from people by cutting benefits. With that, I will finish, but we need to look at the very serious issues relating to enabling people, if they are going to go down this route, to learn about employment practices and employment law.

Mohammad Asghar: Disability of all types affects many thousands of people in Wales. Disability, however, should not and must not be a barrier to anyone fulfilling their potential to live their lives to the full. That is why independent living is so important. Independent living is about disabled people having the same level of choice, control and freedom in their daily life as any able person. For many disabled people, the current system feels very top-down and bureaucratic. It is as though disabled people and their carers are expected to fit in with the services offered, rather than the needs of disabled people being paramount. Direct payments and personal budgets put power and control into the hands of parents, carers or those with disability, by allowing them to commission the care and support that they need and want. The Welsh Government states that

‘direct payments support independent living by enabling individuals to make their own decisions and control their own lives’.

As yet, the same Welsh Government has made slow progress in promoting direct payments. That is a strange decision. Only 5% of adults in Wales receiving community-based social services are in receipt of direct payments. Local authorities have a legal obligation to offer direct payments. However, there still appears to be a lack of awareness of the benefits of direct payments, with particularly low take-up among older people. A survey in 2008 across England and Wales found that 31% of the people surveyed did

pwytnt pwysig, ac mae’n gwbl gywir. Nid yw taliadau uniongyrchol yn digolledu pobl anabl am golli lwfans byw i’r anabl. Mae yna fater ehangach yma ynghylch sut y mae Llywodraeth y DU, ar y naill law, yn gorfodi pobl i reoli eu cyllidebau drwy gyfrwng y credyd cyffredinol ac, ar y llaw arall, yn cymryd arian oddi wrth bobl drwy gwtogi budd-daliadau. Gyda hynny, gorffennaf, ond mae angen inni edrych ar y materion difrifol iawn sy’n gysylltiedig â galluogi pobl, os byddant yn dewis dilyn y llwybr hwn, i ddysgu am arferion cyflogaeth a chyfraith cyflogaeth.

Mohammad Asghar: Mae anabledd o bob math yn effeithio ar filoedd o bobl yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai anabledd fod yn rhwystr i unrhyw un gyflawni ei botensial i fyw ei fywyd i’r eithaf. Dyna pam mae byw’n annibynnol mor bwysig. Mae byw’n annibynnol yn golygu bod pobl anabl yn cael yr un lefel o ddewis, rheolaeth a rhyddid yn eu bywyd bob dydd ag unrhyw unigolyn nad yw’n anabl. I lawer o bobl anabl, mae’r system bresennol yn ymddangos yn fiwrocataidd ac yn gweithredu o’r brig i lawr. Mae fel bod disgwyl i bobl anabl a’u gofalcwyr gyd-fynd â’r gwasanaethau a gynigir, yn hytrach na’u bod yn rhoi’r flaenoriaeth i anghenion pobl anabl. Mae taliadau uniongyrchol a chyllidebau personol yn rhoi pŵer a rheolaeth yn nwylo rhieni, gofalcwyr neu bobl anabl, drwy eu galluogi i gomisiynu’r gofal a’r cymorth sydd eu hangen a’u heisiau arnynt. Dywed Llywodraeth Cymru

mae taliadau uniongyrchol yn cefnogi pobl i fyw’n annibynnol drwy alluogi unigolion i wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain a rheoli eu bywydau eu hunain.

Hyd yn hyn, cynnydd araf a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cymru o ran hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae hwnnw’n benderfyniad rhyfedd. Dim ond 5% o oedolion yng Nghymru sy’n cael gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y gymuned sy’n cael taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd gyfreithiol i gynnig taliadau uniongyrchol. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys bod diffyg ymwybyddiaeth o fanteision taliadau uniongyrchol o hyd, gyda nifer isel iawn o bobl hyn yn cael taliadau

not even know what direct payments were.

According to the MS Society Cymru, many disabled adults are concerned that, if they choose to use direct payments, they will not receive any advice or support from local authorities. Many are deterred by the level of paperwork and the responsibility of employing their own assistant or agency. Direct payments do not mean that disabled people should be left on their own, without any help. Centres of independent living do a good job of providing support in some areas of Wales, but support must be available throughout Wales. The Commissioner for Older People in Wales, Age Cymru and the Alzheimer's Society have all expressed their concern about the lack of advice services, particularly for older people. Age Cymru found that there was only one paid advocate for every 17,000 older people in Wales, as my honourable friend William Graham just mentioned. Wales needs a voluntary register of personal assistants to ensure that service users have access to qualified people who are trained to deal with a range of conditions.

I want to say a few words about personal budgets. Direct payments can only be used to purchase care or employ a personal assistant, whereas personal budgets are more flexible and allow individuals to buy equipment or other services that they need. Personal budgets have been introduced in England and Scotland, but not in Wales. Since direct payments cannot be used to buy services, such as NHS services, or equipment, for which the local authorities are not responsible, this limits the level of choice, freedom and control that disabled people have over their own lives. I urge the Deputy Minister to look again at this issue. The Scottish Government is seeking to give every social care recipient a personal budget. Its Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Bill provides disabled people with a range of options, not just direct payments, empowering them to decide how their care is

uniongyrchol. Dangosodd arolwg yn 2008 ledled Cymru a Lloegr nad oedd 31% o'r bobl a holwyd hyd yn oed yn gwybod beth oedd taliadau uniongyrchol.

Yn ôl MS Society Cymru, mae llawer o oedolion anabl yn poeni, os byddant yn dewis defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol, na fyddant yn cael unrhyw gyngor neu gymorth gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae llawer yn penderfynu peidio â'u cael oherwydd lefel y gwaith papur a'r cyfrifoldeb o gyflogi eu cynorthwyr neu asiantaeth eu hunain. Nid yw taliadau uniongyrchol yn golygu y dylai pobl anabl gael eu gadael ar eu pen eu hunain, heb unrhyw gymorth. Mae canolfannau byw'n annibynnol yn gwneud gwaith da yn rhoi cymorth mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, ond mae'n rhaid sicrhau bod cymorth ar gael ledled Cymru. Mae Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru, Age Cymru a'r Gymdeithas Alzheimer oll wedi mynegi eu pryder am y diffyg gwasanaethau cynghori, yn enwedig ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Canfu Age Cymru mai dim ond un eiriolwr cyflogedig sydd ar gyfer pob 17,000 o bobl hŷn yng Nghymru, fel mae fy nghyd-Aelod William Graham newydd ei grybwyll. Mae angen i Gymru gael cofrestr wirfoddol o gynorthwyr personol i sicrhau bod defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn gallu manteisio ar gyngor pobl gymwys sydd wedi'u hyfforddi i ddelio ag ystod o gyflyrau.

Hoffwn ddweud ychydig eiriau am gyllidebau personol. Dim ond i brynu gofal neu gyflogi cynorthwyydd personol y gall taliadau uniongyrchol gael eu defnyddio, tra bod cyllidebau personol yn fwy hyblyg ac yn caniatáu i unigolion brynu cyfarpar neu wasanaethau eraill sydd eu hangen arnynt. Cyflwynwyd cyllidebau personol yn Lloegr a'r Alban, ond nid yng Nghymru. Gan na ellir defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol i brynu gwasanaethau, megis gwasanaethau'r GIG, neu gyfarpar, nad yw'r awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol amdanynt, mae hyn yn cyfyngu ar y dewis, y rhyddid a'r rheolaeth sydd gan bobl anabl dros eu bywydau eu hunain. Anogaf y Dirprwy Weinidog i edrych eto ar y mater hwn. Mae Llywodraeth yr Alban yn ceisio sicrhau bod pob unigolyn sy'n cael gofal cymdeithasol yn cael cyllideb personol. Mae ei Bil Gofal Cymdeithasol (Cymorth Hunangyfeirio) (Yr Alban) yn rhoi ystod o

delivered and giving them control over their own support arrangements. I call on the Welsh Government to use the social services and wellbeing Bill to reflect and support these principles for the benefit of disabled people in Wales.

Lindsay Whittle: We all recognise that the Welsh Government must ensure new and integrated cross-boundary arrangements for the commissioning, procurement and delivery of social services care. We believe in corporate accountability for the standard of service provided, and that must, of course, be based on outcomes.

There are many methods for the delivery of social care. One size does not fit all. On the issue of payments, it is important that every individual who receives such support is fully consulted and given choice. I fully support any proposal that allows the individual to receive a sum of money, which is their money, and their personal budget, to choose their care package. The advantages are enormous. It gives individuals the self-fulfilling emotion of taking direct responsibility for their own care, and that leads to an improvement in their quality of life. That is particularly relevant to younger people. The main disadvantage is that it is a very lightly regulated industry, and the people employed may not be suitable. I believe that competence and qualifications should not only be checked, but should be regulated by legislation. This is a golden opportunity for a carers co-operative to be established, so that we can move away from profit-based agencies. Where would this country be without our carers, and where would we be without our volunteers?

While it is important to encourage people to purchase their own care, we have to protect, as Plaid Cymru has said, those vulnerable people who cannot cope with their own budgets. Otherwise, all we will do is add to their stress. National Government here in Cardiff has a duty to work side by side with good public sector provision, which already

opsiynau i bobl anabl, nid taliadau uniongyrchol yn unig, gan eu galluogi i benderfynu sut y caiff eu gofal ei ddarparu a rhoi rheolaeth iddynt dros eu trefniadau cymorth eu hunain. Galwaf ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles i adlewyrchu a chefnogi'r egwyddorion hyn er budd pobl anabl yng Nghymru.

Lindsay Whittle: Mae pob un ohonom yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau trefniadau trawsffiniol newydd ac integredig ar gyfer y gwaith o gomisiynu, caffael a darparu gofal gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Credwn mewn atebolrwydd corfforaethol ar gyfer safon y gwasanaeth a ddarperir, ac, wrth gwrs, mae'n rhaid i hynny fod yn seiliedig ar ganlyniadau.

Mae sawl dull o ddarparu gofal cymdeithasol. Nid yw pob dull yn addas i bawb. Mewn perthynas â thaliadau, mae'n bwysig yr ymgynghorir yn llawn â phob unigolyn sy'n cael cymorth o'r fath a'i fod yn cael dewis. Rwy'n llwyr gefnogi unrhyw gynnis sy'n caniatáu i'r unigolyn gael swm o arian, sef arian a chyllideb bersonol yr unigolyn, i ddewis ei becyn gofal. Mae'r manteision yn enfawr. Mae'n rhoi emosiwn hunangyflawnol i unigolion am eu bod yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol am eu gofal eu hunain, ac mae hynny'n arwain at welliant yn ansawdd eu bywyd. Mae hynny'n arbennig o berthnasol i bobl iau. Y brif anfantais yw ei fod yn ddiwydiant sydd ond yn cael ei reoleiddio'n ysgafn iawn, ac efallai na fydd y bobl a gyflogir yn addas. Credaf y dylai cymhwysedd a chymwysterau gael eu rheoleiddio gan ddeddfwriaeth, yn ogystal â chael eu gwirio. Mae hwn yn gyfle euraidd i sefydlu cydweithrediaeth o ofalwyr, fel y gallwn symud oddi wrth asiantaethau sy'n seiliedig ar elw. Ble fyddai'r wlad hon heb ein gofalwyr, a ble fyddem ni heb ein gwirfoddolwyr?

Er ei bod yn bwysig annog pobl i brynu eu gofal eu hunain, fel y dywedodd Plaid Cymru, mae'n rhaid inni warchod y bobl hynny sy'n agored i niwed na allant ymdopi â'u cyllidebau eu hunain. Fel arall, y cyfan y byddwn yn ei wneud yw ychwanegu at eu straen. Mae gan y Llywodraeth genedlaethol yma yng Nghaerdydd ddyletswydd i weithio

has the local knowledge and expertise to help people in all of our communities. This is not, and never should be, a charter for the private sector to make a profit. People must be given the choice.

This debate has rightly centred on three issues: choice, control and independence. Wales is a very proud nation, and it is, and will continue to be, shaped by the ambition and compassion of its people for their families. We are aware that drastic cuts to benefits will target the poorest and the most vulnerable in our society, which is judged by the respect that we give, and the way that we treat, our most vulnerable. Disabled people fall into that most vulnerable group, and the forthcoming Bill must treat those people with the honour that they deserve.

Darren Millar: I am pleased to participate in this important debate. I pay tribute to the work of Mark Isherwood in drawing attention to this issue. The previous Labour Government did not do many decent things at UK level, but one decent thing that it did was to introduce direct payments, and to innovate in that way. Therefore, I am disappointed to see that there are still some people who believe that the nanny state is the best way forward. Joyce Watson ought to have listened to the previous Prime Ministers of this country, including those from her own party, who came up with this fantastic idea, because this is all about choice and empowerment for those people who ought to have their care needs fundamentally met.

I am pleased that the Welsh Government, to be fair, has said that it wants to increase the number of people in receipt of direct payments, and I can see the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services nodding. We have a golden opportunity in the forthcoming social services and wellbeing Bill to do just that. I want to encourage the Deputy Minister today to take that golden opportunity and to make the very best possible use of it, because we have good examples across the United Kingdom, particularly in Scotland—a number of people have mentioned the so-called Scottish model

ochr yn ochr â darpariaeth dda yn y sector cyhoeddus, sydd eisoes â'r wybodaeth a'r arbenigedd lleol i helpu pobl ym mhob cymuned. Nid yw hyn, ac ni ddylai fyth fod, yn siarter i'r sector preifat wneud elw. Rhaid i bobl gael y dewis.

Mae'r ddadl hon wedi canolbwyntio yn gywir ar dri mater: dewis, rheolaeth ac annibyniaeth. Mae Cymru yn genedl falch iawn, sy'n cael, ac a fydd yn parhau i gael, ei llywio gan uchelgais a thrugaredd ei phobl ar gyfer eu teuluoedd. Rydym yn ymwybodol y bydd toriadau llym i fudd-daliadau yn targedu'r bobl dlotaf a mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas, sy'n cael ei farnu gan y parch a roddwn, a'r ffordd yr ydym yn trin, ein pobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed. Mae pobl anabl yn rhan o'r grŵp hwnnw o bobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed, a rhaid i'r Bil arfaethedig drin y bobl hynny â'r anrhydedd y maent yn ei haeddu.

Darren Millar: Rwy'n falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl bwysig hon. Talaf deyrnged i waith Mark Isherwood yn tynnu sylw at y mater hwn. Ni wnaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol lawer o bethau da ar lefel y DU, ond un peth da a wnaeth oedd cyflwyno taliadau uniongyrchol, ac arloesi yn hynny o beth. Felly, rwy'n siomedig i weld bod yna rai pobl sy'n credu o hyd mai gwladwriaeth warchodol yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen. Dylai Joyce Watson fod wedi gwrandao ar Brif Weinidogion blaenorol y wlad hon, gan gynnwys rhai o'i phlaid ei hun, a gafodd y syniad gwyb hwn, oherwydd mae hyn yn ymwneud â rhoi dewis a grym i'r bobl hynny y dylai eu hanghenion gofal sylfaenol gael eu diwallu yn y bôn.

Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru, a bod yn deg, wedi dweud ei bod yn awyddus i gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol, a gallaf weld y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn nodio'i phen. Mae gennym gyfle euraidd yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles i wneud hynny. Rwyf am annog y Dirprwy Weinidog heddiw i gymryd y cyfle euraidd hwnnw ac i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl ohono, oherwydd mae gennym esiamplau da ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, yn enwedig yn yr Alban—mae nifer o bobl wedi crybwyll model yr Alban fel y'i gelwir

today—of this sort of innovation delivering real benefits. We have plenty of evidence to say that people feel empowered when they can determine who provides what care to them, where and at what time of day. It also gives us an opportunity to look at the artificial barriers that sometimes exist between health and social care, and perhaps, Deputy Minister, in your response to the debate today, you may be able to touch on what you might be considering in terms of personal budgets and whether that might be within the thinking of the Welsh Government in terms of driving up the direct payments that might be available in Wales in the future.

heddiw—o'r math hwn o arloesi yn arwain at fanteision go iawn. Mae gennym ddigon o dystiolaeth i ddweud bod pobl yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u grymuso pan fyddant yn gallu penderfynu pwy sy'n darparu pa ofal iddynt, lle ac ar ba adeg o'r dydd. Mae hefyd yn rhoi cyfle inni edrych ar y rhwystrau artiffisial sydd weithiau'n bodoli rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac efallai, Ddirprwy Weinidog, yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl heddiw, y byddwch yn gallu crybwyll yr hyn y gallech fod yn ei ystyried o ran cyllidebau personol a ph'un a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried hynny mewn perthynas â chynyddu'r taliadau uniongyrchol a allai fod ar gael yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.

5.00 p.m.

I do not want to go on much longer, but I want to touch on the issue of advocacy. I can hear Plaid Cymru barracking. Of course, its Members have not talked about direct payments today; they have done more talking about the benefits system and some of the changes being made to that system. This is the usual red herring that they throw in, and there have also been flippant comments about this all being about the private sector. It is not; it is about empowering individuals, and you ought to listen to what we have to say instead of barracking across the Chamber.

Nid wyf am siarad am lawer hirach, ond rwyf am grybwyll eiriolaeth. Gallaf glywed Plaid Cymru yn gwawdio. Wrth gwrs, nid yw ei Haelodau wedi siarad am daliadau uniongyrchol heddiw; maent wedi siarad mwy am y system budd-daliadau a rhai o'r newidiadau a wneir i'r system honno. Codi sgwarnogod y maent yn ôl eu harfer, a chafwyd sylwadau gwamal hefyd yn nodi bod a wnelo hyn â'r sector preifat. Nid yw hynny'n wir; mae a wnelo â grymuso unigolion, a dylech wrando ar yr hyn sydd gennym i'w ddweud yn hytrach na gwawdio ar draws y Siambr.

In terms of the point that I want to make before I sit down, the issue of advocacy is critically important. Clearly, those in receipt of social services and care services at the moment are not in receipt of sufficient information about the availability of direct payments. That situation has to change, and I know that the Deputy Minister is committed to delivering some change on that front. However, there also has to be adequate provision of advocacy services. A few people have mentioned this today. The Deputy Minister will be aware that the Health and Social Services Committee has heard time and again the concerns raised by people like the Commissioner for Older People in Wales, Age Cymru and many others about the unavailability of independent advocacy services across Wales for people who might be trying to fathom out the social care system for the first time in their lives and who are

O ran y pwynt yr wyf am ei wneud cyn imi eistedd i lawr, mae eiriolaeth yn hanfodol bwysig. Yn amlwg, nid yw'r rheini sy'n cael gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gwasanaethau gofal ar hyn o bryd yn cael digon o wybodaeth am argaeledd taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae'n rhaid i'r sefyllfa honno newid, a gwn fod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau rhai newidiadau yn hyn o beth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid cael darpariaeth ddigonol o wasanaethau eiriolaeth hefyd. Mae rhai wedi sôn am hyn heddiw. Bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi clywed dro ar ôl tro am y pryderon a godwyd gan bobl fel Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru, Age Cymru a sawl un arall am y ffaith nad oes gwasanaethau eiriolaeth annibynnol ar gael ledled Cymru ar gyfer pobl a allai fod yn ceisio dirnad y system gofal cymdeithasol am

suddenly presented with an opportunity to access what is very often high-quality care. However, if they are to be able to do that with direct payments, they may well need the support that only an independent advocate can bring. I will happily take an intervention from Joyce Watson.

Joyce Watson: I am very pleased that you have taken my intervention, and I thank you for doing so. I want to know whether you would like to look at advocacy for those people who, for the very first time, will be benefitting—that was your word—from the single payment and facing the axe that will come down on them and wondering how they will cope with that. Therefore, I hope that you will push forward the idea that there are people who will explain that to them, and that they will have some advocates so that they will really know what you are doing in Government. Talking about red herrings—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is a second speech. That is enough.

Darren Millar: I love interventions from Joyce Watson, because she continues to dig herself into an ever bigger hole as she has misinterpreted what we are talking about. We are talking here, Joyce, about direct payments for those people who are in receipt of social care. There is agreement across the Chamber, but unfortunately there does not appear to be agreement within the Labour Party about whether direct payments are a good or a bad thing. Perhaps you can have a chat with the Deputy Minister afterwards, as she might be able to point you in the right direction. I look forward to the Deputy Minister's response to the debate in due course.

The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): I welcome the opportunity for a debate on the important issue of extending the use, where appropriate, of direct payments. I support many of the aims of this motion, but I do not believe that we are yet in a position to tie ourselves to a particular model to take forward our ambitions for direct payments. The amendments we have proposed to the motion reflect our desire to continue the wider public debate that we have begun in the

y tro cyntaf yn eu bywydau ac sy'n cael cyfle yn sydyn i gael gafael ar yr hyn sydd yn aml iawn yn ofal o ansawdd uchel. Fodd bynnag, os gallant wneud hynny gyda thaliadau uniongyrchol, efallai y bydd angen iddynt gael y cymorth na all ond eiriolwr annibynnol ei roi. Rwy'n fodlon derbyn ymyriad gan Joyce Watson.

Joyce Watson: Rwy'n falch iawn eich bod wedi derbyn fy ymyriad, a diolch ichi am wneud hynny. Rwyf am wybod a fydddech yn fodlon edrych ar eiriolaeth i'r bobl hynny sydd, am y tro cyntaf, yn elwa—gan ddefnyddio eich geiriau chi—ar y taliad sengl ac yn wynebu'r fwyell a fydd yn eu hwynebu ac yn meddwl sut y byddant yn ymdopi â hynny. Felly, gobeithiaf y byddwch yn annog y syniad bod yna bobl a fydd yn egluro hynny iddynt, ac y byddant yn cael eiriolwyr fel y byddant yn wir yn gwybod beth rydych yn ei wneud yn y Llywodraeth. A sôn am godi sgwarnogod—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae hon yn ail araith. Dyna ddigon.

Darren Millar: Rwyf wrth fy modd ag ymyriadau gan Joyce Watson, oherwydd mae hi'n parhau i balu twll dyfnach eto iddi'i hun gan ei bod wedi camddehongli'r hyn rydym yn sôn amdano. Siarad ydym ni yma, Joyce, am daliadau uniongyrchol ar gyfer y bobl hynny sydd yn cael gofal cymdeithasol. Mae cytundeb ar draws y Siambr, ond yn anffodus nid yw'n ymddangos bod cytundeb o fewn y Blaid Lafur ynghylch p'un a yw taliadau uniongyrchol yn beth da neu ddrwg. Efallai y gallwch gael sgwrs gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedyn, fel y gall hi eich rhoi ar y trywydd cywir. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Dirprwy Weinidog i'r ddadl maes o law.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Croesawaf y cyfle i gael dadl ar y mater pwysig o ymestyn y defnydd a wneir o daliadau uniongyrchol lle y bo'n briodol. Rwy'n cefnogi llawer o nodau'r cynnig hwn, ond ni chredaf ein bod mewn sefyllfa eto i glymu ein hunain i fodel penodol er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â'n huchelgeisiau ar gyfer taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae'r gwelliannau a gynigiwyd gennym i'r cynnig yn adlewyrchu ein dymuniad i barhau â'r ddadl gyhoeddus

context of our draft social services and wellbeing (Wales) Bill. Giving people a strong voice and real control over services will be at the heart of the Bill to be published in January, and I take on board Lindsay Whittle's points on that.

It is indeed true that the number of disabled and older people using direct payments in Wales is relatively low. As Mark Isherwood said, social services support around 150,000 people in Wales each year, but only 3,000 of these receive direct payments at the moment. There is clearly more we can do to promote a greater understanding of the real difference these payments can make, so that people can make informed decisions as to whether a direct payment arrangement is right for them.

The overall aim of direct payments to increase independence and choice, by giving individuals control over the way the available resources are used, clearly fits with the principle of wellbeing, which is central to the social services and wellbeing (Wales) Bill. I take the examples that Kirsty Williams gave, and I think that that is an explanation for you, Kirsty, on that. Our working definition of wellbeing, which I announced in a statement on 21 October, includes that an adult should have control over their day-to-day life. I believe that this represents a fundamental shift in the way in which we will deliver social services in the future.

However, direct payments will not be for everyone, as we have heard. Some users, especially many older people, simply do not want the responsibility of direct payments, even if these are managed on their behalf. We believe that direct payments are an option that users must be made aware of, but their needs and choice must dictate take-up. For this reason, I am happy to support amendment 6 tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

We are committed to making direct payments easier for individuals to use, and

ehangach rydym wedi ei dechrau yng nghydestun ein Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru) drafft. Bydd rhoi llais cryf i bobl a rheolaeth wirioneddol dros wasanaethau wrth wraidd y Bil a gyhoeddir ym mis Ionawr, a derbyniaf bwyntiau Lindsay Whittle ar hynny.

Mae'n wir bod nifer y bobl anabl a phobl hŷn sy'n defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol yng Nghymru yn gymharol isel. Fel y dywedodd Mark Isherwood, mae'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cynorthwyo tua 150,000 o bobl yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, ond dim ond 3,000 o'r rhain sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n amlwg bod mwy y gallwn ei wneud i hyrwyddo gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gwahaniaeth go iawn y gall y taliadau hyn ei wneud, fel y gall pobl wneud penderfyniadau hyddysg ynghylch a yw trefniant taliadau uniongyrchol yn briodol iddynt hwy.

Mae nod cyffredinol taliadau uniongyrchol, sef cynyddu annibyniaeth a dewis, drwy roi rheolaeth i unigolion dros y ffordd y defnyddir yr adnoddau sydd ar gael, yn amlwg yn cyd-fynd â'r egwyddor o les, sy'n ganolog i'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru). Derbyniaf yr enghreifftiau a roddodd Kirsty Williams, a chredaf fod hynny'n esboniad ichi ar hynny, Kirsty. Mae ein diffiniad gweithredol o les, a gyhoeddais mewn datganiad ar 21 Hydref, yn cynnwys y dylai oedolyn gael rheolaeth dros ei fywyd bob dydd. Credaf fod hyn yn cynrychioli newid sylfaenol yn y ffordd y byddwn yn darparu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y dyfodol.

Fodd bynnag, ni fydd taliadau uniongyrchol yn addas i bawb, fel yr ydym wedi ei glywed. Nid yw rhai defnyddwyr, yn enwedig llawer o bobl hŷn, am gael y cyfrifoldeb a ddaw gyda thaliadau uniongyrchol, hyd yn oed os cânt eu rheoli ar eu rhan. Credwn fod taliadau uniongyrchol yn opsiwn y mae'n rhaid i ddefnyddwyr fod yn ymwybodol ohono, ond eu hanghenion a'u dewisiadau fydd yn pennu'r niferoedd sy'n eu cael. Am y rheswm hwn, rwy'n hapus i gefnogi gwelliant 6 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Rydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod taliadau uniongyrchol yn haws i unigolion eu

strengthening the support arrangements available is a central feature of that commitment. As I have said, the social services and wellbeing (Wales) Bill will place service users at the heart of decision making. It will be from that foundation that we will work with stakeholders, including citizens themselves, to ensure that we have models of care and support that reflect that principle. I can assure Darren Millar on that. I can also say, in response to the points on advocacy, that I am already committed within that Bill to build a business case for advocacy.

I am a little surprised at the thrust of the motion, as I have made clear that our approach will not be that taken in England. The Welsh approach is driven by a genuine wish to enable people to achieve their goals and live their lives in the way that they choose for themselves. Much work has been done in Wales to engage people in discussions about our approach. I will take up the point about the group that has not met this year; I will investigate and come back on that. However, it is about our approach to direct payments and other models of support.

We will also wish to consider and learn from innovative approaches being taken elsewhere. The Scottish model of self-directed support, centred as it is upon an expanded concept of direct payments, is a model that we will look at. However, I do not think that it would be wise at this stage to pre-empt that wider debate on ensuring that we are developing a model that is right for Wales. That is why we have tabled an amendment to point 2(a) of the motion.

The amendments that have been tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies are consistent with our policy position for direct payments, and I am therefore happy to accept and support them.

With regard to registering personal assistants, I am not convinced that it would be desirable to set up a voluntary national register.

defnyddio, ac mae atgyfnerthu'r trefniadau cymorth sydd ar gael yn nodwedd ganolog o'r ymrwymiad hwnnw. Fel y dywedais, bydd y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a lles (Cymru) yn gosod defnyddwyr gwasanaethau wrth wraidd y broses o wneud penderfyniadau. Ar sail hyn y byddwn yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid, gan gynnwys dinasyddion eu hunain, er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym fodelau o ofal a chymorth sy'n adlewyrchu'r egwyddor honno. Gallaf sicrhau Darren Millar bod hynny'n wir. Gallaf hefyd ddweud, mewn ymateb i'r pwyntiau ar eiriolaeth, fy mod wedi ymrwymo eisoes o fewn y Bil hwnnw i lunio achos busnes ar gyfer eiriolaeth.

Rwy'n synnu braidd o glywed byrdwn y cynnig, gan fy mod wedi egluro na fydd ein dull ni yn dilyn yr un a ddefnyddir yn Lloegr. Mae'r dull Cymreig yn cael ei yrru gan ddymuniad gwirioneddol i alluogi pobl i gyflawni eu nodau a byw eu bywydau yn y ffordd y maent yn ei dewis drostynt eu hunain. Gwnaed llawer o waith yng Nghymru i gynnwys pobl mewn trafodaethau am ein dull o weithredu. Af ar drywydd y pwynt am y grŵp nad yw wedi cwrdd eleni; byddaf yn ymchwilio ac yn adrodd yn ôl ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo â'n dull gweithredu ni mewn perthynas â thaliadau uniongyrchol a modelau cymorth eraill.

Byddwn hefyd am ystyried a dysgu oddi wrth ddulliau arloesol a ddefnyddir mewn mannau eraill. Mae model yr Alban o gymorth hunangyfeiriedig, sy'n canolbwyntio fel y mae ar gysyniad ehangach o daliadau uniongyrchol, yn fodel y byddwn yn edrych arno. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf y byddai'n ddoeth ar hyn o bryd i ragdybio canlyniad y ddadl ehangach honno ar sicrhau ein bod yn datblygu model sy'n addas ar gyfer Cymru. Dyna pam ein bod wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i bwynt 2 (a) o'r cynnig.

Mae'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies yn cyd-fynd â'n safbwynt polisi ar gyfer taliadau uniongyrchol, ac felly rwy'n fodlon eu derbyn a'u cefnogi.

O ran cofrestru cynorthwyywyr personol, nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig y byddai'n ddymunol sefydlu cofrestr genedlaethol wirfoddol. Mae

Voluntary registers give a confusing message to citizens. There is a wider issue here around the proper boundaries of the duty of care owed by the state, service users' responsibilities as employers, support for service users, and the implications for safeguarding. There is a balance to be struck between a system of provision that is so free that there are unacceptable risks to service users, and a system that is so fettered by regulation and other interventions that the choice and flexibility offered by direct payments are fundamentally compromised.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to the Deputy Minister for giving way. I hear what you say about not wanting a voluntary national register of personal assistants. However, a similar system is used for child minding, is it not? If it is good enough for providing choice within that sector, why on earth can we not think outside the box and provide this sort of service for people who would benefit from direct payments?

Gwenda Thomas: I think that my next comments will show you the opportunity that we will have to elaborate on this.

It is my conviction that a wider public debate is needed to help inform the appropriate balance, and the White Paper on regulation and inspection that I am committed to, which we will publish next year, will provide an opportunity for this to be considered. Again, I do not wish to pre-judge the outcome of that debate, and we have therefore tabled an amendment to the motion to reflect this.

In conclusion, I think that today's debate has made a useful contribution to the ongoing public discussion about direct payments and other models of direct support that we want to see developed in Wales. I think that we all agree on the fundamental principles underpinning such a model. Take the points made on social enterprise. This debate has shown that there is much common ground for a thoughtful and progressive extension of direct payments that meets the needs of Wales and that does not include any

cofrestri gwirfoddol yn cyfleu neges ddryslyd i ddinasyddion. Mae mater ehangach yma o ran ffiniau priodol dyletswydd gofal y wladwriaeth, cyfrifoldebau'r defnyddwyr gwasanaeth fel cyflogwyr, cymorth i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau, a'r goblygiadau ar gyfer diogelwch. Mae angen sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng system o ddarpariaeth sydd mor rhydd fel bod risgiau annerbyniol i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau, a system sydd wedi'i llyfftheirio gymaint gan reoliadau ac ymyriadau eraill fel bod y dewis a'r hyblygrwydd a gynigir gan daliadau uniongyrchol yn cael eu cyfaddawdu yn y bôn.

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ildio. Clywaf yr hyn a ddywedwch am fod yn erbyn cofrestr genedlaethol wirfoddol o gynorthwyr personol. Fodd bynnag, oni ddefnyddir system debyg ar gyfer gwarchod plant? Os yw'n ddigon da i roi dewis o fewn y sector hwnnw, pam yn y byd na allwn feddwl yn agored a darparu'r math hwn o wasanaeth i bobl a fyddai'n elwa o daliadau uniongyrchol?

Gwenda Thomas: Credaf y bydd fy sylwadau nesaf yn dangos y cyfle a gawn i ymhelaethu ar hyn.

Rwy'n argyhoeddedig bod angen dadl gyhoeddus ehangach er mwyn helpu i sicrhau'r cydbwysedd priodol, a bydd y Papur Gwyn ar reoleiddio ac arolygu yr wyf wedi ymrwymo iddo, ac y byddwn yn ei gyhoeddi'r flwyddyn nesaf, yn rhoi cyfle i hyn gael ei ystyried. Unwaith eto, nid wyf yn am ragdybio canlyniad y ddadl honno, ac felly, rydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i'r cynnig i adlewyrchu hyn.

I gloi, credaf fod y ddadl heddiw wedi gwneud cyfraniad defnyddiol at y drafodaeth gyhoeddus barhaus am daliadau uniongyrchol a modelau eraill o gymorth uniongyrchol yr ydym am eu gweld yn cael eu datblygu yng Nghymru. Credaf fod pob un ohonom yn cytuno ar yr egwyddorion sylfaenol sy'n sail i fodel o'r fath. Cymerwch y pwyntiau a wnaed ar fenter gymdeithasol. Mae'r ddadl hon wedi dangos bod llawer o dir cyffredin ar gyfer ehangu taliadau uniongyrchol mewn modd ystyrlon a blaengar sy'n diwallu

imposition on service users, but is focused on meeting their needs and giving them control of their services.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I welcome the opportunity to respond to the debate. I thank all Members who have contributed to this debate, which Mark Isherwood opened so ably. I pay tribute to the commitment and focus Mark has given to this issue and his success in winning the ballot last week, which we hope will mean further progress in supporting people who require assistance with their payments and social care. Mark touched on the fact that it is not the position of the Conservative group here that everyone should be forced to take direct payments. This is supporting a model that would assist people who feel able to use direct payments to create individual care arrangements. The need for that was expressed in contributions across the Chamber. Lindsay Whittle probably summed it up best in talking about the way in which direct payments empower people.

What has happened here this afternoon indicates quite a subtle change. I led a debate on direct payments here in 2009. It is interesting that, at the time, Plaid Cymru, then a coalition Government partner, spoke vehemently against direct payments through their spokesperson Helen Mary Jones. Therefore, to hear the leader and Lindsay Whittle speak in support of direct payments today represents a shift from the position that the party endorsed three years ago. I also remember the Deputy Minister saying at the time that it would not be the Government's position to actively promote direct payments at that time. She said that, although direct payments were available and the Government acknowledged them, there was little or no political backing to push them out in Wales. At that time, only 1,900 people were in receipt of direct payments in Wales. Some three years later, the figure is still only about 3,000, from a pool of about 150,000.

After the debate, we went upstairs, where there was a multiple sclerosis event at which

anghenion Cymru, ac nad yw'n cynnwys gosod unrhyw faich ar ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth, ond sydd, yn hytrach, yn canolbwyntio ar ddiwallu eu hanghenion a rhoi rheolaeth iddynt dros eu gwasanaethau.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Croesawaf y cyfle i ymateb i'r ddadl. Diolchaf i'r holl Aelodau sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon, a agorodd Mark Isherwood mor fedrus. Talaf deyrnged i ymrwymiad Mark a'r sylw y mae wedi'i roi i'r mater hwn a'i lwyddiant yn ennill y bleidlais yr wythnos ddiwethaf, y gobeithiwn fydd yn golygu cynnydd pellach o ran cefnogi pobl sydd angen cymorth gyda'u taliadau a gofal cymdeithasol. Crybwyllodd Mark y ffaith nad yw'r grŵp Ceidwadol yma o'r farn y dylai pawb gael eu gorfodi i gael taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae hyn yn golygu cefnogi model a fyddai'n cynorthwyo pobl sy'n teimlo y gallant ddefnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol i greu trefniadau gofal unigol. Lleisiwyd yr angen am hynny mewn cyfraniadau ar draws y Siambr. Mae'n debyg mai Lindsay Whittle grisialodd hyn orau yn ei sylw am y ffordd y mae taliadau uniongyrchol yn grymuso pobl.

Mae'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd yma y prynhawn yma yn dangos newid cymharol gynnil. Arweiniais ddadl ar daliadau uniongyrchol yma yn 2009. Mae'n ddiddorol bod Plaid Cymru, partner yng nghlymblaid y Llywodraeth ar y pryd, wedi siarad yn gryf yn erbyn taliadau uniongyrchol drwy eu llefarydd Helen Mary Jones. Felly, mae clywed yr arweinydd a Lindsay Whittle yn siarad o blaid taliadau uniongyrchol heddiw yn newid o'r safbwynt yr oedd y blaid yn ei chefnogi dair blynedd yn ôl. Cofiaf hefyd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn dweud ar y pryd na fyddai'r Llywodraeth yn hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol yn weithredol ar y pryd. Dywedodd, er bod taliadau uniongyrchol ar gael a bod y Llywodraeth yn eu cydnabod, nad oedd llawer o gefnogaeth wleidyddol os o gwbl ar gyfer eu hyrwyddo yng Nghymru. Ar y pryd, dim ond 1,900 o bobl oedd yn cael taliadau uniongyrchol yng Nghymru. Tua thair blynedd yn ddiweddarach, dim ond tua 3,000 yw'r ffigur hwnnw o hyd, o gronfa o tua 150,000.

Ar ôl y ddadl, aethom i fyny'r grisiau, lle'r oedd digwyddiad sglerosis ymledol lle

the Deputy Minister openly supported direct payments. Therefore, I hope that the Deputy Minister now gets behind some of the rhetoric she has used here today. Above all, there is the example that the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats highlighted of the working group that the Deputy Minister set up to look into the availability and support of direct payments in the Welsh system. It is somewhat troubling that the Deputy Minister could not give a more compelling or comprehensive answer to the point made this afternoon that the group has not met this year. Regrettably, Deputy Minister, you are not even in a position to confirm whether or not that is the case. It is your working group, so that causes me and, I am sure, other Members in this Chamber great concern about whether you have your finger on the pulse with this issue.

In their contributions to the debate, William Graham and Mohammad Asghar also made the point about advocacy and supporting members of the public who wish to use direct payments. The establishment of co-operatives, such as the Italian model, was touched on by Mark Isherwood, Darren Millar, William Graham and Mohammad Asghar. In Italy, £1.3 billion-worth of social support is delivered via the co-operative model and there are some 3,000 co-operatives supporting social care in Italy, empowering individuals to make the choices that best suit their lives. Deputy Minister, I really hope that, ultimately, you will grab this and run with it. Although we heard about consultation and the social care Bill in your response, we seem to have been waiting an eternity here in Wales for the Welsh Government to start empowering people to take control of the difficult and challenging environment they find themselves in when they get a diagnosis that could mean their ability to lead a full and active life will be limited.

I want to make a special reference to the point that Darren Millar and others made on the issue of advocacy. Time and again in this Chamber, the issue of advocacy is raised with regard to a whole host of matters, and, time and again, Ministers say they are addressing the issue, but, regrettably, we do not seem to

gwnaeth y Dirprwy Weinidog gefnogi taliadau uniongyrchol yn agored. Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog bellach yn cefnogi rhywfaint o'r rhethreg a ddefnyddiwyd ganddi yma heddiw. Yn anad dim, yr enghraifft a amlygodd arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru o'r gweithgor a sefydlwyd gan y Dirprwy Weinidog i edrych ar argaeledd taliadau uniongyrchol yn y system yng Nghymru a'r gefnogaeth a geir tuag ati. Mae'n peri pryder braidd na allai'r Dirprwy Weinidog roi ateb mwy gymhellol neu gynhwysfawr i'r pwynt a wnaed y prynhawn yma nad yw'r grŵp wedi cwrdd eleni. Yn anffodus, Ddirprwy Weinidog, nid ydych hyd yn oed mewn sefyllfa i gadarnhau a yw hynny'n wir ai peidio. Eich gweithgor chi ydyw, ac felly mae'n peri pryder i mi, ac Aelodau eraill yn y Siambr rwy'n siŵr, a ydych yn cadw golwg ar y mater hwn.

Yn eu cyfraniadau i'r ddadl, cododd William Graham a Mohammad Asghar hefyd y pwynt am eiriolaeth a chynorthwyo aelodau o'r cyhoedd sy'n dymuno defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol. Crybwyllodd Mark Isherwood, Darren Millar, William Graham a Mohammad Asghar fater sefydlu cwmnïau cydweithredol, megis y model yn yr Eidal. Yn yr Eidal, darperir gwerth £1.3 biliwn o gymorth cymdeithasol drwy gyfrwng y model cydweithredol ac mae tua 3,000 o gwmnïau cydweithredol yn cefnogi gofal cymdeithasol yn yr Eidal, gan rymuso unigolion i wneud y dewisiadau sy'n gweddu orau i'w bywydau. Ddirprwy Weinidog, gobeithiaf yn fawr y byddwch, yn y pen draw, yn bwrw ati yn hyn o beth. Er ichi sôn am ymgynghori a'r Bil gofal cymdeithasol yn eich ymateb, ymddengys ein bod wedi bod yn aros am oes yma yng Nghymru i Lywodraeth Cymru ddechrau grymuso pobl i gymryd rheolaeth o'r amgylchedd anodd a heriol sy'n eu hwynebu pan fyddant yn cael diagnosis a allai olygu bod eu gallu i fyw bywyd llawn a gweithgar yn cael ei gyfyngu.

Rwyf am wneud cyfeiriad arbennig at y pwynt a wnaed gan Darren Millar ac eraill ar eiriolaeth. Dro ar ôl tro yn y Siambr hon, mae eiriolaeth yn cael ei godi mewn perthynas â llw o faterion, a thro ar ôl tro, mae Gweinidogion yn dweud eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater, ond, yn anffodus, nid yw'n

move any further forward. The motion before us is a simple one, so I hope that it can gain support around the Chamber. I urge Members to support the motion on the agenda this afternoon.

ymddangos ein bod yn symud ymlaen o gwbl. Mae'r cynnig ger ein bron yn un syml, felly gobeithiaf y gall ennyn cefnogaeth o amgylch y Siambr. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig ar yr agenda y prynhawn yma.

5.15 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, I defer voting on this item until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig heb ei wella. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Before we proceed to voting time, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are not.

Cyn symud i'r cyfnod pleidleisio, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

Cynnig NDM5105: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.

Motion NDM5105: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Sandbach, Antoinette
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM5105: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.
Amendment 1 to NDM5105: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 24.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM5105: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.
Amendment 2 to NDM5105: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 25.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny

Sandbach, Antoinette
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM5105: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.
Amendment 3 to NDM5105: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 25.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

Cynnig NDM5105 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5105 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

Calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) cyhoeddi datganiadau rheolaidd yn amlinellu'r camau a gymerir i reoli grantiau yn well yng Nghymru; a

a) issue regular statements outlining actions taken to improve grants management in Wales; and

b) gweithredu mesurau sy'n gwella'r tryloywder sydd ynghlwm wrth wario arian cyhoeddus.

b) implement measures which enhances transparency associated with the spending of public money.

*Cynnig NDM5105 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM5105 as amended: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig NDM5105 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM5105 as amended agreed.

Cynnig NDM5106: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Motion NDM5106: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 37.

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Davies, Andrew R.T.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick

Davies, Byron
 Davies, Paul
 Davies, Suzy
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Sandbach, Antoinette

Black, Peter
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Parrott, Eluned
 Powell, William
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Roberts, Aled
 Sargeant, Carl
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.

Gwelliant 1 i NDM5106: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1 to NDM5106: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoniwi, Mick
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Black, Peter
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Paul
 Davies, Suzy
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Gething, Vaughan
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John

Griffiths, Lesley
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Parrott, Eluned
 Powell, William
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Ramsay, Nick
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Roberts, Aled
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Sargeant, Carl
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM5106: O blaid 32, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 12.
 Amendment 2 to NDM5106: For 32, Abstain 5, Against 12.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoni, Mick
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Paul
 Davies, Suzy
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Sandbach, Antoinette

Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Black, Peter
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Roberts, Aled
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 3 i NDM5106: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3 to NDM5106: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David

Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 4 i NDM5106: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.
Amendment 4 to NDM5106: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 24.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 5 i NDM5106: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.
Amendment 5 to NDM5106: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 17.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Jocelyn
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark

Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 6 i NDM5106: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 6 to NDM5106: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie

Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 7 i NDM5106: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7 to NDM5106: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny

Rees, David
 Roberts, Aled
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Sargeant, Carl
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment agreed.*

Cynnig NDM5106 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5106 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod:

1. Notes that:

a) nifer y bobl anabl sy'n defnyddio Taliadau Uniongyrchol i drefnu eu gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru yn isel o'i chymharu â gwledydd eraill y DU;

a) the number of disabled people using Direct Payments to organise their social care in Wales is low compared to other nations of the UK;

b) diffyg cefnogaeth a gwybodaeth ar gael ar hyn o bryd i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth ynghylch yr ystod o ddewisiadau sydd ar gael iddynt; ac

b) there is currently a lack of support and information available to service users over the range of options available to them; and

c) nid oes digon o ddewis o Daliadau Uniongyrchol mewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru na rheolaeth drostynt.

c) there is not enough choice and control of Direct Payments in social services in Wales.

2. Yn cydnabod nad yw Taliadau Uniongyrchol yn briodol ar gyfer pob person anabl.

2. Recognises that Direct Payments are not appropriate for all disabled people.

3. Yn cydnabod na fyddai rhagor o ddefnydd o Daliadau Unigol yn digolledu pobl anabl am golli'r lwfans byw i'r anabl.

3. Recognises that more use of Direct Payments would not compensate disabled people for the loss of disability living allowance.

4. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

4. Calls for the Welsh Government to:

a) cynnal gofal cymdeithasol a gyllidir yn uniongyrchol ochr yn ochr â Thaliadau Uniongyrchol;

a) maintain directly funded social care alongside Direct Payments;'

b) defnyddio'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant i sicrhau bod defnyddwyr gofal cymdeithasol yn gallu rheoli eu pecynnau gofal a chymorth drwy daliadau uniongyrchol a chyfrifon a reolir gan drydydd partïon;

b) use the Social Services and Wellbeing Bill to ensure that social care users can control their care and support packages through direct payments and third-party managed accounts;

c) gweithio i sicrhau gan gynorthwyyr personol y gefnogaeth a'r hyfforddiant priodol i'w harfogi â'r sgiliau i ymdrin ag ystod o gyflyrau;

d) annog cynorthwyyr personol i ddarparu rhwydwaith o gefnogaeth i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth os bydd amgylchiadau'n codi nad oedd modd eu rhagweld;

e) cydnabod nad yw Taliadau Uniongyrchol yn addas i bawb, ac i gynnal darpariaeth addas ar gyfer y rheini y bydd angen darparu gofal cymdeithasol ar eu rhan o hyd; a

f) sicrhau bod pobl anabl yn cael gwybodaeth a chynghor am eu hawliau, a bod gwasanaethau cynghori'n gymwys i gynorthwyo pobl anabl i lywio eu ffordd drwy system annheg a diffygiol yr asesiadau gallu i weithio.

c) work to ensure personal assistants have the appropriate support and training to equip them with the skills to deal with a range of conditions;

d) encourage personal assistants to provide a network of support for service users in the event of unforeseen circumstances;

e) recognise that Direct Payments are not suitable for everyone and to maintain suitable provision for those who will continue to need social care provided on their behalf; and

f) ensure disabled people are provided with information and advice concerning their entitlements, and that advisory services are equipped to assist disabled people in navigating the unfair and flawed system of work capability assessments.

Cynnig NDM5106 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.

Motion NDM5106 as amended: For 37, Abstain 0, Against 12.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Jocelyn
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Sandbach, Antoinette

Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig NDM5106 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Motion NDM5106 as amended agreed.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Rail Cymru—Rheilffordd y Bobl i Gymru Rail Cymru—A People's Railway for Wales

Vaughan Gething: The title for today's debate is based on the Co-operative Party report launched today, and I have agreed that Eluned Parrott and Mick Antoniw can have a minute of my time in which to speak in this debate. This week, an independent review into the West Coast rail franchise debacle will be delivered to Whitehall. The initial findings report found 'significant technical flaws' in the franchise process, amounting to 'an accumulation of significant errors' that 'resulted in a flawed process'. Initially, much has been, and will be, said about whether FirstGroup overestimated or inflated its bid. What has been a further worry is the report's suggestion that the franchise process itself

Vaughan Gething: Mae'r teitl ar gyfer y ddadl heddiw yn seiliedig ar adroddiad y Blaid Gydweithredol a lansiwyd heddiw, ac rwyf wedi cytuno y gall Eluned Parrott a Mick Antoniw gael munud o'm hamser i siarad yn y ddadl hon. Yr wythnos hon, caiff adolygiad annibynnol i lanestr masnachfaint rheilffyrdd West Coast ei gyflwyno i Whitehall. Canfu'r adroddiad canfyddiadau cychwynnol ddiffygion technegol sylweddol ym mhroses y fasnachfaint, a oedd yn cyfateb i gasgliad o wallau sylweddol a arweiniodd at broses ddiffygiol. I ddechrau, roedd cryn dipyn o drafod o ran pa un a wnaeth FirstGroup oramcangyfrif ei gynnig neu gyflwyno cynnig chwyddedig, a bydd y drafodaeth honno yn parhau. Pryder arall yw awgrym yr adroddiad bod y broses ei hun ar gyfer y fasnachfaint

'was developed late, in a hurry and without proper planning and preparation'

wedi'i datblygu'n hwyr, ar frys ac heb unrhyw waith cynllunio a pharatoi priodol

and that led to the oversight of the potential riskiness of the group and the revenue assumptions in the bid.

a bod hynny wedi arwain at fethiant i nodi'r risgiau posibl a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r grŵp a'r rhagdybiaethau refeniw yn y cynnig.

What this fiasco should really call into question—beyond the revenue estimates of a private company bidding for a franchise, the work of the suspended civil servants or the specifics of this particular bidding process—is the future of the current franchising model. The experience of rail franchising in the UK is that this is no way to run a railway. Franchising, regardless of its suitability for other commercial activities, is simply not a fit model to provide improving quality and value for money for rail passenger services. That requires long-term stability, combined with a

Dylai'r methiant hwn—y tu hwnt i amcangyfrifon refeniw cwmni preifat sy'n gwneud cynnig am fasnachfaint, gwaith y gweision sifil a waharddwyd neu fanylion y broses cynigion benodol hon—fwrw amheuan ynghylch dyfodol y model masnachfaint presennol. O ystyried ein profiad o fasnachfreintiau rheilffordd yn y DU, nid dyma'r ffordd i redeg rheilffordd. Nid yw masnachfreintiau, pa un a ydynt yn addas ar gyfer gweithgareddau masnachol eraill ai peidio, yn fodel addas o ran darparu gwell ansawdd a gwerth am arian i

high degree of public accountability. The franchising process usually results in the highest bidder winning, regardless of quality, value for money or, indeed, business sustainability.

Longer term, this farce could have an even greater impact on the taxpayer, because, if winning franchise bids now become much lower, the Department for Transport—or, more likely, the fare-paying passenger—will probably have to bridge a funding gap. Recent research confirms that about 73% of regular rail users in the UK would like to have a greater say in the rail company that they use most frequently, and 63% of adults believe that passengers should have a greater stake in train operating companies. Sadly, rather than focusing on a greater sense of public accountability, and a stronger voice for passengers and staff, it is the passengers' purse that is likely to receive the greatest amount of attention and demand under the current franchise model.

Over the past 15 years, Britain's railways have been the subject of a completely unique experiment. They were broken up and privatised in a model more radical and different to anything else that existed in the world at the time or that has existed since. Every part of a fragmented industry was sold or passed on to the private sector. The result is that running a rail network is now three to four times more expensive than it was when it was in public ownership, and you cannot say that quality has risen to match the increase in cost. The higher cost equates to about £1.2 billion a year. The current franchise model does not protect the public purse or effectively shift risk onto the franchisee. There is a good example of this in Wales. We are all aware that FirstGroup is returning the Great Western main line franchise early, and that Stagecoach returned one of its franchises early because it could not operate the franchise without an even greater level of public subsidy. The profit had been taken out and given to shareholders—the company had been rewarded earlier in the

wasanaethau teithwyr rheilffordd. Mae hynny'n gofyn am sefydlogrwydd hirdymor, wedi'i gyfuno â lefel uchel o atebolrwydd cyhoeddus. O fewn proses masnachfaint, fel arfer y cynnig uchaf fydd yn fuddugol, heb ystyried ansawdd, gwerth am arian nac, yn wir, gynaliadwyedd y busnes.

Yn y tymor hwy, gallai'r ffars hwn gael effaith fwy byth ar y trethdalwr, oherwydd, os bydd cynigion buddugol ar gyfer masnachfaint yn awr yn dod yn llawer is, mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid i'r Adran Drafnidiaeth—neu, yn fwy tebygol, y teithwyr sy'n talu am eu tocynnau—bontio bwlch ariannol. Mae gwaith ymchwil diweddar yn cadarnhau y byddai tua 73% o bobl sy'n defnyddio'r rheilffordd yn rheolaidd yn y DU yn hoffi cael mwy o lais yn y cwmni rheilffordd y maent yn ei ddefnyddio amlaf, a bod 63% o oedolion o'r farn y dylai teithwyr chwarae rhan fwy amlwg mewn cwmnïau gweithredu trenau. Yn anffodus, yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar fwy o ymdeimlad o atebolrwydd cyhoeddus, a llais cryfach i deithwyr a staff, pwrs y teithwyr sy'n debygol o gael y sylw mwyaf a'r galw mwyaf arno o dan y model masnachfaint presennol.

Dros y 15 mlynedd diwethaf, bu rheilffyrdd Prydain yn destun arbrawf cwbl unigryw. Fe'u rhannwyd a'u preifateiddio mewn model mwy radical a gwahanol i unrhyw beth a fodolai yn y byd ar y pryd nac sydd wedi bodoli ers hynny. Cafodd pob rhan o ddiwydiant rhanedig ei gwerthu neu ei throsglwyddo i'r sector preifat. O ganlyniad, mae rhedeg rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd dair i bedair gwaith yn ddrutach nag yr oedd o dan berchenogaeth gyhoeddus, ac ni ellir honni bod ansawdd wedi gwella i adlewyrchu'r cynnydd mewn cost. Mae'r gost uwch yn cyfateb i tua £1.2 biliwn y flwyddyn. Nid yw'r model masnachfaint presennol yn gwarchod arian y cyhoedd nac yn trosglwyddo'r risg i ddeiliad y fasnachfaint. Mae Cymru yn enghraifft dda o hyn. Rydym oll yn ymwybodol bod FirstGroup yn dychwelyd masnachfaint prif reilffordd Great Western yn gynnar, a bod Stagecoach wedi dychwelyd un o'i fasnachfreintiau yn gynnar am na allai weithredu'r fasnachfaint heb lefel uwch byth o gymhorthdal cyhoeddus. Tynnwyd yr elw a'i roi i

life of the franchise—but the franchise was then returned to the public and the taxpayer when the company no longer believed that there was enough shareholder return in it. That really is no way to run a rail service.

Looking closer to home, the Wales and the Borders franchise, which we all know, for our sins, is currently run by Arriva Trains Wales, comes up for renewal in 2018. That provides a unique opportunity to set new objectives for how a high-quality railway can be achieved in the UK and to completely rethink the way that rail passenger services are delivered. In other words, the question for me is: how can we introduce cooperative values into a modern rail service? The Cooperative Party report, 'Rail Cymru—A People's Railway for Wales', was launched today in Tŷ Hywel. I am grateful to a range of Assembly Members and their staff for attending, and I thank ASLEF, Cooperatives and Mutuals Wales, Cooperatives UK, and the Socialist Environment and Resources Association for their support. I am especially pleased that the report's author was Professor Paul Salveson. He is not just a co-operator. He is a man with significant rail industry expertise, having been a senior manager in Northern Rail.

Welsh Labour pledged in our Assembly election manifesto that we would examine the feasibility of running the next franchise, if we are able to do so, on a not-for-dividend basis. That obviously provides an opportunity for a cooperative or mutual model. For a not-for-divided company at arm's-length from the Government to succeed, it has to marry a high-quality public service ethos with commercial discipline. Glas Cymru demonstrates that successful large-scale public utilities are possible in Wales: it is a business that has substantial risks and potential liabilities, but it is nevertheless successful.

The benefits of not-for-dividend, co-operative or mutual structures are obvious and they include having voluntary and open membership, with some democratic member

gyfranddalwyr—gwobrwywyd y cwmni yn gynharach yn ystod oes y fasnachfaint—ond wedyn dychwelwyd y fasnachfaint i'r cyhoedd ac i'r trethdalwr pan nad oedd y cwmni bellach o'r farn bod digon o elw i gyfranddalwyr. Nid dyna'r ffordd i redeg gwasanaeth rheilffordd, wir.

Gan edrych yn agosach gartref, bydd masnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau, a gaiff ei redeg ar hyn o bryd, fel y gŵyr pob un ohonom, er ein gwaethaf, gan Arriva Trains Cymru, yn cael ei adnewyddu yn 2018. Mae hynny'n rhoi cyfle unigryw i bennu amcanion newydd o ran sut y gellir sicrhau rheilffordd o ansawdd uchel yn y DU ac i ailfeddwl yn llwyr am y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau rheilffordd eu darparu i deithwyr. Hynny yw, y cwestiwn i mi yw: sut y gallwn gyflwyno gwerthoedd cydweithredol i wasanaeth rheilffordd modern? Lanswyd adroddiad y Blaid Gydweithredol, 'Rail Cymru—Rheilffordd y Bobl i Gymru', heddiw yn Nhŷ Hywel. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i amryw o Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'u staff am ddod, a diolch i ASLEF, Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru, Cooperatives UK a'r Gymdeithas Amgylchedd ac Adnoddau Sosialaidd am eu cefnogaeth. Rwy'n hynod falch mai'r Athro Paul Salveson oedd awdur yr adroddiad. Nid dim ond cydweithredwr ydyw. Mae'n ddyn ag arbenigedd sylweddol o ran y diwydiant rheilffyrdd, gan iddo weithio fel uwch reolwr yn Northern Rail.

Addawodd Llafur Cymru yn ein maniffesto ar gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad y byddem yn ystyried dichonoldeb rhedeg y fasnachfaint nesaf, os gallwn wneud hynny, ar sail nid-er-difidend. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn galluogi model cydweithredol neu gydfuddiannol. Er mwyn i gwmni nid-er-difidend hyd braich ar y Llywodraeth lwyddo, rhaid iddo gyfuno ethos gwasanaeth cyhoeddus o ansawdd uchel â disgyblaeth fasnachol. Mae Glas Cymru yn enghraifft o'r ffordd y gall cyfleustodau cyhoeddus mawr lwyddo yng Nghymru: mae'n fusnes â risgiau sylweddol a rhwymedigaethau posibl, ond serch hynny, mae'n llwyddiannus.

Mae buddiannau strwythurau cydweithredol neu gydfuddiannol nid-er-difidend yn amlwg ac maent yn cynnwys y ffaith bod ganddynt aelodaeth wirfoddol ac agored, gyda

control and economic participation. The John Lewis Partnership has found that that provides a greater sense of collective ethos in relation to public service and lower staff absence. I hope that it would also eradicate a 'them versus us' perception, with railway users feeling that they are there only to have money taken off them in revenue and are not necessarily receiving a quality product, and that profits are always delivered into shareholder dividends. I also hope that it would restore a public service ethos, in which rail workers would buy in to creating the very best possible railway for users in Wales.

There is, of course, the challenge of getting the balance right between passenger and employee needs, local government and stakeholders, and the interests of the Welsh Government. That is a crucial factor, but it is not, in itself, an insurmountable obstacle. Given the large public subsidy, and the operating control that should exist within the Welsh Government, this model should have an advantage over an alternative co-operative model, under which the risk is largely taken on by the owners themselves. Having that arm's-length model means that there is real scope for enterprise and a degree of sensible commercial risk-taking. That could be delivered by a not-for-dividend company limited by guarantee, providing an ethos that is entirely in keeping with co-operative values.

5.30 p.m.

The vision for Rail Cymru is to be a leading enterprise in Wales that provides excellent service to customers, value for money to the taxpayer, and high levels of employee and community engagement. That vision goes beyond the normal expectations of what a private sector company would promote, and should provide a really strong commitment to social responsibility. As set out in the report, it should provide the potential to work with schools and young people to improve the employability of hard-to-reach groups. It should help to tackle climate change and improve the efficiency of Welsh businesses—and we all know how vital

rhywfaint o reolaeth gan aelodau democrataidd a chyfranogiad economaidd. Canfu Partneriaeth John Lewis fod hynny'n arwain at ymdeimlad gwell o ethos cyfun mewn perthynas â gwasanaeth cyhoeddus a lefelau absenoldeb staff is. Gobeithio y byddai hefyd yn cael gwared ar y syniad o 'nhw yn erbyn ni', lle mae defnyddwyr rheilffordd yn teimlo mai eu hunig bwrpas yw talu refeniw ac nad ydynt o reidrwydd yn cael cynnyrch o ansawdd, ac nad yw'r elw bob amser yn cael ei drosglwyddo i ddifidendau cyfranddalwyr. Gobeithio hefyd y byddai'n adfer ethos gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, lle y byddai gweithwyr rheilffordd yn ymrwmo i greu'r rheilffordd gorau posibl i ddefnyddwyr yng Nghymru.

Wrth gwrs, mae sicrhau'r cydbwysedd cywir rhwng anghenion teithwyr a gweithwyr, llywodraeth leol a rhanddeiliaid, a buddiannau Llywodraeth Cymru yn her. Mae hynny'n ffactor hollbwysig, ond nid yw, ynddo'i hun, yn rhwystr anorchfygol. O ystyried y lefel uchel o gymhorthdal cyhoeddus, a'r rheolaeth weithredol a ddylai fodoli o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru, dylai'r model hwn fod yn fwy buddiol na model cydweithredol amgen, gyda'r perchenogion eu hunain yn cymryd y risg, i raddau helaeth. Mae sefydlu'r model hyd braich hwnnw yn golygu bod cyfleoedd gwirioneddol i fod yn flaengar a chymryd lefelau synhwyrol o risg fasnachol. Gallai cwmni nid-er-difidend cyfyngedig drwy warant gyflawni hynny, gan ddarparu ethos sy'n cydymffurfio'n llwyr â gwerthoedd cydweithredol.

Y weledigaeth ar gyfer Rail Cymru yw bod yn fenter flaenllaw yng Nghymru sy'n darparu gwasanaeth rhagorol i gwsmeriaid, gwerth am arian i'r trethdalwr, a lefelau uchel o ymgysylltu â chyflogaeth a'r gymuned. Mae'r weledigaeth honno yn mynd y tu hwnt i ddisgwyliadau arferol o ran yr hyn y byddai cwmni sector preifat yn ei hyrwyddo, a dylai ddarparu ymrwymiad cryf iawn i gyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol. Fel y nodir yn yr adroddiad, dylai ddarparu'r potensial i weithio gydag ysgolion a phobl ifanc i wella cyflogadwyedd grwpiau anodd eu cyrraedd. Dylai helpu i fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd a gwella effeithlonrwydd busnesau yng

transport is to our own economic futures. It should develop a healthy and skilled workforce, seeing profits re-invested into workers and the quality product that they produce, and it should improve commercial operations and, in particular, place more emphasis on a local supply chain that could have a positive and fair commercial relationship with businesses, including social enterprises.

Rail Cymru should be in a strong position to take advantage of the Welshness of its brand. If we look at regions of England, we see that Merseyrail and Transport for London are good examples of strong identifiable brands allowing and encouraging local populations to have buy-in, and to feel that they have a stake in the success and continued operation of that company. The aspiration is that Rail Cymru could itself become a mark of quality and reliability.

The current subsidy given to Arriva Trains Wales is approximately £140 million a year, together with substantial investment in infrastructure, from the Welsh Government. The proposed not-for-profit operating company would not alter that current arrangement, and certainly would not cost any more public funding. There would be some up-front costs in setting up a not-for-dividend operation, but these are likely to be lower than the current costs of franchise management and arrangements in any event. To put this into perspective, public subsidy towards the Wales and Borders franchise has been approximately £1.02 billion since 2003, with fare box revenue being over £440 million. Arriva Trains Wales has invested £30 million. To put that another way, Arriva Trains Wales has provided around 2% of all investment to date.

Instead of leaking profits to shareholders, any surplus could and would be returned into the business to improve the trains themselves—and we all know the problems of overcrowding and poor rolling stock on some lines, especially the heaviest used commuter lines—to improve facilities for passengers at

Nghymru—ac rydym oll yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd trafnidiaeth i'n dyfodol economaidd ni ein hunain. Dylai ddatblygu gweithlu iach a medrus, a fydd yn gweld bod elw yn cael ei ail-fuddsoddi mewn gweithwyr a'r cynnyrch o ansawdd a gynhyrchir ganddynt, a dylai wella gweithrediadau masnachol ac, yn benodol, roi mwy o bwyslais ar gadwyn gyflenwi leol a allai feithrin cydberthynas fasnachol gadarnhaol a theg gyda busnesau, gan gynnwys mentrau cymdeithasol.

Dylai Network Cymru fod mewn sefyllfa gref i fanteisio ar Gymreictod ei frand. Os edrychwn ar ranbarthau Lloegr, gwelwn fod Merseyrail a Transport for London yn enghreifftiau da o frandiau cryf sy'n hawdd eu hadnabod sy'n rhoi cyfle i boblogaethau lleol gyfrannu atynt ac yn eu hannog i wneud hynny, ac i deimlo bod ganddynt ran i'w chwarae yn llwyddiant a gweithrediad parhaus y cwmni hwnnw. Y dyhead yw y gallai Rail Cymru ei hun ddod yn nod o ansawdd a dibynadwyedd.

Rhoddir cymhorthdal o tua £140 miliwn y flwyddyn i Trenau Arriva Cymru ar hyn o bryd, ynghyd â buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn seilwaith, gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Ni fyddai'r cwmni gweithredu nid-er-elw arfaethedig yn newid y trefniant presennol hwnnw, ac yn sicr, ni fyddai'n gofyn am fwy o arian cyhoeddus. Byddai rhai costau sefydlu o ran rhoi gweithrediad nid-er-difidend ar waith, ond maent yn debygol o fod yn is na chostau presennol rheoli'r fasnachfaint a'r trefniadau cysylltiedig beth bynnag. Er mwyn rhoi'r sefyllfa yn ei gyddestun, rhoddwyd cymhorthdal cyhoeddus o tua £1.02 biliwn i fasnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau ers 2003, gyda refeniw blychau tocynnau dros £440 miliwn. Mae Trenau Arriva Cymru wedi buddsoddi £30 miliwn. Mewn geiriau eraill, mae Trenau Arriva Cymru wedu darparu tua dau y cant o gyfanswm y buddsoddiad hyd yn hyn.

Yn hytrach na rhoi'r elw i gyfranddalwyr, gellid dychwelyd unrhyw warged i'r busnes, a dyna fyddai'n digwydd, er mwyn gwella'r trenau eu hunain—ac rydym oll yn ymwybodol o broblemau gorlenwi a cherbydau gwael ar rai llinellau, yn enwedig y llinellau a ddefnyddir fwyaf gan

stations, particularly those with disabilities, such as parking, to provide additional space for luggage and bikes, and also to provide money for the maintenance of the current diesel fleet and for the future electric fleet.

Ensuring the right governance structure of Rail Cymru would also be vital. The proposal set out in the report is a three-tier structure with balanced representation across Wales and the Borders, and a practical senior management structure. This would mean a national board, involving a range of interests, a national stakeholder forum and area stakeholder fora, to make sure that everyone has a direct link to the management and operation of the company.

Much, of course, will depend on political factors. The legislative framework is important. Since 2006, the Welsh Government has had responsibility for the specification and primary management of the franchise, with funding largely coming from the Department for Transport. However, the main power to let the franchise is still, primarily, with the Department for Transport.

It is possible that there may need to be an amendment of section 25 of the Railways Act 2005. However, that will not happen with the current UK Government, allowing what looks like a publicly owned company to operate a franchise. We should be alive to that challenge and we should look to work with the proposals that we already have to ensure that we are not put off by a practical challenge to deliver a real, co-operative or mutual model for running a railway.

The Welsh Government would still be the main funder and specifier of the services provided by Rail Cymru, as well as having responsibility for funding large capital projects. It would not be a branch of Welsh Government, but it would have a close and meaningful working relationship. I hope that the Welsh Government will consider doing what it did previously in developing the model of Rail Cymru and think back to what

gymudwyr—er mwyn gwella cyfleusterau i deithwyr mewn gorsafoedd, yn enwedig y rhai ag anableddau, megis parcio, er mwyn darparu lle ychwanegol ar gyfer bagiau a beiciau, a hefyd er mwyn darparu arian ar gyfer cynnal a chadw'r fflyd diesel presennol a'r fflyd trydan yn y dyfodol.

Byddai sicrhau'r strwythur llywodraethu priodol i Rail Cymru yn hollbwysig hefyd. Mae'r cynnig a nodir yn yr adroddiad yn cyflwyno strwythur tair haen â chynrychiolaeth gytbwys ledled Cymru a'r Gororau, a strwythur uwch reolwyr ymarferol. Byddai hyn yn golygu bwrdd cenedlaethol, yn cynnwys ystod o fuddiannau, fforwm rhanddeiliaid cenedlaethol a fforymau ardal i randdeiliaid, er mwyn sicrhau bod gan bawb gyswllt uniongyrchol â'r broses o reoli a gweithredu'r cwmni.

Bydd llawer, wrth gwrs, yn dibynnu ar ffactorau gwleidyddol. Mae'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol yn bwysig. Ers 2006, bu Llywodraeth Cymru yn gyfrifol am fanyleb y fasnachfaint a'r broses sylfaenol o'i rheoli, gyda'r arian yn dod yn bennaf gan yr Adran Drafnidiaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, ar y cyfan, sydd â'r prif bŵer i roi'r fasnachfaint o hyd.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd angen diwygio adran 25 o Ddeddf Rheilffyrdd 2005. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Llywodraeth bresennol y DU yn debygol o adael i gwmni sy'n edrych fel cwmni eiddo cyhoeddus weithredu masnachfaint. Dylem fod yn barod i wynebu'r her honno a dylem geisio gweithio gyda'r cynigion a gyflwynwyd eisoes er mwyn sicrhau na fydd her ymarferol yn ein hatal rhag cyflwyno model cydweithredol neu gydfuddiannol gwirioneddol ar gyfer rhedeg rheilffordd.

Llywodraeth Cymru fyddai'r prif ariannwr o hyd a hi fyddai'n dynodi'r gwasanaethau i'w darparu gan Rail Cymru, yn ogystal â bod yn gyfrifol am ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf mawr. Ni fyddai'n gweithredu fel un o ganghennau Llywodraeth Cymru, ond byddai cydberthynas waith agos ac ystyrlon rhyngddynt. Gobeithio y gwnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried gwneud yr hyn a wnaeth yn flaenorol wrth ddatblygu model

happened with the fourth option for council housing. There, the Government helped and assisted with the creation of a potential model, without tying itself in by actually saying, 'This is a model that will happen'. I appreciate that the Minister does not want to predetermine his position before a bidding process.

Rail Cymru could be a radical and innovative move. I believe that it marks a once-in-a-generation opportunity to change for the better our rail service in Wales. No-one can pretend that the current franchise model serves the passenger well in either cost or quality. If we do not demand a better service, we will get more of the same. This is an opportunity to get for ourselves and for the fare-paying passengers in Wales the sort of service that we all want and deserve.

Eluned Parrott: I thank the Member for this debate and for allowing me to speak in it. However, I find myself a little underprepared for it, having made the assumption, based on the title, that we were going to talk about mutual models for rail operating companies, rather than a critique of the history of privatisation. I will therefore keep my comments short.

I thank the authors of this report for their input into the debate. I was not a big supporter of rail privatisation, nor am I a big fan of the current model. I would welcome a co-operative operator entering the market, but I believe that the primary considerations for choosing a rail operator should be its viability in delivering services that meet passengers' needs and value for money for taxpayers and passengers. I thank the Member again for bringing this debate today.

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): I certainly thank Vaughan Gething for this debate. I want to see a modern and more effective rail system in Wales. My vision is to make it more accessible so that more of our communities have the choice of accessing a high-quality yet affordable rail system.

Rail Cymru a chofio beth a ddigwyddodd gyda'r pedwerydd opsiwn ar gyfer tai cyngor. Bryd hynny, aeth y Llywodraeth ati i helpu a chynorthwyo i greu model posibl, heb ymrwymo ei hun drwy ddatgan, 'Caiff y model hwn ei roi ar waith'. Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi nad yw'r Gweinidog yn awyddus i lunio ei farn cyn proses cynigion.

Gallai Rail Cymru fod yn gam radical ac arloesol. Credaf ei fod yn gyfle unigryw i newid ein gwasanaeth rheilffordd yng Nghymru er gwell. Ni all unrhyw un honni bod y model masnachfaint presennol yn llwyddo i wasanaethu teithwyr o ran cost nac ansawdd. Oni fynnw'n wasanaeth gwell, yr un fydd y sefyllfa. Mae hwn yn gyfle inni gael y math o wasanaeth y mae pob un ohonom am ei gael ac yn ei haeddu i ni ein hunain ac i deithwyr sy'n talu am docynnau yng Nghymru.

Eluned Parrott: Diolch i'r Aelod am y ddadl hon ac am ganiatáu imi siarad. Fodd bynnag, teimlaf nad wyf wedi paratoi'n ddigonol, ar ôl cymryd yn ganiataol, yn seiliedig ar y teitl, y byddem yn trafod modelau cydfuddiannol ar gyfer cwmnïau gweithredu rheilffyrdd, yn hytrach na beirniadu penderfyniadau preifateiddio'r gorffennol. Felly, gwnaf rai sylwadau cryno.

Diolch i awduron yr adroddiad hwn am gyfrannu at y ddadl. Nid oeddwn wir o blaid y penderfyniad i breifateiddio'r rheilffyrdd, ac nid wyf ychwaith yn gadarn o blaid y model presennol. Byddwn yn croesawu ymgais gan weithredwr cydweithredol i ymuno â'r farchnad, ond credaf mai'r prif ystyriaethau wrth ddewis gweithredwr rheilffyrdd yw ei hyfywedd o ran darparu gwasanaethau sy'n diwallu anghenion teithwyr a gwerth am arian i drethdalwyr a theithwyr. Diolch i'r Aelod unwaith eto am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw.

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Diolch yn wir i Vaughan Gething am y ddadl hon. Rwyf am weld system reilffyrdd fodern a mwy effeithiol yng Nghymru. Fy ngweledigaeth yw sicrhau ei bod yn fwy hygyrch fel y gall mwy o'n cymunedau ddewis defnyddio system reilffyrdd sydd o ansawdd uchel ond yn fforddiadwy.

If we are to have a rail system that meets the needs of Wales, our first step must be to establish clarity on what it is that we want to do with it. We know that it serves different people and different purposes, and we need to make sure that adequate provision is in place to meet all the demands made of it by the society that it serves and to support the economy.

Currently, as the Member quite rightly pointed out, the Welsh Government is a joint signatory with the Secretary of State for Transport to the current Wales and Borders franchise. A new franchise is due in 2018, by which time a significant proportion of our rail network will have been electrified. Again, many Members in the Chamber have been involved in the drive to electrify the network, and I pay tribute to them, too.

As a Government, we are increasingly influencing the future of rail in Wales, and we are working to secure more direct involvement in the planning and delivery of a modern rail network. Members will be aware from previous debates that key decision-making powers lie with the UK Government. However, we will use the levers that are currently at our disposal to influence the rail network and services in Wales as we begin the detailed work in advance of 2018. In line with our manifesto commitment, we will examine the case for additional powers to enable Wales to shape the future of rail here.

We need to consider the options for change very carefully. The legal and funding structures underpinning the railway industry have developed in such a way that they are very complex in how they relate to each other with regard to funding arrangements, and there are significant issues of risk apportionment. I have made it clear to my officials that we must get to the root of this complexity and fully understand all the risks and costs involved. We can be under no illusion, as changing from the status quo is likely to lead to new risks and other costs,

Er mwyn cael system reilffyrdd sy'n diwallu anghenion Cymru, yn gyntaf, rhaid inni fod yn eglur o ran yr hyn rydym am ei wneud â system o'r fath. Gwyddom ei bod yn gwasanaethu gwahanol bobl a gwahanol ddibenion, ac mae angen inni sicrhau bod darpariaeth ddigonol ar waith i fodloni'r holl ofynion arni gan y gymdeithas a wasanaethir ganddi ac i gefnogi'r economi.

Ar hyn o bryd, fel y nododd yr Aelod, a hynny'n gwbl briodol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth wedi cyd-lofnodi masnachfaint bresennol Cymru a'r Gororau. Disgwylir masnachfaint newydd yn 2018, ac erbyn hynny bydd cyfran sylweddol o'n rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd wedi'i thrydaneiddio. Unwaith eto, mae sawl Aelod yn y Siambr wedi bod yn rhan o'r ymgyrch i drydaneiddio'r rhwydwaith, a thalaf deyrnged iddynt hwy, hefyd.

Fel Llywodraeth, rydym yn dylanwadu'n gynyddol ar ddyfodol y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru, ac yn ceisio sicrhau cyfranogiad mwy uniongyrchol wrth gynllunio a chyflwyno rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd modern. Bydd yr Aelodau yn ymwybodol, yn sgîl dadleuon blaenorol, mai Llywodraeth y DU sy'n meddu ar y pwerau i wneud penderfyniadau allweddol. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn defnyddio'r dulliau ysgogi sydd ar gael inni ar hyn o bryd i ddylanwadu ar y rhwydwaith a gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru wrth inni ddechrau ar y gwaith manwl cyn 2018. Yn unol â'r ymrwymiad yn ein manifest, byddwn yn ystyried yr achos dros bwerau ychwanegol i alluogi Cymru i lunio dyfodol ei rheilffyrdd.

Mae angen inni ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer newid yn ofalus iawn. Mae'r strwythurau cyfreithiol a'r strwythurau ariannu sy'n sail i'r diwydiant rheilffyrdd wedi datblygu yn y fath fodd fel eu bod yn gymhleth iawn o ran sut maent yn cysylltu â'i gilydd o ran trefniadau ariannu, ac mae problemau arwyddocaol o ran dosrannu risg. Rwyf wedi datgan yn glir wrth fy swyddogion fod yn rhaid inni fynd at wraidd y cymhlethdod hwn a deall yn llawn yr holl risgiau a chostau dan sylw. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r ffeithiau, gan fod newid o'r sefyllfa

and we must identify upfront how the risks can be managed and the costs met before we make any new decisions.

On Monday, 1 October, I began my call for evidence on the future of the railways in Wales, bringing together rail industry leaders and experts in a forum where they could share their expertise with the Government. I will now examine the options for the next Wales and Borders franchise, including profit-seeking and the not-for-dividend models alluded to by my colleague.

Mick Antoniw: As part of the process, will account be taken of what is probably a fairly substantial change in public thinking over the years, namely that the current model is not right, and that some form of not-for-profit ownership is very much in the public mind? It is no longer a left/right sort of issue, but one that, in the public mind, is of trains and transport being a public service again, rather than a profit-making business.

Carl Sargeant: I have complied with the manifesto commitment to explore the issue around the not-for-dividend programme. Of course I cannot prejudge any particular franchise or model at this stage, and it is open to all people to put forward a franchise. I have already raised with the Department for Transport the issue of a fair level playing field for all franchisees, whether they be not-for-dividend or profit seeking. There should be a fair opportunity for people to bid, because the upfront costs are sometimes prohibitive for organisations to create the right business case to move forward. I have already raised that with the Secretary of State for Transport.

I am also keen to see Network Rail continuing to improve its management of the infrastructure in Wales, which is another important part. I welcomed the establishment of the Network Rail Wales route manager in November 2011, and my challenge to the managing director of the Wales route since then has been to continue to push for further

bresennol yn debygol o arwain at risgiau newydd a chostau eraill, a rhaid inni nodi ymlaen llaw sut y gellir rheoli'r risgiau a thalu'r costau cyn inni wneud unrhyw benderfyniadau newydd.

Ddydd Llun, 1 Hydref, dechreuais alw am dystiolaeth ar ddyfodol y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru, gan ddwyn ynghyd arweinwyr y diwydiant rheilffyrdd ac arbenigwyr mewn fforwm lle y gallent rannu eu harbenigedd gyda'r Llywodraeth. Byddaf yn bwrw ati yn awr i ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer masnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau, gan gynnwys y modelau gwneud elw ac nid-er-difidend y cyfeiriodd fy nghyd-Aelod atynt.

Mick Antoniw: Fel rhan o'r broses, a gaiff y newid cymharol sylweddol, credaf, ym marn y cyhoedd dros y blynyddoedd ei ystyried, sef yr ymdeimlad nad yw'r model presennol yn briodol, a'r ffaith bod rhyw fath o drefniant perchenogaeth nid-er-elw yn flaenllaw ym meddyliau'r cyhoedd? Nid mater chwith/dde mohono mwyach, ond, o du'r cyhoedd, maent yn awyddus i drenau a thrafnidiaeth ddod yn wasanaeth cyhoeddus unwaith eto, yn hytrach na busnes gwneud elw.

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf wedi cydymffurfio â'r ymrwymiad yn y manifesto i ystyried y rhaglen nid-er-difidend. Wrth gwrs, ni allaf ragfarnu unrhyw fasnachfaint neu fodel penodol ar hyn o bryd, a gall unrhyw un gyflwyno masnachfaint. Rwyf eisoes wedi codi'r ffaith bod angen sicrhau chwarae teg i bob un sy'n cyflwyno masnachfaint gyda'r Adran Drafnidiaeth, boed yn gynnig nid-er-difidend neu'n gynnig gwneud elw. Dylid rhoi cyfle teg i bobl gyflwyno cynigion, gan fod y costau cychwynnol weithiau'n atal sefydliadau rhag creu'r achos busnes priodol er mwyn symud ymlaen. Rwyf eisoes wedi codi hynny gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth.

Rwy'n awyddus hefyd i Network Rail barhau i wella ei drefniadau ar gyfer rheoli'r seilwaith yng Nghymru, sy'n rhan bwysig arall. Croesawaf y ffaith bod swydd rheolwr llwybr newydd wedi'i chreu gan Network Rail ym mis Tachwedd 2011, a'r her gennyf i reolwr-gyfarwyddwr llwybr Cymru ers hynny fu parhau i wthio am fwy o arian a sicrhau

funding and appropriate accountability to the Welsh Government. We have a strong relationship and I hope that that will continue.

We need to build on a long-term plan for rail infrastructure in Wales. The current round for strategic planning by Network Rail will dovetail with our refresh of the Wales policy planning framework and the new transport plan, which will cover the period beyond 2015. That will set out the new priorities for rail investment across Wales and will inform our priorities for the integrated transport services that we aspire to have.

There are significant opportunities ahead if we consider franchising, electrification, the securing of new rolling stock, and redefining the Welsh Government's role in the rail decision-making process. The Member alluded to the many benefits at local or community level within that environment in Wales, and I am interested to learn more about that. I am sure that the Member will continue to lobby in that way. We are planning for the next rail control period, and I have made it clear that I want to see north Wales being properly connected to north-west England. I have already met with the Secretary of State for Transport to discuss that.

There are major challenges in taking this forward. As I mentioned earlier, the majority of the decision making remains with the UK Government, and any procurement process must be fair and must comply with the requirements of European law. I have established a programme for work in my department that brings together our rail commitments in a way that is consistent with the delivery of the wider programme for government. That programme will look at the issues of rail as a whole. For instance, further electrification in Wales could impact on the cost of the next Wales and Border franchise, and the greater accountability of Network Rail could play a significant part in how future rail infrastructure investment decisions are made and affect the appropriate time for

atebolrwydd priodol i Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae gennym gydberthynas gref a gobeithio y gwnaiff hynny barhau.

Mae angen inni adeiladu ar gynllun hirdymor ar gyfer seilwaith rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Bydd y cylch cynllunio strategol presennol gan Network Rail yn cydweddu â'n hymdrechion i adnewyddu fframwaith cynllunio polisi Cymru a'r cynllun trafndiaeth newydd, a fydd yn cwmpasu'r cyfnod y tu hwnt i 2015. Bydd y cynllun yn nodi'r blaenoriaethau newydd ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn rheilffyrdd ledled Cymru a bydd yn llywio ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaethau trafndiaeth integredig rydym yn anelu atynt.

Mae cyfleoedd sylweddol ar y gorwel os byddwn yn ystyried rhyddfrenio, trydaneiddio, sicrhau cerbydau newydd, ac ailddiffinio rôl Llywodraeth Cymru yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau am y rheilffyrdd. Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod at y buddiannau niferus ar lefel leol neu gymunedol o fewn yr amgylchedd hwnnw yng Nghymru, a hoffwn wybod mwy am hynny. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd yr Aelod yn parhau i lobïo yn y ffordd honno. Rydym yn cynllunio ar gyfer cyfnod rheoli nesaf y rheilffyrdd, ac rwyf wedi datgan yn glir fy mod am weld cyswllt priodol rhwng y gogledd a gogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Rwyf eisoes wedi cyfarfod â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafndiaeth i drafod hynny.

Mae heriau mawr wrth fwrw ymlaen. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gallu i wneud penderfyniadau yn parhau gyda Llywodraeth y DU o hyd, a rhaid i unrhyw broses gaffael fod yn deg a chydymffurfio â gofynion cyfraith Ewrop. Rwyf wedi llunio rhaglen waith yn fy adran sy'n dwyn ynghyd ein hymrwymadau o ran y rheilffyrdd mewn ffordd sy'n gyson â rhoi'r rhaglen lywodraethu ehangach ar waith. Bydd y rhaglen honno yn ystyried y rheilffordd yn ei chyfanrwydd. Er enghraifft, gallai mwy o waith trydaneiddio yng Nghymru effeithio ar gost masnachfaint nesaf Cymru a'r Gororau, a gallai lefelau atebolrwydd uwch i Network Rail chwarae rhan arwyddocaol yn y ffordd y caiff penderfyniadau buddsoddi yn y seilwaith rheilffyrdd eu gwneud yn y dyfodol

investment and funding opportunities. We need to examine the feasibility of innovative franchise solutions. We may discover further opportunities, such as around the provision of rolling stock. Rolling stock opportunities are another offshoot of any new franchise.

ac effeithio ar yr adeg briodol o ran cyfleoedd buddsoddi ac ariannu. Mae angen inni ystyried dichonoldeb atebion masnachfaint arloesol. Mae'n bosibl y daw cyfleoedd pellach i law, er enghraifft o ran darparu cerbydau. Mae cyfleoedd i ddarparu cerbydau yn rhan arall o unrhyw fasnachfaint newydd.

Next year, I intend to consult on the policy objectives for rail in Wales so that we start from the right position. Over the coming months, there will be further opportunities to contribute to our position on the future of rail as it develops, and I hope that today demonstrates our commitment to, and consensus on, establishing a rail industry in Wales that is fit for the future and that is, as the Member alludes to in his title, a service for the people of Wales.

Y flwyddyn nesaf, rwy'n bwriadu ymgynghori ar yr amcanion polisi ar gyfer y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru fel ein bod yn dechrau o'r sail gywir. Dros y misoedd nesaf, bydd cyfleoedd pellach i gyfrannu at ein safbwynt ar ddyfodol y rheilffyrdd wrth iddo ddatblygu, a gobeithio bod heddiw yn dangos ein hymrwymiad a'n consensws o ran sefydlu diwydiant rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru sy'n addas ar gyfer y dyfodol ac sydd, fel yr awgryma'r Aelod yn ei deitl, yn wasanaeth i bobl Cymru.

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.45 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.45 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Antoniw, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)

James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru Annibynnol – Independent Plaid Cymru)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Parrott, Eluned (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
 Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)
 Roberts, Aled (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

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