



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 11 Mawrth 2008
Tuesday, 11 March 2008**

Cynnwys
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A Message from Her Majesty The Queen, Head of the Commonwealth

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Galwaf y Cynulliad i drefn.

The Presiding Officer: I call the Assembly to order.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Dinas Powys Bypass

Q1 Chris Franks: Will the First Minister make a statement on the proposed Dinas Powys bypass? OAQ(3)0814(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): With non-trunk road schemes such as the Dinas Powys bypass, it is for the local authority, the Vale of Glamorgan Council, and the relevant consortium, the South East Wales Transport Alliance, to determine their priorities before submitting the scheme to us for grant aid.

Chris Franks: As you are aware, First Minister, the volume of traffic travelling through Dinas Powys has increased dramatically with the building of new housing estates in Barry and Penarth. The two-way flow of traffic averages 24,000 vehicles per day. What does the Welsh Assembly intend to do about a bypass for Dinas Powys?

The First Minister: When the local authority decides that it wants to prioritise a bypass, it will need to discuss that with SEWTA, the consortium of neighbouring local authorities, and put in an application for grant aid. It is not for us to prioritise road schemes that are not trunk roads or motorways; it is for the local authority to do that, usually in a consortium with others. From 2009-10 onwards, it is a matter for the regional consortium to prioritise the Dinas Powys bypass, if that is what it chooses to do.

Andrew R.T. Davies: In the Vale of Glamorgan, there are aspirations for various road programmes: the airport relief road is one, and my colleague has mentioned the Dinas Powys bypass. One power that the Assembly Government is trying to seek from

Ffordd Osgoi Dinas Powys

C1 Chris Franks: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ffordd osgoi arfaethedig Dinas Powys? OAQ(3)0814(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Yn achos cynlluniau ffyrdd nad ydynt yn gefnffyrdd, megis ffordd osgoi Dinas Powys, lle'r awdurdod lleol, Cyngor Bro Morgannwg, a'r consortiwm perthnasol, sef Cynghrair Trafnidiaeth De-ddwyrain Cymru, yw pennu eu blaenoriaethau cyn cyflwyno'r cynllun inni am gymorth grant.

Chris Franks: Fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, mae faint o draffig sy'n teithio drwy Ddinas Powys wedi cynyddu'n syfrdanol yn sgil adeiladu stadau tai newydd yn y Barri ac ym Mhenarth. Ar gyfartaledd, 24,000 o gerbydau bob dydd yw llif y traffig ddwyffordd. Beth mae Cynulliad Cymru'n bwriadu ei wneud ynghylch adeiladu ffordd osgoi ar gyfer Dinas Powys?

Y Prif Weinidog: Pan fydd yr awdurdod lleol yn penderfynu bod arno eisiau blaenoriaethu ffordd osgoi, bydd angen iddo drafod hynny gyda SEWTA, y consortiwm o awdurdodau lleol cyfagos, a chyflwyno cais am gymorth grant. Nid ein lle ni yw blaenoriaethu cynlluniau ffyrdd nad ydynt yn gefnffyrdd nac yn draffyrdd; lle'r awdurdod lleol yw gwneud hynny, mewn consortiwm gydag eraill fel arfer. O 2009-10 ymlaen, lle'r consortiwm rhanbarthol fydd blaenoriaethu ffordd osgoi Dinas Powys, os bydd yn dewis gwneud hynny.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ym Mro Morgannwg, ceir dyheadau am amryw o raglenni ffyrdd: mae ffordd lliniaru'r maes awyr yn un ohonynt, ac mae fy nghyd-Aelod wedi sôn am ffordd osgoi Dinas Powys. Mae un o'r pwerau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn

Westminster is over road charging, via the Local Transport Bill. Do you think that any of these schemes merit road charging, given that the Deputy First Minister said that only new projects would be considered for road charging?

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is a long way from the Dinas Powys bypass.

Andrew R.T. Davies: It is about funding it.

The Presiding Officer: If the First Minister can find a connection, let him go ahead.

The First Minister: I cannot imagine any way in which road charging would be relevant to the proposed Dinas Powys bypass.

ceisio'u cael gan San Steffan yn ymwneud â chodi taliadau ffordd, drwy'r Mesur Trafnidiaeth Leol. A gredwch fod unrhyw rai o'r cynlluniau hyn yn deilwng o godi taliadau ffordd, ac ystyried bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi dweud mai ar gyfer prosiectau newydd yn unig y byddai codi taliadau ffordd yn cael ei ystyried?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hynny'n bell o fater ffordd osgoi Dinas Powys.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae'n ymwneud â'i ariannu.

Y Llywydd: Os gall y Prif Weinidog ddod o hyd i gysylltiad, gadewch iddo barhau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddychmygu unrhyw ffordd y byddai codi taliadau ffordd yn berthnasol i ffordd osgoi arfaethedig Dinas Powys.

Crime Prevention Measures

Q2 Sandy Mewies: Will the First Minister make a statement on discussions the Welsh Assembly Government has had with the UK Government on crime prevention measures? OAQ(3)0801(FM)

The First Minister: These matters come up in the frequent discussions that we have with our Westminster colleagues, including the Secretary of State for Wales. Our prime contact with other bodies on this is through the community safety partnerships, because they deliver the strategies that prevent crime and disorder.

Sandy Mewies: I am sure that you will agree that there are schemes that can be shared across the UK to the benefit of local communities, such as SmartWater, which is a sophisticated scheme for tracking stolen property. Liquid with its own DNA and serial number is used to mark valuable items, which then become traceable to the person, as police keep details of the DNA on record. SmartWater has been used by the community safety partnership in Flintshire in burglary hotspots. I am sure that you will agree that these kinds of schemes know no boundaries

Mesurau Atal Troseddu

C2 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am drafodaethau mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cynnal gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch mesurau atal troseddu? OAQ(3)0801(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y materion hyn yn codi yn y trafodaethau a gynhaliwn yn aml gydag ein cyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan, gan gynnwys Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. O ran y mater hwn, bydd ein prif gyswllt gyda chyrrff eraill yn digwydd drwy'r partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, oherwydd maent yn gweithredu'r strategaethau sy'n rhwystro troseddu ac anhrefn.

Sandy Mewies: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno y ceir cynlluniau y gellir eu rhannu ledled y DU er budd cymunedau lleol, megis SmartWater, sef cynllun soffistigedig ar gyfer olrhain eiddo sydd wedi'i ddwyn. Defnyddir hylif y mae ganddo ei DNA a'i rif cyfres ei hun i farcio eitemau gwerthfawr, ac wedyn gall yr unigolyn eu holrhain, gan fod yr heddlu'n cadw cofnod o fanylion y DNA. Mae'r bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol yn sir y Fflint wedi defnyddio SmartWater mewn mannau penodol lle ceir llawer o ladrata. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno

and should be widely used throughout Wales and the UK.

The First Minister: On any benchmark basis, a scheme of that kind, which has proved itself to be the best in its class, will be one that community safety partnerships well outside Flintshire will want to copy. It sounds like an interesting way of making absolutely certain that when burglars may steal property, they cannot expect to hold it and then pass it on and sell it, as it is always possible to retrieve it through the DNA identification scheme that you talked about. That sounds like a valuable breakthrough.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): In relation to the Licensing Act 2003, which the First Minister knows that I was concerned about when it came into force, statistics now demonstrate an increase in the number of harassment offences, and, more seriously, an increase of 25 per cent in the number of violent offences committed between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m.. I realise that we do not have a direct say on these matters, but I wonder how the First Minister views that in terms of our social justice issues and what representations he will make to colleagues at Westminster.

The First Minister: I do not think that there has been an overall increase in crime arising from the so-called 24-hour drinking culture. It is possible to draw an early conclusion that the idea that we were going to be able to shift to having a continental drinking culture in this country, where people would have an occasional sip of wine with a meal, and get away from a binge-drinking culture, has certainly not happened. There has been an increase in the number of drink-related violent disorder incidents between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m., but that is compensated for by fewer such incidents before 3 a.m.. It has not been a failure, but it has not been a success either and it certainly has not produced the change in culture that we need.

Nick Bourne: I think that that is a fair analysis. The picture is patchy in that the situation is different in different police areas,

bod posibiliadau'r mathau hyn o gynlluniau yn ddiderfyn, ac y dylid eu defnyddio'n eang ledled Cymru a'r DU.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel unrhyw sylfaen meincnodi, bydd cynllun o'r fath, sydd wedi profi ei fod heb ei ail yn ei ddsbarth, yn un y bydd partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol ymhell y tu allan i sir y Fflint yn awyddus i'w efelychu. Mae'n swnio'n ffordd ddiddorol o fod yn gwbl sicr, pan fydd lladron efallai'n dwyn eiddo, na allant ddisgwyl ei gadw ac yna ei anfon ymlaen a'i werthu, am ei bod bob tro'n bosibl ei adennill drwy'r cynllun adnabod drwy DNA y soniasoch amdano. Mae hynny'n swnio fel datblygiad arloesol gwerthfawr.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Yng nghyswllt Deddf Trwyddedu 2003, sef Deddf yr oeddwn, fel y gŵyr y Prif Weinidog, yn pryderu yn ei chylch pan ddaeth i rym, erbyn hyn mae ystadegau yn dangos cynnydd yn nifer y troseddau aflonyddu, ac, yn fwy difrifol, cynnydd o 25 y cant yn nifer y troseddau treisgar a gyflawnir rhwng 3 a.m. a 6 a.m.. Sylweddolaf nad oes gennym lais uniongyrchol ar y materion hyn, ond tybed beth yw barn y Prif Weinidog ar hynny o ran ein materion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, a pha sylwadau y bydd yn eu gwneud wrth ei gyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf fod troseddu wedi cynyddu ar y cyfan yn sgil y diwylliant yfed 24 awr honedig. Mae'n bosibl dod i gasgliad cynnar yn sicr na wireddwyd y syniad y gallasem symud at y math o ddiwylliant yfed a geir ar y cyfandir, lle bydd pobl yn cael ambell lymaid o win gyda phryd bwyd, a symud i ffwrdd o ddiwylliant goryfed. Mae nifer yr achosion o anhrefn treisgar, sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed, rhwng 3 a.m. a 6 a.m. wedi cynyddu, ond ceir cydbwysedd gan leihad yn yr un math o achosion cyn 3 a.m.. Nid yw wedi bod yn fethiant, ond nid yw wedi bod yn llwyddiant ychwaith ac yn sicr nid yw wedi creu'r newid mewn diwylliant y mae arnom ei angen.

Nick Bourne: Credaf fod hynny'n ddadansoddiad teg. Mae bylchau yn y darlun am fod y sefyllfa'n wahanol mewn gwahanol

but it is true that there has been a shift in those offences. In view of what the First Minister has said about this not having made a change—at least not yet—in terms of **café** culture, what representations is he making, if any, to Westminster, in relation to the position in Wales, given the impact that it has on accident and emergency departments and social justice, matters for which we are directly responsible?

The First Minister: I am sure that it will come up in discussions that I will have with the Secretary of State for Wales. As to whether I would want to take it a stage further and discuss it with Ministers with a more direct responsibility, I will perhaps report back to the Assembly after having an initial discussion with the Secretary of State.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful for that. The First Minister is probably also aware that the head of Estyn, Dr Bill Maxwell, raised in his annual report the issue that a significant minority of schoolchildren are binge drinking, as well as the issue of substance misuse more generally. Does he view with any sympathy the proposals that we put forward as a party at Westminster for a floor price for alcopops, strong lager and cider, as there is a particular issue with youths in that regard? Will he give that some encouragement in terms of what could happen at Westminster?

The First Minister: Among the pleas that we were making was that cider should become more expensive. You have to try to work with the drinks industry. Five years ago, everyone was concerned about booze cruises, because it was so cheap to motor over to the continent, buy booze for your office party or domestic use, or for illegal resale, and bring it back. Now, alcohol is so cheap in supermarkets that you never hear about booze cruises: there is no point going on a booze cruise when Carlsberg is so cheap in Tesco or whatever. We need to work with the drinks industry to try to ensure that drink is not ludicrously cheap, without going back to stimulating booze cruises, which are what the red-tops were discussing obsessively five

ardaloedd heddlu, ond mae'n wir y bu symudiad yn y troseddau hynny. Yng ngoleuni'r hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i ddweud am y ffaith nad yw hyn wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth—ddim eto, o leiaf—pa sylwadau y mae'n eu gwneud, os o gwbl, ynghylch y diwylliant **café**, wrth San Steffan, yng nghyswllt y sefyllfa yng Nghymru, ac ystyried yr effaith y mae'n ei gael ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ac ar gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, sy'n faterion yr ydym yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol amdanynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n codi yn y trafodaethau y byddaf yn eu cynnal gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. O ran y cwestiwn a fyddaf yn mynd â'r mater gam ymhellach ac yn ei drafod gyda Gweinidogion sydd â chyfrifoldeb mwy uniongyrchol, byddaf efallai'n adrodd yn ôl wrth y Cynulliad ar ôl cael trafodaeth gychwynnol gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Mae'n debygol bod y Prif Weinidog hefyd yn ymwybodol bod pennaeth Estyn, Dr Bill Maxwell, wedi codi mater yn ei adroddiad blynyddol bod lleiafrif sylweddol o blant ysgol yn goryfed, yn ogystal â mater camddefnyddio sylweddau yn fwy cyffredinol. A yw'n cydymdeimlo o gwbl â'r cynigion a gyflwynwyd gennym fel plaid yn San Steffan am isafswm pris ar alcopops, cwrw cryf a seidr, am fod problem benodol yn y maes hwn o ran pobl ifanc? A wnaiff roi rhywfaint o anogaeth i hynny, o ran yr hyn a all ddigwydd yn San Steffan?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd y cynnig y dylai seidr fod yn ddrytach yn un o'r cynigion a wnaethpwyd gennym. Rhaid ichi geisio cydweithio â'r diwydiant diod. Bum mlynedd yn ôl, yr oedd criwsiau cwrw'n peri pryder i bawb, am fod gyrru draw i'r cyfandir, prynu cwrw ar gyfer partion swyddfa neu i'w yfed gartref, neu ar gyfer ei ailwerthu'n anghyfreithlon, a dod ag ef yn ôl yn broses mor rhad. Erbyn hyn, mae alcohol mor rhad mewn archfarchnadoedd nes na chlywir fyth sôn am griwsiau cwrw: nid oes dim pwrpas mynd ar griws cwrw tra mae Carlsberg mor rhad yn Tesco, neu beth bynnag. Mae angen inni weithio gyda'r diwydiant diod i geisio sicrhau nad yw diod yn chwerthinllyd o rad, heb fynd yn ôl i ysgogi criwsiau cwrw, sef yr

or six years ago, so that you do not solve one problem and create another. That is a difficulty, unless you can change a culture and move away from the binge-drinking culture that is the British disease. You also find it across large areas of Europe, but we seem to be particularly prone to it in this country. We are all seeking to find a way to get away from that.

Irene James: Last Wednesday, a member of my staff was on the 4.35 p.m. Cardiff to Ebbw Vale train when a group of youths threw stones at it. Do you agree, as I am sure that you will, that such behaviour is unacceptable and very dangerous?

The First Minister: I certainly do. When people throw stones at public transport vehicles, cars or whatever, there can be unintended consequences. Those people have absolutely no idea what could happen. The stones could go through the windscreen, and hit and disable the driver—you cannot know what will happen. When people decide that it is exciting to chuck stones at passing trains, they are thinking in some way that members of the human race are not on the train, but they are. If it caused a catastrophe, they would feel terrible. It is just that that is what mindless vandalism is all about.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): One key to reducing crime is to have a more visible police presence on the beat in communities. Do you agree that what has been done in Wrexham, with an investment in an additional 56 police community support officers and a specialist anti-social behaviour order unit, is a way to reduce crime? Would you commend this approach?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: The number of police officers in Wales increased from 7,268 to 7,469 between 2003 and 2007. PCSO numbers have gone up more dramatically—

hyn yr oedd y papurau newydd tabloid yn eu trafod yn obsesiynol bump neu chwe blynedd yn ôl, er mwyn peidio â datrys un broblem a chreu un arall. Mae hynny'n anhawster, oni allwch newid diwylliant a symud oddi wrth y diwylliant goryfed, sef y clefyd Prydeinig. Mae'r broblem i'w chael mewn rhannau eang o Ewrop hefyd, ond mae'n ymddangos ein bod yn arbennig o dueddol o ddioddef ohoni yn y wlad hon. Yr ydym i gyd yn ceisio dod o hyd i ffordd o symud i ffordd o hynny.

Irene James: Ddydd Mercher diwethaf, yr oedd aelod o'm staff ar y trê 4.35 p.m. o Gaerdydd i Lynebwy pan daflodd grŵp o bobl ifanc gerrig ato. A gytunwch, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnewch, fod ymddygiad o'r fath yn annerbynniol ac yn beryglus iawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf, yn sicr. Pan fydd pobl yn taflu cerrig at gerbydau trafniadaeth gyhoeddus, neu at geir neu beth bynnag, gall canlyniadau anfwriadol ddigwydd. Nid oes gan y bobl hynny syniad o gwbl beth allai ddigwydd. Gallai'r cerrig fynd drwy'r ffenestr flaen, a tharo'r gyrrwr a'i wneud yn anabl—ni allwch wybod beth fydd yn digwydd. Pan fydd pobl yn penderfynu bod taflu cerrig at drên sy'n mynd heibio yn beth cyffrous i'w wneud, byddant yn meddwl mewn rhyw ffordd nad oes bodau dynol ar y trê, ond maent arno. Pe bai hynny'n achosi trychineb, byddent yn teimlo'n ofnadwy. Ond dyna sy'n nodweddiadol am fandaliaeth ddifeddwl.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Un ffordd allweddol o leihau troseddu yw cynyddu presenoldeb gweledol yr heddlu ar ddyletswydd mewn cymunedau. A gytunwch fod yr hyn a wnaethpwyd yn Wrecsam, sef buddsoddi mewn 56 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu ac adran arbenigol ar gyfer gorchmynion ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, yn ffordd o leihau troseddu? A fydech yn cymeradwyo'r ymagwedd hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynyddodd nifer y swyddogion heddlu yng Nghymru o 7,268 i 7,469 rhwng 2003 a 2007. Mae nifer swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu

even though the numbers are smaller—from 30 to 688. Therefore, undoubtedly, the judicial use of additional PCSOs, as well as additional police officers, forms part of a balanced approach. Against that background, people should be helped to understand how dramatically their chances of being the victim of crime have dropped—people have not twigged, yet, that there has been a 42 per cent drop in the last 12 years in their chances of being a victim of crime. That is the difficulty—getting people to understand how much safer their home, car or street is, despite the occasional dreadful incident, as referred to by Irene James.

Michael German: The 56 new PCSOs in Wrexham have resulted in a huge reduction in crime over the last few years. Another way of investing in more police on the beat is through the 101 service. In Cardiff, the 101 service resulted in an extra 25 police officers being released to be out in the community. However, as you know, the UK Labour Government has refused to continue to fund that service, so the local council and the police service have had to step in. Would you change your mind with regard to the Assembly Government investing in the 101 service? Do you think that it would be worthwhile for you to reconsider the view that you expressed in an Assembly vote not to support putting money into the 101 service?

The First Minister: You are probably misdescribing my views, Mike. The point that I was making was that there had to be a halt to suggestions that we would pick up schemes that Westminster no longer wanted to fund. This goes back to the Supporting People scheme, which you will probably remember from four or five years ago. There have been about half a dozen such cases where the Westminster Government hoped, in a way, that we would pick up the tab if it stopped funding schemes. You can do it once or twice, but if it happens in different parts of Government once or twice a year, you do not know where it will stop. The 101 service is a commendable scheme, and so, why, if it is so

wedi cynyddu'n fwy syfrdanol—er bod y rhifau'n llai—o 30 i 688. Felly, yn ddi-os, mae defnydd barnwrol o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu ychwanegol, yn ogystal â swyddogion heddlu ychwanegol, yn ffurfio rhan o ymagwedd gytbwys. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, dylid helpu pobl i ddeall pa mor syfrdanol fu'r lleihad yn y tebygolrwydd y byddant yn dioddef trosedd—nid yw pobl wedi sylweddoli, eto, bod y tebygolrwydd y byddant yn dioddef trosedd wedi gostwng 42 y cant yn ystod y 12 mlynedd diwethaf. Dyna'r anhawster—cael pobl i ddeall cymaint yn fwy diogel yw eu cartrefi, eu ceir neu eu strydoedd, er gwaethaf ambell i ddiwyddiad ofnadwy, fel yr un y cyfeiriodd Irene James ato.

Michael German: Mae'r 56 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu newydd yn Wrecsam wedi arwain at leihad anferth mewn troseddu dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Ffordd arall o fuddsoddi mewn rhoi mwy o heddlu ar ddyletswydd yw drwy'r gwasanaeth 101. Yng Nghaerdydd, arweiniodd y gwasanaeth 101 at ryddhau 25 o swyddogion heddlu ychwanegol i'r gymuned. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, mae Llywodraeth Lafur y DU wedi gwrthod parhau i ariannu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw, felly bu'n rhaid i'r cyngor lleol a'r gwasanaeth heddlu ymyrryd. A fydddech yn newid eich meddwl yng nghyswllt buddsoddiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y gwasanaeth 101? A ydych o'r farn y byddai'n fuddiol ichi ailystyried y safbwynt a fynegwyd gennych mewn pleidlais yn y Cynulliad, i beidio â chefnogi rhoi arian i'r gwasanaeth 101?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n debyg eich bod yn camddisgrifio fy safbwyntiau, Mike. Y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ei wneud oedd bod yn rhaid rhoi terfyn ar awgrymiadau y byddem yn ymgymryd â chynlluniau nad oedd San Steffan bellach yn awyddus i'w hariannu. Mae hynny'n estyn yn ôl i'r cynllun Cefnogi Pobl, a gofiwch, mae'n siŵr, o bedair neu bum mlynedd yn ôl. Bu oddeutu hanner dwsin o achosion o'r fath lle y gobeithiai Llywodraeth San Steffan, mewn ffordd, y byddem yn ysgwyddo'r gost pe bai'n peidio ag ariannu cynlluniau. Gallwch wneud hynny unwaith neu ddwy, ond os bydd yn digwydd mewn gwahanol rannau o'r Llywodraeth unwaith neu ddwy y flwyddyn, ni wyddoch

commendable, does the Westminster Government not want to fund it and is instead saying, 'It is commendable, but will you please fund it, because we are going to stop funding it'? That does not make any sense.

Michael German: It is commendable, because it has released at least 25 police officers into the communities of Cardiff and surrounding areas. It has been so successful that South Wales Police has put some of its scarce resources into it, and now Cardiff County Council has had to do the same thing. We want to see the service rolled out across Wales—we want all areas to be able to release more police officers. Should they all follow the example of Cardiff, and fund their own local 101 services?

The First Minister: With any innovative new scheme, the chief constable and the Home Office would have considered the desirability of providing funding. I was never clear about the Home Office's view on this matter. Did it say that it was a roaring success but that it could not fund it, or did it say that it was a bit premature to decide whether it was a roaring success, but that it had run out of money for it after the first two and a half years? I am very pleased that South Wales Police and Cardiff County Council have decided to continue to fund the service, and perhaps we could look to a further evaluation of whether it is such a good, cost-saving device for the police that it should be more widely available across Wales. If you can concentrate police officers on their proper front-line duties, rather than having them carrying out non-emergency work, it is clearly a much better allocation of resources.

Leanne Wood: I agree with your statement that crime has decreased significantly, particularly since 1995. I am concerned that you believe that the public has not twigged that that is the case. Do you think that that is because the Government is keen to appear tough on crime, while having little regard for effectiveness? What discussions have you

lle y bydd yn dod i ben. Mae'r gwasanaeth 101 yn gynllun clodwiw, ac felly, pam, os yw mor glodwiw, nad yw Llywodraeth San Steffan am ei ariannu, ond yn hytrach yn dweud, 'Mae hwn yn glodwiw, ond a wnewch ei ariannu os gwelwch yn dda, am ein bod am beidio â'i ariannu'? Nid yw hynny'n gwneud dim synnwyr.

Michael German: Mae'n glodwiw, am ei fod wedi rhyddhau o leiaf 25 o swyddogion heddlu i gymunedau Caerdydd ac ardaloedd cyfagos. Mae wedi bod mor llwyddiannus nes y buddsoddod Heddlu De Cymru rai o'i adnoddau prin ynddo, ac yn awr mae Cyngor Sir Caerdydd wedi gorfod gwneud yr un peth. Mae arnom eisiau gweld y gwasanaeth yn cael ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru—yr ydym am i bob ardal allu rhyddhau mwy o swyddogion heddlu. A ddylent i gyd ddilyn esiampl Caerdydd, ac ariannu eu gwasanaethau 101 lleol eu hunain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yn achos unrhyw gynllun arloesol newydd, byddai'r prif gwnstabl a'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi ystyried pa mor ddymunol fyddai darparu cyllid. Ni oeddwn erioed yn glir beth oedd safbwynt y Swyddfa Gartref ar y mater hwn. A ddywedodd ei fod yn llwyddiant ysgubol ond na allai ei ariannu, ynteu a ddywedodd ei bod braidd yn gynnar i benderfynu a oedd yn llwyddiant ysgubol, ond nad oedd arian ar ôl ar ei gyfer ar ôl y ddwy flynedd a hanner gyntaf? Yr wyf yn falch dros ben bod Heddlu De Cymru a Chyngor Sir Caerdydd wedi penderfynu parhau i ariannu'r gwasanaeth, ac efallai y gallem edrych ar werthuso ymhellach a yw'n ddyfais ddigon da, sy'n arbed costau i'r heddlu, nes y dylid ei ddarparu'n ehangach ledled Cymru. Os gallwch sicrhau bod swyddogion heddlu'n canolbwyntio ar eu dyletswyddau priodol ar y llinell flaen, yn hytrach na gwneud gwaith nad yw'n waith brys, mae'n amlwg ei fod yn ffordd llawer gwell o ddyrannu adnoddau.

Leanne Wood: Cytunaf â'ch gosodiad bod troseddu wedi lleihau'n sylweddol, yn enwedig er 1995. Pryderaf eich bod o'r gred nad yw'r cyhoedd yn sylweddoli bod hynny'n wir. A gredwch fod hynny am fod y Llywodraeth yn awyddus i ymddangos yn llawdrwm ynghylch troseddu, ond yn rhoi ychydig o ystyriaeth i effeithiolrwydd? Pa

had to ensure a more effective youth and criminal justice system through the devolution of criminal justice powers, and powers over policing in particular? What discussions have you had with your Westminster colleagues to encourage them to honour the recent police pay award in full?

The First Minister: All those issues have come up in recent meetings with the chief constables, and they take the view that it is an all-or-nothing issue. It is difficult to take one piece of the criminal justice system out of the whole, and say, 'Devolve that, but not the rest of it'. Compare our situation with that in Scotland: the criminal and civil courts, the prison and probation system, and the police are all devolved to Scotland, and have always been on a different footing. With us, the funding of police pay and other policing expenses were always largely devolved, but everything else in that list was not. Therefore, there are some ragged edges that we need to smooth out. We need to work out the best way of ensuring that everyone understands who is responsible for what. Every year, we negotiate the level of the increase in the police pay award, because it was traditionally funded by local government, which is devolved to us, but everything else is not.

The Foundation Phase

Q3 Kirsty Williams: Will the First Minister provide an update on the implementation of the foundation phase? OAQ(3)0815(FM)

The First Minister: The timetable remains well on track, Kirsty, with all three to five-year-olds due to have access to the new curriculum from September 2008. Our commitment to the foundation phase and its delivery is backed by £107 million of new money in the recent budget announcement.

Kirsty Williams: I am sure that a large number of education professionals would say

drafodaethau ydych wedi'u cynnal i sicrhau bod system gyfiawnder ieuenctid a throeddol mwy effeithiol drwy ddatganoli pwerau cyfiawnder troseddol, a phwerau dros yr heddlu yn enwedig? Pa drafodaethau a ydych wedi'u cael gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan i'w hannog i anrhydeddu'r dyfarniad cyflog diweddar i'r heddlu yn llawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r materion hynny i gyd wedi codi mewn cyfarfodydd diweddar gyda'r prif gwnstabiliaid, ac maent hwy o'r farn mai mater o ystyried popeth neu ddim byd yw hwn. Mae'n anodd cymryd un darn o'r gyfundrefn cyfiawnder troseddol allan o'r gyfundrefn gyfan, a dweud, 'Datganolwch hwnnw, ond nid y gweddill ohoni'. Cymharwch ein sefyllfa ni â'r un yn yr Alban: mae'r llysoedd troseddol a sifil, y system carchardai a phrawf, a'r heddlu i gyd wedi cael eu datganoli i'r Alban, ac maent wedi bod ar sail wahanol erioed. Gyda ni, yr oedd cyllido cyflogau'r heddlu a threuliau plismona eraill wedi cael eu datganoli i raddau helaeth erioed, ond nid felly bopeth arall ar y rhestr honno. Felly, mae ymylon garw y mae angen inni eu llyfnhau. Mae angen inni benderfynu ar y ffordd orau o sicrhau bod pawb yn deall pwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth. Bob blwyddyn, yr ydym yn negodi lefel y cynnydd yn nyfarniad cyflog yr heddlu, oherwydd yn draddodiadol câi ei gyllido gan lywodraeth leol, sydd wedi cael ei datganoli i ni, ond nid yw popeth arall wedi cael ei ddatganoli.

Y Cyfnod Sylfaen

C3 Kirsty Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am weithredu'r cyfnod sylfaen? OAQ(3)0815(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r amserlen yn dal i fynd rhagddi yn unol â'r disgwyl, Kirsty, gyda phob plentyn tair i bump oed i gael mynediad at y cwricwlwm newydd o fis Medi 2008 ymlaen. Yn gefn i'n hymrwymiad i'r cyfnod sylfaen a'r gwaith o'i gyflwyno mae £107 miliwn o arian newydd yn y cyhoeddiad am y gyllideb yn ddiweddar.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai nifer fawr o weithwyr addysg proffesiynol yn

that the implementation of the foundation phase is certainly not on track. Despite public assurances that grant offers would be made by the end of December 2007, councils are only now finding out how much money they will have for the implementation of the foundation phase, and they are discovering that there will not be enough to go around. One local education authority has reported that it has only 40 per cent of the required level of funding. Another has written to school leaders to say that it cannot fund the required 1:8 teacher-to-pupil ratio. Another LEA has identified a £800,000 shortfall, and pilot schools in some LEAs will see their grant funding fall from £172,000 to £34,000. First Minister, how can you expect our school leaders and teachers to implement your policy if you are not prepared to back it up with the appropriate levels of funding?

The First Minister: There will always be an argument between those who implement policy and those who resource it, with those who resource stating how much money is sufficient to do the job, and those who implement saying that it is not enough. That argument will always go on, and we are right in that phase now. However, we are satisfied that the £25 million in the new financial year, which starts in a few weeks' time, the £40 million in 2009-10, and the £43 million in 2010-11—all new money—will cover the costs of delivering the foundation phase in full.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am pleased to hear your assurance that there will be sufficient resources to deliver the foundation phase, given its extreme importance. I spoke with the headteacher of a primary school in my constituency recently, who expressed her great pleasure with the foundation phase. She stressed that it will enable her to address the behavioural problems of some young children, because learning through structured play will equip them with the key skills that they will require in later life, such as problem-solving, communication and team-working. Do you agree, as part of our joined-up approach, leading through to the 14-19 learning pathways, that it is the right direction for us to travel in education terms,

dweud nad yw'r gwaith o gyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen yn mynd rhagddo yn unol â'r disgwyl o gwbl. Er gwaethaf y sicrwydd cyhoeddus a roddwyd y câi cynigion grant eu gwneud erbyn diwedd mis Rhagfyr 2007, dim ond yn awr y mae'r cynghorau'n canfod faint o arian a fydd ganddynt i roi'r cyfnod sylfaen ar waith, ac maent yn darganfod na fydd digon i bawb. Mae un awdurdod addysg lleol wedi dweud nad oes ganddo ond 40 y cant o lefel y cyllid sydd ei angen. Mae un arall wedi ysgrifennu at arweinwyr ysgolion i ddweud na all gyllido'r gymhareb athro-disgybl ofynnol o 1:8. Mae AALL arall wedi nodi diffyg o £800,000, a bydd ysgolion peilot mewn rhai AALLau yn gweld eu cyllid grant yn disgyn o £172,000 i £34,000. Brif Weinidog, sut y gallwn ddisgwyl i'n harweinwyr ysgolion a'n hathrawon weithredu eich polisi os nad ydych yn barod i'w gefnogi â'r lefelau cyllid priodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd dadlau bob amser rhwng y rhai sy'n gweithredu polisi a'r rhai sy'n darparu'r adnoddau ar ei gyfer, gyda'r rhai sy'n darparu'r adnoddau yn dweud faint o arian sy'n ofynnol i wneud y gwaith, a'r rhai sy'n gweithredu yn dweud nad yw hynny'n ddigon. Bydd y ddadl honno gyda ni wastad, ac yr ydym ar ganol y cyfnod hwnnw yn awr. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn fodlon bod y £25 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol newydd, sy'n dechrau ymhen ychydig wythnosau, y £40 miliwn yn 2009-10, a'r £43 miliwn yn 2010-11—i gyd yn arian newydd—yn talu'r costau o ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen yn llawn.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich sicrwydd y bydd digon o adnoddau i ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen, ac ystyried mor eithriadol o bwysig ydyw. Siaradais â phennaeth ysgol gynradd yn fy etholaeth yn ddiweddar, a fynegodd ei phleser mawr â'r cyfnod sylfaen. Pwysleisiodd y bydd yn ei galluogi i roi sylw i broblemau ymddygiadol rhai plant ifanc, gan y bydd dysgu drwy chwarae strwythuredig yn rhoi iddynt y sgiliau allweddol y bydd eu hangen arnynt yn ddiweddarach yn eu bywydau, megis datrys problemau, cyfathrebu a gwaith tîm. A ydych yn cytuno, fel rhan o'n dull gweithredu cydgysylltiedig, sy'n arwain at y llwybrau dysgu 14-19, mai dyma'r cyfeiriad cywir inni o safbwynt addysg, ei fod yn fater o

that it is an issue of social justice, and that it will give our young people the best start in life?

The First Minister: I agree. The Scandinavian countries are not quite light years ahead, but they are well ahead of the UK in relation to the results of the very small numbers of children there who cannot read or write and who do not have the other basics of education by the age of 10 or 11. Even though children in those countries start their formal education far later than children here, fewer of them cannot read by the time they are ready to go to secondary school. One reason for that is the enrichment of the curriculum in the aspects that you are talking about, such as the strong emphasis on structured play, as well as on training the people who will deliver the foundation phase. That is what we have to get right, because we are the first part of the UK to go down the Scandinavian road. We will not see the pay-off for many years, but it is undoubtedly the right road to go down.

2.20 p.m.

Alun Cairns: Do you not recognise that this is a completely new way of learning for young people—my son will be part of the process—and that parents, therefore, need to be advised of the changes in expectations that they can anticipate at different stages? If you agree, do you not recognise that a change of such magnitude will go down badly if it is not properly resourced? The Welsh Assembly Government always tells us that we need to look at outcomes and not inputs. Your defence in this regard is your input of millions of pounds, but Kirsty Williams outlined the outcomes by referring to the shortage of funding and the lack of teachers and facilities to deliver the foundation phase. Do you recognise that, whereas it might be a laudable proposal, the delivery is in crisis?

The First Minister: I do not recognise that picture at all. The foundation phase is an exciting initiative, for which we have put well in excess of £100 million of additional funding into the budget. Some people may

gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, ac y bydd yn rhoi i'n pobl ifanc y dechreuad gorau mewn bywyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno. Nid yw gwledydd Sgandinafia flynyddoedd maith o'n blaenau, ond maent ymhell o flaen y DU o ran canlyniadau nifer fach iawn y plant yno nad ydynt yn gallu darllen nac ysgrifennu ac nad ydynt yn meddu ar hanfodion eraill addysg erbyn eu bod yn 10 neu 11 oed. Er bod plant yn y gwledydd hynny'n dechrau ar eu haddysg ffurfiol yn llawer hwyrach na phlant yma, mae llai ohonynt yn methu darllen erbyn yr adeg y byddant yn barod i fynd i'r ysgol uwchradd. Un rheswm am hynny yw'r ffordd y mae'r cwricwlwm wedi cael ei gyfoethogi o ran yr agweddau yr ydych yn sôn amdanynt, megis y pwyslais cryf ar chwarae strwythuredig, yn ogystal ag ar hyfforddi'r bobl a fydd yn cyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen. Dyna sy'n rhaid i ni ei gael yn iawn, oherwydd ni yw'r rhan gyntaf o'r DU i ddilyn trywydd Sgandinafia. Ni welwn fudd hynny am lawer o flynyddoedd, ond dyma yn sicr yw'r llwybr iawn i'w ddilyn.

Alun Cairns: Onid ydych yn cydnabod bod hon yn ffordd gwbl newydd o ddysgu i bobl ifanc—bydd fy mab i yn rhan o'r broses—a bod angen i rieni, felly, gael gwybod am y newidiadau o ran disgwyliadau y gallant eu rhagweld ar wahanol adegau? Os ydych yn cytuno, onid ydych yn cydnabod y bydd newid mor fawr â hwn yn cael derbyniad gwael oni ddarperir adnoddau priodol ar ei gyfer? Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn dweud wrthym o hyd bod angen edrych ar y canlyniadau ac nid y mewnbynnau. Eich amddiffyniad chi yn y cyswllt hwn yw eich mewnbwn o filiynau o bunnoedd, ond amlinellodd Kirsty Williams y canlyniadau drwy gyfeirio at y diffyg cyllid a'r diffyg athrawon a chyfleusterau sydd i gyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen. A ydych yn cydnabod bod y cyflwyno mewn argyfwng, er bod y cynnig ei hun yn un canmoladwy efallai?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn adnabod y darlun hwnnw o gwbl. Mae'r cyfnod sylfaen yn gynllun cyffrous, yr ydym wedi cynnwys ymhell dros £100 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol yn y gyllideb ar ei gyfer. Efallai

say that, in their part of Wales, that is not enough. When anything new is being introduced, people will always say, 'This is our big chance to screw the Welsh Assembly Government out of a lot of additional money to cover overheads in county hall', and we say, 'Show us the figures and we will resource it. If you cannot show us the figures, do not try to take us for a ride, because we were not born yesterday'. That always happens when something new is brought in. We think that we have resourced the foundation phase properly, but you are right to say that there are big issues relating to recruitment, training and parental awareness, which we are addressing jointly with local authorities.

Janet Ryder: Like everyone else, Plaid Cymru believes that this is a positive way forward. The foundation phase will set exactly the right foundations for our young people, and, as you said, it has to be well funded. There are concerns about the way in which the pupil level annual school census data is recorded and the fact that classroom assistants are included in that data and calculated against the number of staff that a school needs. This is skewing the amount of funding that needs to go to a school and, in some cases, it could lead to schools losing those teachers who are there to support pupils with additional learning needs. That is not a desirable outcome. Will you agree to look at the way in which the PLASC data records this information, along with the need for fully trained, Welsh-medium and English-medium teachers?

The First Minister: Of course, at the heart of the foundation phase's success will be the requirement for it to be equally well delivered through the media of Welsh and English. On the question of recruitment and monitoring, we will be working closely with the Welsh Local Government Association generally, and with the Association of Directors of Education in Wales, in the run-up to September. Evidence from the monitoring exercise on the training requirements, on awareness and on the

fod rhai pobl yn dweud nad yw hynny, yn eu rhan hwy o Gymru, yn ddigon. Pan gaiff unrhyw beth newydd ei gyflwyno, bydd pobl wastad yn dweud, 'Dyma ein cyfle mawr ni i wasgu llawer o arian ychwanegol allan o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i dalu gorbenion yn neuadd y sir', ac yr ydym ninnau'n dweud, 'Dangoswch y ffigurau inni a darparwn ninnau'r adnoddau. Os na allwch ddangos y ffigurau inni, peidiwch â cheisio taflu llwch i'n llygaid, oherwydd nid ddoe y cawsom ein geni'. Mae hynny'n digwydd bob amser pan gaiff rhywbeth newydd ei gyflwyno. Yr ydym yn credu ein bod wedi cyllido'r cyfnod sylfaen yn briodol, ond yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod problemau mawr yn ymwneud â recriwtio, hyfforddiant ac ymwybyddiaeth rhieni, y byddwn yn ymdrin â hwy ar y cyd â'r awdurdodau lleol.

Janet Ryder: Fel pawb arall, mae Plaid Cymru yn credu bod hon yn ffordd gadarnhaol ymlaen. Bydd y cyfnod sylfaen yn gosod yr union seiliau priodol i'n pobl ifanc, ac, fel y dywedaso, rhaid iddo gael ei gyllido'n dda. Mae pryderon ynglŷn â'r ffordd y caiff data'r cyfrifiad ysgolion blynyddol ar lefel disgyblion ei gofnodi a'r ffaith bod cynorthwyr dosbarth yn cael eu cynnwys yn y data hwnnw a'u cyfrifo yn erbyn nifer y staff y mae ar ysgol ei angen. Mae hyn yn camystumio'r swm o gyllid y mae ei angen ar ysgol ac, mewn rhai achosion, gallai olygu bod ysgolion yn colli'r athrawon hynny sydd yno i gynorthwyo disgyblion sydd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Nid yw hynny'n ganlyniad i'w ddymuno. A wnewch gytuno i edrych ar y ffordd y mae data CYBLD yn cofnodi'r wybodaeth hon, ynghyd â'r angen am athrawon cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyfrwng Saesneg, sydd wedi cael hyfforddiant llawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs, wrth galon llwyddiant y cyfnod sylfaen bydd y gofyniad iddo gael ei gyflwyno i'r un safon drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. O ran recriwtio a monitro, byddwn yn gweithio'n agos gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn gyffredinol, a chyda Chymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg Cymru, wrth nesau at fis Medi. Bydd tystiolaeth o'r ymarferiad monitro ar y gofynion hyfforddi, ymwybyddiaeth â'r costau hyfforddi yn hollbwysig i lansiad llwyddiannus ym mis

training costs will be vital to a successful launch in September. We must have accurate workforce projections. We understand that the directors of education in Wales were content with the funding mechanism that will be used from the outset, as of April 2008.

The Welsh Baccalaureate

Q4 Lesley Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on the roll-out of the Welsh baccalaureate? OAQ(3)0802(FM)

The First Minister: From September, 101 centres will deliver the Welsh baccalaureate qualification to some 18,000 post-16 learners. Every local education authority area has at least one centre and we are on target to meet our 'One Wales' commitments and for over 40 per cent of learners to be studying for the qualification by 2010.

Lesley Griffiths: Wrexham is at the forefront in the development of the Welsh baccalaureate, with Ysgol Morgan Llwyd playing a full role in the pilot scheme. From September 2008, Yale College will be offering the qualification. Do you agree, First Minister, that, educationally, Wales will reap the rewards of the positive impact that this qualification is having in broadening the learner experience for young people? Do you also agree that this made-in-Wales qualification will prove to be a huge benefit to Welsh students who seek to go on to further and higher education anywhere in the UK in the years to come?

The First Minister: Yes, I do. We mentioned early years before—we cannot claim that that is made in Wales; it is made in Scandinavia, but borrowed by Wales, and adapted to Welsh circumstances. The Welsh baccalaureate is our way of dealing with the issue, that everyone accepts, that the A-level curriculum is far too narrow. The problem is that everyone has A-levels as a comfort blanket, so no-one knows how to get away from it. In England, they have thought about this on several occasions, and in the end they decided that they do not want to get away from A-levels, even though they want to. We have decided that there is a way of doing it, namely the Welsh baccalaureate. We are

Medi. Rhaid inni gael amcanestyniadau gweithlu cywir. Deallwn fod cyfarwyddwyr addysg Cymru yn fodlon â'r mecanwaith cyllido a ddefnyddir o'r cychwyn, o fis Ebrill 2008.

Bagloriaeth Cymru

C4 Lesley Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gyflwyno bagloriaeth Cymru? OAQ(3)0802(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: O fis Medi, bydd 101 o ganolfannau'n darparu cymhwyster bagloriaeth Cymru i ryw 18,000 o ddisgwyr ôl-16. Mae gan ardal pob awdurdod addysg lleol o leiaf un ganolfan ac yr ydym ar y ffordd i wireddu ein hymrwymiaidau 'Cymru'n Un' ac i sicrhau bod mwy na 40 y cant o'r dysgwyr yn astudio ar gyfer y cymhwyster erbyn 2010.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae Wrecsam ar flaen y gad o ran datblygu bagloriaeth Cymru, gydag Ysgol Morgan Llwyd yn chwarae rhan lawn yn y cynllun peilot. O fis Medi 2008, bydd Coleg Iâl yn cynnig y cymhwyster. A ydych yn cytuno, Brif Weinidog, y bydd Cymru, yn addysgol, yn meddi'r budd a ddeillia o'r effaith bositif y mae'r cymhwyster hwn yn ei chael o ran ehangu'r profiad dysgu i bobl ifanc? A ydych yn cytuno hefyd y bydd y cymhwyster hwn, a wnaethpwyd yng Nghymru, o fudd enfawr i fyfyrwyr o Gymru sydd am fynd ymlaen i addysg uwch ac addysg bellach yn unrhyw le yn y DU yn y blynyddoedd i ddod?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, yr wyf. Soniasom am y blynyddoedd cynnar o'r blaen—ni allwn honni bod hynny wedi cael ei wneud yng Nghymru; fe'i gwnaethpwyd yn Sgandinafia, ond fe'i benthycwyd gan Gymru, a'i addasu i amgylchiadau Cymru. Bagloriaeth Cymru yw ein ffordd ni o ymdrin â'r mater, y mae pawb yn ei dderbyn, fod y cwricwlwm Safon Uwch yn llawer rhy gul. Y broblem yw bod Safon Uwch yn bodoli ym mhobman fel rhyw garthen gysur, ac nid oes neb yn gwybod sut y mae symud oddi wrth hynny. Yn Lloegr, maent wedi ystyried hyn droeon, ac yn y diwedd penderfynasant nad oeddent am symud oddi wrth Safon Uwch, er eu bod am wneud hynny. Yr ydym ni wedi

gradually broadening the number of schools offering the qualification and the number of options for 16-year-olds, so that they are not suffering from the constriction of a curriculum, as the A-level has done for the past 100 years.

Alun Cairns: Is it not the case that, at best, according to vice-chancellors in Wales, and beyond, the Welsh baccalaureate is still under question, and that, at worst, 50 per cent of colleges across the United Kingdom do not recognise its merits? Are you playing fair by driving this policy so hard and so quickly with pupils who are studying the Welsh baccalaureate?

The First Minister: ‘So hard and so quickly’ is rather over the top, Alun. We have taken this carefully, slowly and moderately to ensure that no cohort of Welsh 16, 17, or 18-year-olds experience a difficulty in accessing the university of their choice. However, a small country such as Wales will have the problem that, if England does not depart from the A-level system, and we gradually shift to a broader curriculum, there are bound to be some rough edges. It would be much easier if England had accepted the Tomlinson recommendation that they should move away from A-levels, in a similar direction to us. Many kids from Wales want to go to universities in England, as I did, and I understand the fears that people inevitably have.

My understanding is that the Welsh baccalaureate is widely recognised and accepted in universities across Wales and England, and that its recognition is growing over time. There are thousands of admissions tutors across the UK, so it is a process with which we have to continue to engage actively. The best advertisement—and they are a wonderful advertisement—are the students who have done the Welsh baccalaureate. Universities find that these students have the width, the breadth and the depth to impress tutors, so that, the following year, those students act as recruiting sergeants to get the next lot of people who have done the Welsh baccalaureate into the top universities.

penderfynu bod ffordd o'i wneud, sef bagloriaeth Cymru. Yr ydym yn raddol yn ehangu nifer yr ysgolion sy'n cynnig y cymhwyster a nifer yr opsiynau i fyfyrwyr 16 oed, fel nad ydynt yn dioddef cyfyngiadau cwricwlwm, fel sydd wedi digwydd gyda Safon Uwch am y 100 mlynedd diwethaf.

Alun Cairns: Onid y gwir yw, ar y gorau, yn ôl is-gangellorion yng Nghymru, a'r tu hwnt, fod cwestiynau ynglŷn â bagloriaeth Cymru o hyd, ac, yn ôl y senario waethaf, nad yw 50 y cant o'r colegau ledled y Deyrnas Unedig yn cydnabod ei rhagoriaethau? A ydych yn chwarae'n deg drwy yrru'r polisi hwn mor galed ac mor gyflym gyda disgyblion sy'n astudio bagloriaeth Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 'mor galed ac mor gyflym' yn ei gor-ddweud hi braidd, Alun. Yr ydym wedi symud yn ofalus, yn araf ac yn gymedrol i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw garfan o bobl ifanc 16, 17 neu 18 oed o Gymru yn cael anhawster i gael lle yn y brifysgol o'u dewis. Fodd bynnag, bydd gwlad fach fel Cymru yn wynebu'r broblem, os na fydd Lloegr yn symud oddi wrth y system Safon Uwch, a'n bod ni'n symud yn araf tuag at gael cwricwlwm ehangach, y bydd rhai ymylon garw yn sicr. Byddai'n llawer haws pe bai Lloegr wedi derbyn argymhelliad Tomlinson y dylai symud oddi wrth Safon Uwch, i gyfeiriad tebyg i ni. Mae llawer o blant o Gymru am fynd i brifysgolion yn Lloegr, fel y gwneuthum i, ac yr wyf yn deall yr ofnau sydd gan bobl, yn anochel.

Fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod bagloriaeth Cymru yn cael ei chydabod a'i derbyn yn eang mewn prifysgolion ledled Cymru a Lloegr, a bod y gydnabyddiaeth iddi yn tyfu dros amser. Mae miloedd o diwtoriaid derbyn ledled y DU, felly mae'n broses y mae'n rhaid inni barhau i weithio arni. Yr hysbyseb orau—ac maent yn hysbyseb wych—yw'r myfyrwyr sydd wedi gwneud bagloriaeth Cymru. Mae prifysgolion yn canfod bod gan y myfyrwyr hyn yr ehangder, y lled a'r dyfnder i wneud argraff ar diwtoriaid, ac felly, y flwyddyn ddilynol, mae'r myfyrwyr hynny'n gweithredu fel rhingylliaid recriwtio i gael lle i'r criw nesaf o bobl sydd wedi gwneud bagloriaeth Cymru yn y prifysgolion gorau.

Gareth Jones: Mae adroddiad Syr Adrian Webb yn rhoi sylw canolog i fagloriaeth Cymru. Dywed Syr Adrian Webb, o'i ddiwygio'n addas, y byddai'r fagloriaeth yn gerbyd delfrydol i gynnig amrediad llawn o ddysgu o fewn fframwaith cymwysterau sengl. Yn wir, mae Syr Adrian am weld adeiladu ar gynllun presennol bagloriaeth Cymru, ac mae'n cefnogi ei bwriad o fod yn athroniaeth unigryw o ddatblygiad personol cyfannol ôl-16, yn dathlu cyfuniad cyfoethog o addysg academiaidd a galwedigaethol—dyna yw ei weledigaeth. A yw'r weledigaeth honno o rôl bagloriaeth Cymru yn un realistig, ac yn nod y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un anelu tuag ato?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywed Syr Adrian Webb ac arbenigwyr eraill yn y maes addysgol—ar yr ochr alwedigaethol ac academiaidd—bod yn rhaid i ni wneud dau beth. Yn gyntaf, mae'n rhaid i ni gael gwared ar yr hen wahaniaeth o ran statws rhwng addysg alwedigaethol ac addysg draddodiadol, academiaidd. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae'n rhaid i ni ddechrau'r broses hon yn y cyfnod ôl-14, yn hytrach nag ôl-16, fel bod pobl yn gweld bod mwy o ddewis, ond nid dewis o ran bod y plant twp yn gwneud pynciau galwedigaethol a'r plant galluog yn gwneud pynciau addysgol, academiaidd—dyna'r hyn sydd wedi distrywio addysg yng Nghymru ac ym Mhrydain Fawr ers canrif a mwy.

2.30 p.m.

Eleanor Burnham: That is all very well, but we must look at the international field. We are now in huge competition with China, and there is huge testimony to suggest that its ability and its high-flying academic and vocational training is far superior to ours. What can you say to the people who question the validity of this? I agree with you; before coming to the Assembly, I dealt with some wonderful kids who were not academic, and I was always worried that they would be put off any sort of education because they were not achieving as many would like them to be achieving.

The First Minister: The argument about the pace of change and the threat of rapidly

Gareth Jones: Sir Adrian Webb's report pays a great deal of attention to the Welsh baccalaureate. Sir Adrian Webb states that the baccalaureate, if suitably revised, would be an ideal vehicle to offer a full range of learning within a single competency framework. Actually, Sir Adrian wishes to see the present Welsh baccalaureate built upon, and he supports the aim of it being a unique philosophy of holistic post-16 personal development, celebrating a wealthy combination of academic and vocational education—that is his vision. Is this a realistic vision of the Welsh baccalaureate, and an aim that the One Wales Government should be aiming for?

The First Minister: We accept the view expressed by Sir Adrian Webb and other experts in the field of education—in vocational and academic education—that we must do two things. First, we must get rid of the old difference in status between vocational education and traditional, academic education. We must also begin this process in the post-14 phase, rather than post-16, so that people can see that there is more choice, but not the choice whereby the less able are following the vocational subjects and the brightest pupils are following academic, educational subjects—that is what has destroyed education in Wales and in Britain for over a century.

Eleanor Burnham: Boed hynny fel y bo, ond rhaid inni edrych ar y maes rhyngwladol. Bellach, yr ydym mewn cystadleuaeth enfawr â Tsieina, ac mae llawer o dystiolaeth i awgrymu bod gallu'r wlad honno a'i hyfforddiant academiaidd a galwedigaethol uchelgeisiol yn llawer gwell nag ydyw gennym ni. Beth allwch ddweud wrth y bobl sy'n cwestiynu dilysrwydd hyn? Cytunaf â chi; cyn dod i'r Cynulliad, deliais â rhai plant rhagorol er nad oeddent yn academiaidd, ac yr oeddwn bob amser yn poeni y byddent yn troi eu cefnau ar addysg oherwydd nad oeddent yn cyflawni fel ag yr oedd llawer am iddynt gyflawni.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ddadl am gyflymder y newid a'r bygythiad o safonau addysg sy'n

improving education standards in India and China is valid. It is also a strong point in favour of the Welsh baccalaureate, because we could never compete against other European countries, let alone mega countries like India and China, with a relatively small number of people in the UK at 18 years of age achieving A-levels that have far too narrow a curriculum compared with the six or seven subjects studied by 18-year-olds going on to university or college in almost every other country in the world. It was a high-risk strategy for a small country like Wales to do something that England could not quite summon up the courage to do. It would have been much easier if England had accepted the Tomlinson recommendations and had moved from the three-subject A-level to the six-subject baccalaureate equivalent. England decided not to do that, but I did not think that that would cause us to hang back from going down the road that we have gone down, and from doing it in a way that does not cause a shock to the system and to the expectations of parents, teachers, career advisers and university admissions tutors. It is not easy, but I believe that we have followed the most risk-free route that we could.

Jeff Cuthbert: Given that the core of the advanced Welsh baccalaureate has been granted the equivalent of A* at A-level for entry into higher education and that that core contains not only the key skills, but entrepreneurial skills and work-related education, do you not agree with me that we are laying down an excellent foundation for young learners in Wales, whether in the school sector or the further education sector, to gain the type of broader education that is more relevant to the world of work and will establish them well for their future?

The First Minister: Yes. It would have been all too easy to stick with the A-level qualification, even though, as in England, people know that they will have to move away from it at some stage. It would have been much easier if England and Wales had moved on this together, because we would not then have heard admissions tutors moaning, 'We don't like looking at the A-levels of English students and the Welsh baccalaureate of Welsh students'. We all

gwella mor gyflym yn India a Tsieina yn un ddilys. Mae hefyd yn bwynt cryf o blaid bagloriaeth Cymru, oherwydd ni allem fyth gystadlu yn erbyn gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop, heb sôn am y gwledydd anferth fel India a Tsieina, gyda'r nifer gymharol fach yn y DU sy'n 18 mlwydd oed ac sy'n dilyn cyrsiau Safon Uwch, sydd â chwricwlwm llawer rhygul o'i gymharu â'r chwech neu saith pwnc sy'n cael eu hastudio gan bobl ifanc 18 mlwydd oed sy'n mynd ymlaen i brifysgol neu goleg ym mron pob gwlad arall yn y byd. Yr oedd yn strategaeth risg uchel i wlad fach fel Cymru wneud rhywbeth nad oedd gan Loegr ddigon o blwch i'w wneud. Byddai'n llawer haws pe bai Lloegr wedi derbyn argymhellion Tomlinson ac wedi newid o'r Safon Uwch tri phwnc i'r fagloriaeth chwe phwnc gyfatebol. Penderfynodd Lloegr beidio â gwneud hynny, ond nid oeddwn yn meddwl y byddai hynny'n ein dal yn ôl rhag mynd i lawr y llwybr yr ydym wedi'i dilyn, ac o'i wneud mewn ffordd nad yw'n achosi sioc i'r system nac ychwaith i ddisgwyliadau rhieni, athrawon, cynghorwyr gyrfa na thiworiaid mynediad at brifysgolion. Nid yw'n rhwydd, ond credaf ein bod wedi dilyn y llwybr a oedd yn peri'r risg lleiaf posibl.

Jeff Cuthbert: A chofio bod craidd bagloriaeth uwch Cymru wedi cael achrediad sy'n cyfateb A* y Safon Uwch i gael mynediad at addysg uwch a bod y craidd hwnnw nid yn unig yn cynnwys y sgiliau allweddol, ond hefyd sgiliau entrepreneuriaidd ac addysg gysylltiedig â gwaith, onid ydych yn cytuno â mi ein bod yn gosod sylfaen ardderchog ar gyfer dysgwyr ifanc yng Nghymru, pa un ai yn y sector ysgol neu yn y sector addysg bellach, i gael y math o addysg ehangach sy'n fwy perthnasol i fyd gwaith ac a fydd yn rhoi sylfaen dda iddynt ar gyfer eu dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydw. Byddai wedi bod yn llawer rhy rhwydd glynu at y cymhwyster Safon Uwch, er bod pobl yn gwybod, fel yn Lloegr, y bydd rhaid troi cefn arno rywbyrd. Byddai wedi bod yn llawer haws pe bai Cymru a Lloegr wedi symud ymlaen ar hyn gyda'i gilydd, oherwydd ni fyddem wedi clywed tiwtoriaid mynediad yn cwyno, 'Nid ydym yn hoffi edrych ar raddau Safon Uwch myfyrwyr o Loegr a bagloriaeth Cymru myfyrwyr o Gymru'. Yr ydym oll yn

recognise that it is much more difficult for a small country like Wales to move on its own, but it was the right thing to do. It was also the right thing to do it in a way that caused minimal shockwaves throughout the education system for parents and teachers, and in a way that ensured that it was widely accepted by admissions tutors elsewhere. You cannot survive in the modern world on the basis of educating a small number of people in a small number of subjects in a way that suited the circumstances in the 1940s and 1950s when we were running an empire, and which is not suitable now given that we are doing nothing of the kind. It is important that we made that big culture switch to make us more competitive worldwide.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiynau 5 a 6, OAQ(3)0826(FM) a OAQ(3)0827(FM), ar gyfer ateb ysgrifenedig.

The Quality of School Buildings

Q7 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister make a statement on the quality of school buildings in Wales? OAQ(3)0811(FM)

The First Minister: From a position of having a large number of dodgy school buildings, good progress is being made, with annual Assembly Government funding for capital investment in school modernisation having doubled from £82 million in 2002-03 to £168.5 million in the year that is about to start.

Nick Bourne: Although I applaud the fact that the private finance initiative is still available for school buildings—although not for hospitals—and that it has been used successfully in the case of Ysgol Gyfun Gymunedol Penweddig in Aberystwyth in my area, for example, there is, as the First Minister has hinted, a dodgy position. Does he view with concern the fact that there is a £160 million underspend that could have been used on school buildings to help tackle some of this backlog?

The First Minister: We have continually tried to press local authorities to bring their asset management plans up to date, so that

cydnabod ei bod yn llawer anos i wlad fach fel Cymru fwrw ymlaen ar ei phen ei hun, ond dyna oedd y peth cywir i'w wneud. Yr oedd hefyd yn gywir i wneud hyn mewn ffordd a achosodd y lleiaf o gynnwrf drwy'r system addysg i rieni ac athrawon, ac mewn ffordd a sicrhodd fod tiwtoriaid mynediad mewn lleoedd eraill yn ei dderbyn yn eang. Ni allwch oroesi yn y byd modern ar sail addysgu nifer fach o bobl mewn nifer fach o bynciau mewn ffordd a oedd yn addas i'r amgylchiadau yn y 1940au a'r 1950au pan oeddem yn rhedeg ymerodraeth, ac nad yw'n addas yn awr a chofio nad ydym yn gwneud y fath beth bellach. Mae'n bwysig ein bod wedi cymryd y cam mawr hwn i newid diwylliant i'n gwneud yn fwy cystadleuol yn fyd-eang.

The Presiding Officer: Questions 5 and 6, OAQ(3)0826(FM) and OAQ(3)0827(FM), have been transferred for written answer.

Ansawdd Adeiladau Ysgolion

C7 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ansawdd adeiladau ysgolion yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0811(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: O sefyllfa lle'r oedd nifer fawr o adeiladau ysgol digon symol, mae cynnydd da'n cael ei wneud, gyda chyllid blynyddol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn moderneiddio ysgolion wedi dyblu o £82 miliwn yn 2002-03 i £168.5 miliwn yn y flwyddyn sydd ar fin dechrau.

Nick Bourne: Er fy mod yn cymeradwyo'r ffaith bod y cynllun cyllid preifat yn dal ar gael ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion—er nad ydyw ar gyfer ysbytai—ac y cafodd ei ddefnyddio'n llwyddiannus yn achos Ysgol Gyfun Gymunedol Penweddig yn Aberystwyth yn fy ardal, er enghraifft, mae'r sefyllfa yn ddigon symol, fel yr awgrymodd y Prif Weinidog. A yw'n poeni am y ffaith bod £160 miliwn o danwariant y gellid bod wedi'i ddefnyddio ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion i helpu i fynd i'r afael ag ychydig o'r ôl-groniad hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi ceisio rhoi pwysau ar awdurdodau lleol yn barhaus i ddiweddarau eu cynlluniau rheoli asedau, fel

they and voters in their areas are aware of the state of their school buildings or the rest of their building stock, and therefore which of those buildings they will modernise and which they will sell on, repair, or knock down and start all over again. That is not for us to determine.

Asset management and school modernisation plans are fundamental to this. You will be aware that the Cardiff area, for example, which only makes up 11 per cent of the population of Wales, would have some effect on the figures because it is the biggest local authority, but not much has happened because they keep going around and around in circles. That will obviously drag the figures down in terms of authorities that are simply not ready to spend money that is notionally there. However, you cannot spend money if you do not know which schools you want to modernise.

Nerys Evans: Pa gyfarwyddiadau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu rhoi i lywodraeth leol pan mae ysgol yn cau ac mae dyhead lleol i gadw'r adeilad fel ased cymunedol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n dibynnu ar ba un ai fel ysgol y defnyddir yr adeilad ynteu fel canolfan at bwrpas cymunedol lle nad yw dysgu plant yn rhan o'r cynllun. Ni welaf broblem gydag ysgol yn cau, ond, pe bai'r adeilad a'r adnoddau eraill yn cael eu hystyried fel rhai wrth galon dyfodol y gymuned ac os nad oes cynllun sy'n golygu dyfodol i'r adeilad fel canolfan addysg bellach, addysg i oedolion ac yn y blaen, yn dod gerbron, byddai'r sefyllfa'n wahanol. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod gennym bolisi canolog ar ddyfodol ysgolion sydd wedi cau.

Mick Bates: Further to your reply, one of the best ways of using our school buildings and improving their quality is in extending their use beyond the school day—a concept that the Welsh Liberal Democrats have long supported. The Welsh Assembly Government's community focus school grant offers funding for schools for a range of services to meet the needs of their pupils, families and the wider community,

eu bod hwy a'r pleidleiswyr yn eu hardal yn ymwybodol o gyflwr eu hadeiladau ysgol neu weddill eu stoc adeiladau, ac felly pa rai o'r adeiladau hynny y byddant yn eu moderneiddio a pha rai y byddant yn eu gwerthu, yn eu hatgyweirio, neu'n eu dymchwel ac yn eu hailadeiladu. Nid ein penderfyniad ni yw hynny.

Mae cynlluniau moderneiddio ysgol a rheoli asedau yn hanfodol ar gyfer hyn. Byddwch yn ymwybodol y byddai ardal Caerdydd, er enghraifft, sy'n cyfri am 11 y cant yn unig o boblogaeth Cymru, yn cael rhywfaint o effaith ar y ffigurau oherwydd mai hwn yw'r awdurdod lleol mwyaf, ond nid oes llawer wedi digwydd oherwydd maent yn dal i droi mewn cylchoedd. Yn amlwg, bydd hynny'n dal y ffigurau yn ôl o ran yr awdurdodau nad ydynt, yn syml, yn barod i wario arian sydd ar gael yn dybiannol. Fodd bynnag, ni allwch wario arian os nad ydych yn gwybod pa ysgolion yr ydych am eu moderneiddio.

Nerys Evans: What directions is the Assembly Government giving to local government when a school closes and there is a local aspiration to retain the building as a community asset?

The First Minister: That depends on whether the building is used as a school or as a community centre, where teaching children is not part of the scheme. I do not see the problem of a school closing, but, if the building and the other facilities are considered to be at the heart of the community's future, and if a scheme is not introduced to provide a future for the building as a further education centre or an adult education centre and so on, the situation would be different. However, I do not believe that we have a central policy on the future of schools that have closed.

Mick Bates: Yn ychwanegol at eich ateb, un o'r ffyrdd gorau o ddefnyddio ein hadeiladau ysgol a gwella eu safon yw ymestyn eu defnydd y tu hwnt i'r diwrnod ysgol—cysyniad y mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi'i gefnogi ers tro byd. Mae grant ysgolion bro Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cynnig cyllid i ysgolion ar gyfer amrywiaeth o wasanaethau i fodloni anghenion eu disgyblion, eu teuluoedd a'r

highlighting the key role of schools in their community. With the threat of closure of our rural schools, it is vital that schools and local authorities make the best use of this grant. What assessment has been made of this grant so far and what plans do you have to extend future grant funding to continue to support the extended use of our school buildings so that they are not closed and can continue to provide education for our children in many rural communities?

The First Minister: I phrased my reply to Nerys carefully because I do not want any confusion between a proposal to make full use of school buildings at all hours of the day and night that are reasonable for adult education and so on, and a school that has closed down but could be used as an adult education or community centre if the building is beautifully centrally placed and is perfectly viable in terms of being sound in wind and limb, which I think was Nerys's point. The latter point makes a great deal of sense, but I do not want there to be any confusion between the two. The general principle is this: all school buildings in Wales should be used to the maximum extent possible and not just from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., or whenever; they should be used throughout the day, including during the holidays, and they should not be regarded only as education resources, but as resources for the community as a whole.

Alun Davies: You have referred to the £168 million of capital investment in school buildings on an annual basis. That compares well with the £57 million that we inherited from the last Conservative Government, which led to years of neglect and to children being educated in overcrowded buildings and portakabins.

I invite you to Narberth to see the results of Labour investment, where a new primary school is being built for children to be educated in twenty-first century classrooms with plenty of room in which to play, explore and learn. That compares with the reality of the underinvestment in funding for education under the Conservative Government.

gymuned ehangach, gan dynnu sylw at rôl allweddol ysgolion yn eu cymuned. A chofio'r bygythiad i gau ein hysgolion gwledig, mae'n hanfodol bod ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y grant hwn. Pa asesiad sydd wedi cael ei wneud o'r grant hwn hyd yn hyn a pha gynlluniau sydd gennych i ymestyn y cyllid grant i'r dyfodol er mwyn parhau i gefnogi'r defnydd ehangach o'n hadeiladau ysgol fel nad ydynt yn cael eu cau ac y gallant barhau i ddarparu addysg i'n plant mewn llawer o gymunedau gwledig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Geiriais fy ateb i Nerys yn ofalus oherwydd nid wyf am achosi dryswch rhwng cynnig i ddefnyddio adeiladau ysgol yn llawn bob awr o'r dydd a nos sy'n rhesymol ar gyfer addysg i oedolion ac yn y blaen, ac ysgol sydd wedi cau ond a ellid ei defnyddio fel canolfan addysg i oedolion neu ganolfan gymunedol os yw'r adeilad mewn lleoliad canolig perffaith a'i fod yn hollol hyfyw o ran bod mewn cyflwr da, sef yr hyn a gredaf oedd pwynt Nerys. Mae'r ail bwynt yn gwneud llawer o synnwyr, ond nid wyf am weld pobl yn drysu rhwng y ddau. Dyma'r egwyddor gyffredinol: dylid defnyddio cymaint ag sy'n bosibl o adeiladau ysgol yng Nghymru ac nid yn unig rhwng 8.30 a.m. a 4.30 p.m., neu pha bryd bynnag; dylid eu defnyddio drwy gydol y dydd, gan gynnwys yn ystod y gwyliau, ac ni ddylid eu hystyried fel adnoddau addysgol yn unig, ond fel adnoddau ar gyfer y gymuned gyfan.

Alun Davies: Yr ydych wedi cyfeirio at y £168 miliwn o fuddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn adeiladau ysgol yn flynyddol. Mae hynny'n cymharu'n dda â'r £57 miliwn y gwnaethom ei etifeddu gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf, a arweiniodd at flynyddoedd o esgeulustod ac at blant yn cael eu haddysgu mewn adeiladau gorllawn ac mewn cabanau symudol.

Estynnaf wahoddiad ichi i Arberth i weld canlyniadau buddsoddiad Llafur, lle mae ysgol gynradd newydd yn cael ei hadeiladu ar gyfer addysgu plant mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth sy'n gweddu i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain gyda digon o le i chwarae, i archwilio ac i ddysgu. Mae hynny'n cymharu â realiti'r tanfuddsoddiad mewn cyllid ar gyfer addysg

dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol.

The First Minister: I love to visit schools, particularly modern schools. Sometimes I even like visiting historical Victorian-type schools, but, for light and a learning environment that encourages children, you cannot beat a well-designed modern school.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wrth fy modd yn ymweld ag ysgolion, yn enwedig ysgolion modern. Weithiau, byddaf hyd yn oed yn mwynhau ymweld ag ysgolion hanesyddol Fictoriaidd, ond, ar gyfer adeilad golau sy'n creu amgylchedd dysgu sy'n annog y plant, ni allwch guro ysgol fodern a ddyluniwyd yn dda.

2.40 p.m.

We would probably all accept that the worst schools that we have to deal with are those that were thrown up in the 1960s. It is important that every local authority in Wales should have a strategy for replacing old school buildings, and we should have an all-Wales strategy into which those local authority strategies are encouraged to fit. The difficulty is trying to get that balance between imposing a central strategy on the 22 local authorities, along with the voluntary aided sector, and encouraging them to play their full part in that all-Wales strategy. We have 22 local authorities, 22 diocesan authorities, Catholic education authorities, and so on, so there is a lot of potential for dispersed decision making here, but we must have an all-Wales strategy that will deliver the right future for our children.

Byddai pob un ohonom fwy na thebyg yn derbyn mai'r ysgolion gwaethaf y mae'n rhaid inni ddelio â nhw yw'r rheini a daflwyd i fyny yn y 1960au. Mae'n bwysig bod gan bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru strategaeth ar gyfer disodli hen adeiladau ysgol, a dylem gael strategaeth Cymru-gyfan er mwyn annog y strategaethau awdurdodau lleol hyn i gydymffurfio â hi. Y dasg anodd yw ceisio cael y cydbwysedd hwnnw rhwng gosod strategaeth ganolog ar y 22 awdurdod lleol, yn ogystal â'r sector a gefnogir yn wirfoddol, a'u hannog i chwarae rhan lawn yn y strategaeth Cymru-gyfan honno. Mae gennym 22 awdurdod lleol, 22 awdurdod esgobaethol, awdurdodau addysg Catholig, ac yn y blaen, felly mae cryn bosibilrwydd yma y caiff penderfyniadau eu gwneud yn wasgaredig, ond rhaid inni gael strategaeth Cymru-gyfan a fydd yn sicrhau'r dyfodol cywir i'n plant.

Severn Barrage

Q8 Rosemary Butler: Will the First Minister make a statement on the extent to which a Severn barrage between Lavernock and Brean Down would enable Wales to become self-sufficient in electricity?
OAQ(3)0830(FM)

The First Minister: As the Severn barrage would go all the way across to England—it would not generate any power if it stopped halfway—it is difficult to relate the barrage to the idea of Welsh self-sufficiency. However, the mathematics are roughly as follows: as of today, Wales consumes roughly 24 TWh per annum, and the Lavernock barrage would generate around 17 or 18 TWh per annum. Therefore, if the Welsh share of the power generated was

Morglawdd Hafren

C8 Rosemary Butler: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch i ba raddau y byddai morglawdd Hafren rhwng Larnog a Brean Down yn galluogi Cymru i fod yn hunangynhaliol o ran trydan?
OAQ(3)0830(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gan y byddai morglawdd Hafren yn ymestyn yr holl ffordd i Loegr—ni fyddai'n cynhyrchu dim pŵer pe bai'n dod i ben hanner ffordd draw—mae'n anodd edrych ar y morglawdd yng nghyd-destun y syniad o alluogi Cymru i fod yn hunangynhaliol. Fodd bynnag, dyma'n fras yw'r symiau mathemategol: ar hyn o bryd, mae Cymru'n defnyddio tua 24 TWh y flwyddyn, a byddai morglawdd Larnog yn cynhyrchu tua 17 neu 18 TWh y flwyddyn.

about 8 or 9 TWh, and if by the time it came on stream, electricity consumption in Wales had risen to about 27 TWh per annum, then the barrage would probably provide about a third of our electricity.

Rosemary Butler: Thank you for that lesson in mathematics, First Minister. I will bear in mind that the barrage needs to go all the way across to England if it is to work. [*Laughter.*]

It is good news that this barrage, if it is built, will help to reduce Wales's carbon footprint. However, our experience this week, with gales and tidal surges, has shown that a Severn barrage would also help to prevent the kind of incident that occurred in my constituency, where 170 people were evacuated from their homes in St Bride's because of the threat of flooding. Can you ensure that the reduction of flooding is a major consideration in any research undertaken as part of the feasibility study?

The First Minister: It is true that some people will attribute this week's storms and tidal surges to global warming, and while I cannot make that link between a single incidence of bad weather and global warming, some people say that such events will become more frequent. The Severn barrage would crop off the top 5 per cent of high tides, and would therefore have a beneficial effect on the whole area from Lavernock Point to the Severn bridge, and possibly beyond, where the river borders the Forest of Dean. It would have some beneficial effect in reducing flood risk on all the low-lying areas upstream of the barrage.

David Melding: The feasibility study that is now commencing has received widespread support across the Chamber, as is appropriate—we should not close our minds to the idea. However, have you noted that the Sustainable Development Commission has pointed out that the decommissioning costs of the barrage are poorly understood and that more work needs to be done in that area? It is

Felly, pe bai cyfran Cymru o'r pŵer a gynhyrchir yn oddeutu 8 neu 9 TWh, a bod cyfanswm y trydan a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu i 27 TWh y flwyddyn erbyn i'r cynllun hwn gael ei roi ar waith, yna byddai'r morglawdd fwy na thebyg yn darparu tua thraean o'r trydan a ddefnyddiwn.

Rosemary Butler: Diolch yn fawr am y wers honno mewn mathemateg, Brif Weinidog. Bydd rhaid imi gadw mewn cof bod yn rhaid i'r morglawdd fynd yr holl ffordd draw i Loegr neu ni fydd yn gweithio. [*Chwerthin.*]

Mae'n newyddion da y bydd y morglawdd hwn, os caiff ei adeiladu, yn helpu i leihau ôl-troed carbon Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae ein profiad yr wythnos hon, gyda'r gwyntoedd cryfion ac ymchwyddiadau'r llanw, wedi dangos y byddai morglawdd Hafren hefyd yn helpu i atal y math o ddigwyddiad a gododd yn fy etholaeth, lle gorfu 170 o bobl adael eu cartrefi yn St Bride's oherwydd bygythiad llifogydd. A allwch sicrhau bod lleihau llifogydd yn ystyriaeth bwysig mewn unrhyw ymchwil a gynhelir fel rhan o'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n wir y bydd rhai pobl yn priodoli stormydd yr wythnos hon ac ymchwyddiadau'r llanw i gynhesu byd-eang, ac er na allaf wneud y cysylltiad hwnnw rhwng un digwyddiad o dywydd drwg a chynhesu byd-eang, mae rhai pobl o'r farn y bydd digwyddiadau o'r fath yn dod yn fwy aml. Byddai morglawdd Hafren yn cael gwared ar y 5 y cant uchaf o lanw uchel, ac felly byddai'n cael effaith lesol ar yr holl ardal o Bwynt Larnog i bont Hafren, ac ymhellach hefyd o bosibl, lle mae'r afon yn ffinio â Fforest y Ddena. Byddai'n cael rhywfaint o effaith liniarol o ran lleihau perygl llifogydd ar yr holl ardaloedd ar dir isel i fyny'r afon o'r morglawdd.

David Melding: Mae'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb sydd newydd ddechrau wedi cael cefnogaeth eang ar draws y Siambr, fel sy'n briodol—ni ddylem gau'r drws ar y syniad. Fodd bynnag, a ydych wedi nodi bod y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith nad oes dealltwriaeth dda o gostau dadgomisiynu'r morglawdd a bod angen gwneud mwy o waith yn y maes

unlikely that the barrage will be able to be deconstructed, and if that were to become desirable, it would cost as much as building it in the first place. Even if the barrage were to generate electricity for 100 years before it became inert—which is the current assumption of its lifespan—it will remain in place, and therefore its impact on the environment is likely to be irreversible. We therefore need to think through the consequences of something as permanent as this structure.

The First Minister: I was not aware that the Sustainable Development Commission, which is generally favourably inclined towards the Severn barrage, had expressed a concern about decommissioning. I am trying to think what the reasons for decommissioning might be—I certainly cannot imagine that you would want to decommission the Severn barrage in 100 or 200 years' time because you did not need the electricity. I can imagine that you might have to decommission it because it had silted up, or some other problem had developed, causing difficulty in generating electricity. However, if decommissioning was desirable because you did not need the electricity, I cannot see what problem there would be in simply enabling the turbines to allow the water to run through freely, rather than being ponded back in the way that is necessary to establish the head, which generates the electricity. Therefore, I do not know—I will have to study that bit of the Sustainable Development Commission's report again.

Chris Franks: I was interested to hear your arithmetic in response to Rosemary Butler, but do you not agree that Wales is already self-sufficient in electricity terms? Furthermore, we are a net exporter of this type of energy. For example, 11 per cent of Welsh production was exported to England in 2006. Given the detrimental impact that the proposed barrage would have on the natural habitats of the Severn estuary, should the Government not consider options that are less ecologically damaging in order to maintain our existing self-sufficiency? Given the progressive stance outlined in 'One Wales' of ruling out the use of the private finance initiative for the health service, do you agree

hwn? Mae'n annhebygol y bydd yn bosibl datgymalu'r morglawdd, a phe bai dymuniad i wneud hynny, byddai'n costio cymaint ag adeiladu'r morglawdd yn y lle cyntaf. Hyd yn oed pe bai'r morglawdd yn cynhyrchu trydan am 100 mlynedd cyn dod yn anadweithiol—sef y rhagdybiaeth gyfredol am hyd ei oes—bydd yn aros ar ei draed, ac felly mae'n debygol na ellir dadwneud ei effaith ar yr amgylchedd. Felly, mae angen inni feddwl am ganlyniadau rhywbeth mor barhaol â'r strwythur hwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol bod y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy, sydd fel arfer yn arddel agwedd ffafriol at forglawdd Hafren, wedi mynegi pryder ynghylch dadgomisiynu. Yr wyf yn ceisio meddwl beth fyddai'r rhesymau dros ddadgomisiynu—yn sicr, ni allaf ddychmygu pam y byddech yn dymuno dadgomisiynu morglawdd Hafren mewn 100 neu 200 mlynedd oherwydd nad oedd angen y trydan arnoch. Gallaf ddychmygu y byddech am ei ddadgomisiynu oherwydd bod gwaddod wedi casglu, neu fod problem arall wedi datblygu, gan achosi anhawster wrth gynhyrchu trydan. Fodd bynnag, pe baech yn dymuno dadgomisiynu oherwydd nad oes arnoch angen y trydan, ni allaf weld beth fyddai'r broblem o adael y tyrbinau i droi er mwyn gadael y dŵr i lifo drwyddynt yn rhydd, yn hytrach na chronni'r dŵr yn y ffordd angenrheidiol ar gyfer creu'r pen, sy'n cynhyrchu'r trydan. Felly, nid wyf yn gwybod—bydd rhaid imi astudio'r dam hwnnw o adroddiad y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy unwaith eto.

Chris Franks: Yr oedd o ddiddordeb imi glywed y ffigurau a roesoch mewn ymateb i Rosemary Butler, ond onid ydych yn derbyn bod Cymru'n hunangynhaliol eisoes o ran trydan? Ar ben hynny, yr ydym yn allforio mwy nag yr ydym yn ei fewnforio o'r math hwn o ynni. Er enghraifft, allforiwyd 11 y cant o'r hyn a gynhyrchwyd yng Nghymru i Loegr yn 2006. Ac ystyried yr effaith niweidiol a gâi'r morglawdd arfaethedig ar gynefinoedd aber Hafren, oni ddylai'r Llywodraeth ystyried dewisiadau sy'n llai ecolegol niweidiol er mwyn cadw ein hunangynhaliaeth bresennol? A chofio'r safbwynt blaengar a ddisgrifiwyd yn 'Cymru'n Un' o ddiystyru defnyddio'r fenter

that the Welsh Assembly Government should avoid handing this project over to the private sector?

cyllid preifat ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd, a ydych yn cytuno y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru osgoi trosglwyddo'r prosiect hwn i'r sector preifat?

The First Minister: I can see your lack of enthusiasm coming through that question, Chris, which I do not share. The strategic high-level study is currently being undertaken, which is meant to tease out the difficulties regarding the regulatory environmental rules and regulations. We must accept that the Severn barrage will have to clear massive hurdles and overcome major challenges, including those posed by the European wild birds directive and the habitats directive. The issue for the initial stage of the strategic high-level study is whether those hurdles are showstoppers or whether they can be removed, given that this is meant to be Wales's and the UK's contribution to thwarting global warming. We do not want to be looking into whether we can or cannot do it, as that is what this initial stage is meant to do.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'ch diffyg brwdfrydedd, nad wyf yn ei rannu, yn dod i'r amlwg yn y cwestiwn hwnnw, Chris. Ymgymerir â'r astudiaeth lefel uchel strategol ar hyn o bryd, ac mae honno i fod i dynnu sylw at yr anawsterau ynghylch y rheolau a'r rheoliadau amgylcheddol. Rhaid inni dderbyn y bydd morglawdd Hafren yn gorfod goresgyn rhwystrau anferth ac ateb heriau mawr, gan gynnwys y rhai a geir oherwydd y gyfarwyddeb Ewropeaidd ar warchod adar gwyllt a'r gyfarwyddeb cynefinoedd. Y mater i'w ystyried yn rhan gyntaf yr astudiaeth lefel uchel strategol yw a yw'r rhwystrau hynny'n rhai anorchfygol ynteu a ellir eu dileu, gan mai hwn yw'r cyfraniad y mae Cymru a'r DU i fod i'w wneud tuag at atal cynhesu byd-eang. Nid ydym am ymchwilio i ganfod a allwn wneud hyn ai peidio, gan mai hynny yw pwrpas y cam cyntaf hwn.

Post Office Services

Gwasanaethau Swyddfa'r Post

Q9 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on access to post office services in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)0813(FM)

C9 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am fynediad at wasanaethau swyddfa'r post yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)0813(FM)

The First Minister: This is a non-devolved subject, with the lead responsibility resting with the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform at Westminster. Under its wing, Post Office Ltd has concluded its local consultation on access to post office services in Cardiff and the Glamorgan Valleys, and has decided to close 29 post offices and retain 154 of them.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'r pwnc hwn wedi'i ddatganoli, gan fod y cyfrifoldeb arweiniol gan yr Adran Busnes, Menter a Diwygio Rheoleiddio yn San Steffan. Dan ei hadain hi, mae Swyddfa'r Post Cyf wedi cwblhau ei ymgynghoriad lleol ar fynediad at wasanaethau swyddfeydd post yng Nghaerdydd a Chymoedd Morgannwg, ac wedi penderfynu cau 29 o swyddfeydd post a chadw 154 ohonynt ar agor.

Leanne Wood: Following that consultation, one post office proposed for closure is the Perthcelyn branch in Mountain Ash. Given that Perthcelyn has such high levels of child and pensioner poverty, do you agree that there is a strong case to be made for saving this essential community asset? Moreover, there are very few local transport links, and the nearest post office branches are located a mile away in either direction, across a very

Leanne Wood: Yn dilyn yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw, un swyddfa bost y cynigiwyd ei chau yw cangen Perthcelyn yn Aberpennar. Gan fod lefelau mor uchel o dlodi ymysg plant a phensiynwyr ym Mherthcelyn, onid ydych yn cytuno bod dadl gryf dros achub yr ased cymunedol hanfodol hwn? At hynny, mae'r cysylltiadau trafndiaeth lleol yn brin iawn, ac mae canghennau agosaf Swyddfa'r Post filltir i ffwrdd yn y ddau gyfeiriad, ar hyd

steep and difficult walking route. Do you agree that the proposed branch closure will make it difficult for older people and people with disabilities to access this vital community service?

The First Minister: We have written in very strong terms to the UK Government about the late addition of the Perthcelyn post office to its closure announcement. The six-week public consultation period finishes on Monday, and I encourage everyone who shares the feelings that I have expressed by letter, and which you, Leanne, have expressed just now—namely the astonishment at Post Office Ltd deciding to close one more post office because it had decided to reverse the closure decisions on the post offices in Barry and Cardiff—to respond to the consultation.

You asked why Perthcelyn post office had been chosen for closure. The criteria that were used seem to be very weak arguments when set against the very high levels of deprivation in the area, as I discussed with Chris Chapman, when she raised this issue with me a few weeks ago.

Andrew R.T. Davies: As you are aware, First Minister, being a constituency Member, South Wales Central has gone through the post office closure programme, as have other areas of Wales. However, when I met representatives of the National Federation of SubPostmasters the other day, I was troubled to hear that, for every post office included in the closure plan, five sub-postmasters or sub-postmistresses are willing to enter it voluntarily because of their businesses' lack of profitability, which is quite stark to say the least.

2.50 p.m.

Are you minded to give consideration to what Essex County Council is undertaking? What role do you think the Welsh Assembly Government and local authorities can play in safeguarding the services that post offices offer, because we do not want to be going

ffordd sy'n serth ac yn anodd iawn ei cherdded. A ydych yn cytuno y bydd cau'r gangen hon, fel y bwriedir, yn ei gwneud yn anodd i bobl hŷn a phobl sydd ag anabledd gael mynediad at y gwasanaeth cymunedol hollbwysig hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi cyflwyno sylwadau cryf iawn i Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch y ffaith bod swyddfa bost Perthcelyn wedi'i hychwanegu'n hwyr at ei chyhoeddiad am gau swyddfeydd post. Daw cyfnod chwe wythnos yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus i ben ddydd Llun, ac anogaf bawb sy'n cydymdeimlo â'r hyn a fynegais drwy lythyr, a'r hyn yr ydych chi newydd ei fynegi, Leanne—sef syndod at benderfyniad Swyddfa'r Post Cyf i gau un swyddfa bost yn rhagor am ei fod wedi penderfynu tynnu'n ôl ei benderfyniad i gau swyddfeydd post yn y Barri a Chaerdydd—i ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad.

Holasoch pam yr oedd swyddfa bost Perthcelyn wedi'i dewis i'w chau. Mae'r meini prawf a ddefnyddiwyd yn ymddangos yn ddadleuon gwan iawn o'u hystyried yng ngoleuni'r lefelau uchel iawn o amddifadedd yn yr ardal, fel y dywedais wrth drafod hyn gyda Chris Chapman, pan gododd y mater hwn gyda mi ychydig wythnosau'n ôl.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, gan eich bod yn Aelod etholaeth, mae Canol De Cymru wedi mynd drwy'r rhaglen cau swyddfeydd post, fel y mae rhannau eraill o Gymru. Fodd bynnag, pan gyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr Ffederasiwn Cenedlaethol yr Is-bostfeistri, yr oedd yn ofid imi glywed bod pum is-bostfeistr neu is-bostfeistres yn barod i ymuno â'r cynllun cau'n wirfoddol, am bob un o'r swyddfeydd post sydd wedi'u cynnwys ynddo'n barod, oherwydd diffyg proffidioldeb eu busnesau, ac mae hynny'n eithaf trawiadol, a dweud y lleiaf.

A ydych o blaid ystyried yr hyn y mae Cyngor Sir Essex yn ei wneud? Pa ran y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol ei chwarae, yn eich barn chi, o ran diogelu'r gwasanaethau y mae swyddfeydd post yn eu cynnig, gan nad ydym

through this again in two to three years' time? Members and the public have subscribed to the importance of the post office network, and so we, as policy makers, must ensure that the network is available. I recommend Essex council's model to you.

The First Minister: Some highly complex contractual negotiations are under way right now between Essex County Council, Post Office Ltd and those individuals or community groups who may take over post offices as businesses. Essex is not the only place in Britain where community groups, local authorities or individuals have expressed an interest in taking over post offices that the POL wants to trim off its network. We have to explore all the possibilities to see what can be done to maintain a viable network.

Christine Chapman: To return to the post office in Perthcelyn, you said that the consultation period ends on Monday, and so I will certainly get my response in by then. The proposal to close it is particularly cruel, bearing in mind the type of community it is—it is one of the poorest communities in Wales, and it badly needs that service.

A few weeks ago, a number of us walked the route to the nearest alternative branch, and it took us an hour, there and back. The route also took us down a steep hill, which would make it extremely difficult for older people to walk it. While I welcome the visit by representatives of Post Office Ltd on that day—and I invited them to walk with us—I feel that this proposal shows a lack of local knowledge or any depth of research into the area and its needs. Do you agree with me that, before Post Office Ltd decides to go ahead with this or any other branch closure, for the sake of the local community, it must ensure that all factors are taken fully into account? Do you also agree that Perthcelyn needs to be supported, and not abandoned, if this community is to regenerate?

The First Minister: Those were exactly the points that I made in my letter. The key thing

am fynd drwy hyn eto ymhen dwy neu dair blynedd? Mae Aelodau a'r cyhoedd wedi cytuno bod rhwydwaith y swyddfeydd post yn bwysig, ac felly rhaid i ni, fel llunwyr polisi, sicrhau bod y rhwydwaith ar gael. Cymeradwyaf fodel cyngor Essex i chi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae negodiadau contractiol cymhleth dros ben yn mynd rhagddynt y funud hon rhwng Cyngor Sir Essex, Swyddfa'r Post Cyf a'r unigolion neu grwpiau cymunedol hynny a allai gymryd swyddfeydd post drosodd fel busnesau. Nid Essex yw'r unig le ym Mhrydain lle y mae grwpiau cymunedol, awdurdodau lleol neu unigolion wedi datgan diddordeb mewn cymryd drosodd y swyddfeydd post y mae Swyddfa'r Post Cyf yn dymuno eu tocio oddi ar ei rwydwaith. Rhaid inni ymchwilio i'r holl bosibiliadau i weld beth y gellir ei wneud i gadw rhwydwaith dichonadwy.

Christine Chapman: Gan fynd yn ôl at y swyddfa bost ym Mherthcelyn, dywedasoeh fod y cyfnod ymgynghori'n dod i ben ddydd Llun, ac felly byddaf yn sicr o ymateb erbyn hynny. Mae'r bwriad i'w chau'n arbennig o greulon, a chofio'r math o gymuned yw hi—mae'n un o'r cymunedau tlotaf yng Nghymru, ac mae arni daer angen y gwasanaeth hwnnw.

Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, cerddodd nifer ohonom ar hyd y ffordd i'r gangen arall agosaf, a chymerodd awr i ni, i fynd yno ac i ddod yn ôl. Yr oedd y ffordd hefyd yn mynd â ni i lawr rhiw serth, a fyddai'n ei gwneud yn anodd iawn i bobl hŷn gerdded arni. Er fy mod yn croesawu'r ymweliad gan gynrychiolwyr Swyddfa'r Post Cyf y diwrnod hwnnw—ac fe'u gwahoddais i gerdded gyda ni—teimlaf fod y cynnig hwn yn dangos diffyg gwybodaeth leol neu ddiffyg ymchwil fanwl i'r ardal a'i hanghenion. A ydych yn cytuno â mi bod yn rhaid i Swyddfa'r Post Cyf sicrhau, cyn mynd ymlaen i gau'r gangen hon neu unrhyw un arall, er mwyn y gymuned leol, fod yr holl ffactorau wedi'u hystyried yn drwyadl? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod angen cefnogi Perthcelyn, yn hytrach na throï cefn arni, os yw'r gymuned hon i adfywio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna'r union bwyntiau a wneuthum yn fy llythyr. Y peth allweddol yw

is for as many people as possible, especially those in the local area, to get involved in the consultation exercise. There is no point in raising your voice after next Monday, given that 17 March is the last day of the consultation period. If the closure goes ahead after that time, there is no point in waking up three weeks later and saying, 'Oh, I never knew'. We have to get local people involved now, somehow, and they have to say, 'This is unacceptable, and our community will not be willing to wear this, because it will not be well served by the alternative'.

Renewable Energy

Q10 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policy on renewable energy? OAQ(3)0808(FM)

The First Minister: Our policy is outlined in the renewable energy route-map, which has been launched for consultation. It sets out ambitious potential targets for capturing much more of Wales's extensive, latent natural renewable energy resources. It will be followed by a Wales energy strategy, which we expect to publish later this year.

Peter Black: I have recently been in correspondence and discussion with several people who are trying to establish a viable biomass sector. They are concerned that the energy route-map and the Assembly Government's policy are not conducive to achieving that objective. Large users of biomass are seeking their fuel outside Wales, with many going to England, despite the unsustainability of transporting and importing the material those distances. Would you be willing to take another look at the matter and to meet representatives of the biomass sector, to see whether the Welsh Assembly Government can put a more acceptable strategy in place to ensure that we can be self-sustaining with regard to biomass?

The First Minister: I cannot comment on the one big biomass project that dwarfs all other such projects in Wales—or in England, for that matter—namely the Prenergy power station at Port Talbot, which, at 400 MW,

i gynifer o bobl ag y bo modd gymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad, yn enwedig y rheini yn yr ardal leol. Ni thycia ichi godi'ch llais ar ôl dydd Llun nesaf, gan mai 17 Mawrth yw diwrnod olaf y cyfnod ymgynghori. Os eir ymlaen i'w chau ar ôl hynny, ni thycia ichi ddeffro dair wythnos wedyn a dweud, 'O, wyddwn i ddim'. Rhaid inni beri i bobl leol gymryd rhan yn awr, rywsut, a rhaid iddynt ddweud, 'Mae hyn yn annerbyniol, ac ni fydd ein cymuned yn barod i'w gymryd, gan na chaiff ei gwasanaethu'n dda o gael y dewis arall'.

Ynni Adnewyddadwy

C10 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar ynni adnewyddadwy? OAQ(3)0808(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein polisi wedi'i ddisgrifio yn y trywydd ynni adnewyddadwy, sydd wedi'i lansio ar gyfer ymgynghoriad. Mae'n nodi targedau uchelgeisiol y gellid eu gosod ar gyfer cipio llawer mwy o'r adnoddau ynni adnewyddadwy naturiol cudd sydd yng Nghymru. Ar ôl hwnnw, ceir strategaeth ynni Cymru, yr ydym yn disgwyl ei chyhoeddi'n ddiweddarach eleni.

Peter Black: Yr wyf wedi bod yn gohebu ac yn trafod yn ddiweddar gyda nifer o bobl sy'n ceisio sefydlu sector biomas dichonadwy. Maent yn bryderus nad yw trywydd ynni a pholisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gydnaws â champau i gyflawni'r amcan hwnnw. Mae rhai sy'n defnyddio llawer o fiomas yn chwilio am eu tanwydd y tu allan i Gymru, ac mae llawer ohonynt yn mynd i Loegr, er nad yw cludo a mewnforio'r deunydd dros y pellteroedd hynny'n gynaliadwy. A fydddech yn barod i ailedrych ar y mater ac i gwrdd â chynrychiolwyr y sector biomas, i weld a all Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru roi strategaeth fwy derbyniol ar waith i sicrhau y gallwn fod yn hunangynhaliol o ran biomas?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf wneud sylw am y prosiect biomas mawr hwnnw sy'n fwy na'r holl brosiectau eraill o'r fath yng Nghymru—neu yn Lloegr, o ran hynny—sef gorsaf drydan Prenergy ym Mhort Talbot, a fydd y

will be the largest in the world if it gets through, subject to the possibility of a judicial review.

With regard to other biomass projects, we do not see huge potential in agriculture for a widespread shift from traditional crops to biomass crops; we think that Wales is probably more suited to food crops. However, there are other interesting projects, such as the one at Shotton, which uses manufacturing waste and biomass for power at the UPM-Kymmene paper mill. Likewise, we are aware of the Bluestone holiday project, which is shortly to open, where the biomass boiler will be fired entirely by miscanthus crops, grown by local Pembrokeshire farmers. There is a lot going on and a lot of progress is being made.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae gwaith arloesol Prifysgol Bangor ar ddefnyddio ynni'r haul yn gyffrous iawn ac yn debygol o fod yn rhatach ac yn fwy effeithiol na thechnoleg paneli ffotofoltäig. Pa waith a wneir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod yr ymchwil hwnn'n troi yn realiti masnachol, er budd Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn ceisio gwau'r themâu academiaidd at ei gilydd, o ran ymhle y gallwn gyfrannu arian. Yr ydym wedi addo £5 miliwn o adnoddau addysg uwch i sefydlu Sefydliad Ymchwil Carbon Isel Cymru. Byddwn wedyn yn ceisio am gynllun o dan y rhaglen cydgyfeirio a fydd yn ein galluogi i ddefnyddio ymchwil y prifysgolion gwahanol, a Bangor yn eu plith, ac i edrych am bartneriaid yn y sector preifat a fyddai'n fodlon cynhyrchu neu ddatblygu prosesau, cynnyrch, neu dechnoleg newydd o ran ynni'r haul.

Brynle Williams: I welcome the fact that the Assembly Government has finally taken the Welsh Conservatives' advice to redraft technical advice note 8 and the new energy route-map, to support more diverse renewable energy, including tidal power and biomass, and not just onshore wind. Do you not agree, First Minister, that on-farm biodigesters, like the one that is to be built in Holt, Wrexham, in my constituency, could be

fwyaf yn y byd, gan y bydd yn cynhyrchu 400 MW, os aiff drwodd, yn amodol ar y posibilrwydd y bydd adolygiad barnwrol.

Gyda golwg ar brosiectau biomas eraill, nid ydym yn gweld potensial mawr mewn amaethyddiaeth ar gyfer newid cyffredinol oddi wrth gnydau traddodiadol at gnydau biomas; credwn fod Cymru'n fwy addas ar gyfer cnydau bwyd, yn ôl pob tebyg. Er hynny, mae prosiectau diddorol eraill, fel yr un yn Shotton, sy'n defnyddio gwastraff o weithgynhyrchu a biomas i gynhyrchu ynni ym melin bapur UPM-Kymmene. Yn yr un modd, yr ydym yn ymwybodol o brosiect gwyliau'r Garreg Las, sydd i'w agor cyn bo hir, lle y bydd y bwyler biomas yn cael ei danio'n gyfan gwbl gan gnydau miscanthus, a dyfir gan ffermwyr lleol yn sir Benfro. Mae llawer yn mynd ymlaen a gwneir llawer o gynnydd.

Alun Ffred Jones: The pioneering work being undertaken by Bangor University on using solar energy is very exciting and likely to be cheaper and more effective than photovoltaic panel technology. What work is the Assembly Government undertaking to ensure that that research becomes a commercial realiti, to Wales's advantage?

The First Minister: We are trying to weave the academic themes together, with regard to where we can contribute funding. We have promised £5 million of resources to higher education to establish a Wales Low Carbon Research Institute. We will then apply for a scheme under the convergence programme that will enable us to use the research at various universities, including Bangor, and to look for partners in the private sector who will be willing to produce or develop solar energy processes, products or new technology.

Brynle Williams: Croesawaf y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o'r diwedd wedi derbyn cyngor y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig i ailddrafftio nodyn cyngor technegol 8 a'r trywydd ynni newydd, i hybu ynni adnewyddadwy mwy amrywiol, gan gynnwys ynni'r llanw a biomas, ac nid ynni gwynt ar y tir yn unig. Onid ydych yn cytuno, Brif Weinidog, y gellid codi biodreulwyr ar ffermydd, fel yr un sydd i gael ei adeiladu yn

rolled out across Wales and could make a substantial contribution to meeting Wales's renewable energy targets?

The First Minister: I cannot comment on individual applications, but on-farm biodigesters should certainly be a part of any balanced policy, as should a wide range of technologies. Solar power, tidal or tidal stream energy, onshore wind, offshore wind, biodigestion and biomass should all be part of any sensible renewable energy route-map.

Refuges

Q11 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the funding of children's workers in women's refuges? OAQ(3)0804(FM)

The First Minister: Thank you, Helen Mary, for correcting the published version of your question, which mentioned 'children's refuges'. In April 2007, we provided £280,000-worth of new funding to Welsh Women's Aid and the Black Association of Women Step Out to provide eight peripatetic children's workers and a co-ordinator to support children in refuges across Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: Those extra resources are to be welcomed. I am sure that you would agree that refuges have a vital role to play in supporting children who have witnessed abuse, as well as in breaking the potential cycle of violence, whereby children who witness abuse can become victims or perpetrators of abuse when they grow up. Do you share my concern that, despite the investment that you have just mentioned, children's workers in more than 20 of our refuges in Wales are currently funded almost entirely or in part from voluntary sector sources, which may be unreliable and have to be bid for annually? In the light of the positive investment that the Government has already made, will you ask the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, perhaps working with the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, to review how children's work in refuges is funded, in addition to the outreach

Holt, Wrecsam, yn fy etholaeth i, ledled Cymru ac y gallent gyfrannu'n sylweddol at gyrraedd targedau Cymru ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf wneud sylw am geisiadau penodol, ond dylai biodreulwyr ar ffermydd fod yn rhan o unrhyw bolisi cytbwys, yn sicr, fel y dylai ystod eang o dechnolegau. Dylai ynni'r haul, ynni'r llanw neu lif y llanw, ynni gwynt ar y môr ac ar y tir, biodreulio a biomas i gyd fod yn rhan o unrhyw drywydd ynni adnewyddadwy synhwyrol.

Llochesau

C11 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gyllido gweithwyr plant mewn llochesau i fenywod? OAQ(3)0804(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch i chi, Helen Mary, am gywiro'r fersiwn o'ch cwestiwn a gyhoeddwyd, a gyfeiriodd at 'llochesau i blant'. Ym mis Ebrill 2007, darparasom werth £280,000 o gyllid newydd i Gymorth i Fenywod Cymru a'r Black Association of Women Step Out i ddarparu wyth o weithwyr teithiol ar gyfer plant a chyd-drefnydd i gynorthwyo plant mewn llochesau ledled Cymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'r adnoddau ychwanegol hynny i'w croesawu. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddech yn cytuno bod rhan hanfodol i'w chwarae gan llochesau wrth gynorthwyo plant a fu'n dystion i gam-drin, a hefyd o ran torri'r cylch trais posibl, lle y mae plant sy'n gweld cam-drin yn gallu troi'n ddiodefwrwr neu'n gyflawnwyr camdriniaeth wedi iddynt dyfu. Er gwaethaf y buddsoddiad yr ydych newydd sôn amdano, a ydych yn pryderu, fel minnau, fod gweithwyr plant mewn mwy nag 20 o'n llochesau yng Nghymru'n cael eu hariannu ar hyn o bryd bron yn gyfan gwbl neu'n rhannol gan ffynonellau'r sector gwirfoddol, a all fod yn annibynadwy ac y mae'n rhaid ymgeisio amdanynt bob blwyddyn? Ac ystyried y buddsoddiad sylweddol y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i wneud eisoes, a wnewch ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, gan weithio efallai gyda'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol

work that you have just described, with a view to putting that funding on a more sustainable and stable footing in the long term?

The First Minister: You made many interesting points, especially about how to break the cycle when children have, sadly, seen domestic violence perpetrated against a parent by a partner. There is a wide range of activity going on. The point that you made about the sustainability of funding is important. I will ask the relevant Minister to write to you, because it will take me far too long to try to lay it out now.

Angela Burns: While I agree totally with Helen Mary that it is excellent that more resources are going in to support work with children in refuges, I have a real concern that only 10 per cent of children in refuges throughout Wales have access to primary healthcare. Children in refuges are some of the most vulnerable in Wales. What plans does the Welsh Assembly Government have to ensure that primary healthcare is available to all of these children?

3.00 p.m.

The First Minister: I would not be happy to think that they could not get access to primary healthcare if in a refuge. I can understand that there would be a break from using their normal general practice if they have had to move a considerable distance from their home to the refuge, but I would hope that that would not mean that they were unable to access primary healthcare, because everyone has a fundamental right to primary healthcare, even if you have had to move home suddenly and therefore have lost access to your normal doctor, dentist and other primary healthcare services.

Pwerau Deddfu Pellach

C12 David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cynnal gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch

Oes a Sgiliau, adolygu'r dull o ariannu gwaith ar gyfer plant mewn llochesau, yn ogystal â'r gwaith allanol yr ydych newydd ei ddisgrifio, gyda'r bwriad o roi'r cyllid hwnnw ar sail fwy cynaliadwy a sefydlog yn y tymor hir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaethoch lawer o bwyntiau diddorol, yn enwedig am sut i dorri'r cylch pan fydd plant, gwaetha'r modd, wedi gweld trais yn y cartref yn erbyn rhiant gan bartner. Mae sawl math o weithgarwch yn digwydd. Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch am natur gynaliadwy'r cyllid yn un pwysig. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog perthnasol ysgrifennu atoch, gan y bydd yn cymryd gormod o lawer o amser imi geisio'i egluro'n awr.

Angela Burns: Er fy mod yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr â Helen Mary ei fod yn beth rhagorol bod mwy o adnoddau'n mynd at waith gyda phlant mewn llochesau, yr wyf yn pryderu o ddifrif am mai dim ond 10 y cant o'r plant sydd mewn llochesau ledled Cymru sydd â mynediad at ofal iechyd sylfaenol. Mae plant mewn llochesau ymysg y rhai sy'n fwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod gofal iechyd sylfaenol ar gael i bob un o'r plant hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni fyddwn yn hapus o feddwl na allent gael mynediad at ofal iechyd sylfaenol pe baent mewn lloches. Gallaf ddeall y byddai toriad o ddefnyddio'u practis cyffredinol arferol os bu'n rhaid iddynt symud gryn bellter o'u cartref i'r lloches, ond byddwn yn gobeithio na fyddai hynny'n golygu nad oeddent yn gallu cael mynediad at ofal iechyd sylfaenol, oherwydd mae gan bawb hawl sylfaenol i ofal iechyd sylfaenol, hyd yn oed os bu'n rhaid ichi symud cartref yn annisgwyl a'ch bod, felly, wedi colli mynediad at eich meddyg, eich deintydd a'ch gwasanaethau gofal iechyd sylfaenol arferol eraill.

Further Legislative Powers

Q12 David Lloyd: What discussions has the First Minister held with the Secretary of State for Wales regarding further legislative

pwerau deddfu pellach i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? OAQ(3)0821(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi cael llawer o drafodaethau gyda Gweinidogion y DU, gan gynnwys yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ar y pwnc o ddatganoli mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad o dan Rannau 3 a 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006.

David Lloyd: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Yr ydych yn ymwybodol o ddiffyg pwerau'r Cynulliad dros brosiectau ynni mawr. Pa drafodaethau, felly, yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda Gweinidogion San Steffan ynghylch trosglwyddo pwerau am brosiectau ynni dros 50 MW i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr os yw'n fater o bwerau deddfwriaethol neu drosglwyddo swyddogaethau. Yr ydym yn parhau i gredu ei bod hi'n synnwyr cyffredin inni gael yr un pwerau â'r Alban o ran prosiectau ynni dros 50 MW.

Darren Millar: First Minister, do you accept that if further competences are devolved to the Assembly, additional funding from the UK Treasury should follow? If so, what representations have you made to that effect, with particular reference to the existing legislative competence Orders currently being considered?

The First Minister: That is a tricky question. Where it is agreed on both sides, and the Westminster Government is keen on us taking over a power, for instance, power over prison health services, we can afford to play hardball and say, 'If you want us to take over this responsibility, this is what we think it will cost—it has cost this much hitherto, but if we provide a proper service, it will cost more than you have provided hitherto', and so forth. If we are making the request of the Westminster Government, it can afford to play hardball and say, 'We can't transfer anything in terms of the overheads, because it doesn't cost us any less to administer this just in England, because Wales is too small to have a significant impact on the overheads'. Those things are part of the negotiations that

powers for the National Assembly? OAQ(3)0821(FM)

The First Minister: I have had many discussions with United Kingdom Government Ministers, including the Secretary of State, on the subject of devolving further powers to the Assembly under Parts 3 and 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006.

David Lloyd: Thank you for that answer. You will be aware of the Assembly Government's lack of powers over large-scale energy projects. What discussions have you had, therefore, with Westminster Ministers regarding the transfer of power over energy schemes of over 50 MW to the Assembly Government?

The First Minister: I am not sure whether it is a question of legislative powers or a transfer of functions. We continue to believe that it is common sense for us to have the same powers as Scotland in terms of energy projects of over 50 MW.

Darren Millar: Brif Weinidog, a dderbyniwch, os caiff rhagor o gymwyseddau eu datganoli i'r Cynulliad, y dylai arian ychwanegol gan Drysorlys y DU eu dilyn? Os felly, pa sylwadau yr ydych wedi eu gwneud i'r perwyl hwnnw, gan gyfeirio'n benodol at y Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol sy'n cael eu hystyried ar hyn o bryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn anodd. Os bydd y ddwy ochr yn gytún, ac os bydd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn awyddus i drosglwyddo pŵer inni, er enghraifft, pŵer dros wasanaethau iechyd mewn carchardai, gallwn fforddio taro bargaen galed a dweud, 'Os ydych chi am inni gymryd y cyfrifoldeb hwn, dyma'r hyn y credwn y bydd yn ei gostio—mae wedi costio cymaint â hyn hyd yma, ond os byddwn yn darparu gwasanaeth priodol, bydd yn costio mwy na'r hyn a ddarparwyd gennych hyd yma', ac yn y blaen. Os mai ni sy'n gofyn am bwerau gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, gall fforddio taro bargaen galed a dweud, 'Ni allwn drosglwyddo dim o ran gorbenion, oherwydd nid yw'n costio llai inni weinyddu hyn yn Lloegr yn unig, oherwydd mae Cymru'n rhy

take place. The principle is that if you take over a responsibility, you also take over the resources. Everyone accepts that, but the problem is always in the detail.

Hospital Car Parking

Q13 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister make a statement on hospital car parking charges? OAQ(3)0833(FM)

The First Minister: The Minister for Health and Social Services made a statement on this matter on 3 March, saying that car parking at all NHS trust sites will be provided free of charge for all patients, visitors and staff from 1 April, unless external contracts are in place.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful to the First Minister for that response. As he will know, we have supported the proposal announced by the Minister, but there are two particular concerns that the Government needs to address. First, the Government has said that it will not reimburse NHS trusts for the £5.5 million in revenue that they currently enjoy from car park charges. That is somewhat unfair, because this is a decision that you as a Government are taking and imposing on them, and it puts some trusts in particular at a significant disadvantage. The second concern is whether the Government will provide help to the NHS so that it can police its car parks, because some hospital car parks are fairly close to city centres, and so some people will happily use them as a park-and-ride facility. That will pose a significant challenge to some hospitals. Will the Government provide help on those two issues?

The First Minister: Negotiations are currently going on between Edwina and her team and the trusts about exactly those issues. All the trusts have been asked to produce a car parking plan by 1 May to show how they will meet the costs of the reforms, and how they will continue to encourage green transport and manage demand, which includes dealing with inappropriate use of the

fach i gael effaith sylweddol ar y gorbenion'. Mae'r pethau hynny'n rhan o'r trafodaethau. Yr egwyddor yw os byddwch yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb, yr ydych hefyd yn cymryd yr adnoddau. Mae pawb yn derbyn hynny, ond yn y manylion y mae'r broblem bob tro.

Parcio Ceir mewn Ysbytai

C13 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ffioedd parcio ceir mewn ysbytai? OAQ(3)0833(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaeth y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddatganiad ar hyn ar 3 Mawrth, gan ddweud y bydd modd i bob claf, bob ymwelydd a phob aelod o staff barcio ceir am ddim ym mhob un o safleoedd ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG o 1 Ebrill ymlaen, oni bai bod contractau allanol mewn grym.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Fel y gŵyr, yr ydym wedi cefnogi'r cynnig a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog, ond mae dau bryder penodol y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â hwy. Yn gyntaf, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dweud na fydd yn addalu'r £5.5 miliwn o refeniw i ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, sef y refeniw a gânt o ffioedd parcio ceir ar hyn o bryd. Mae hynny braidd yn annheg, oherwydd chi fel Llywodraeth sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad hwn ac yn ei orfodi arnynt, ac mae'n rhoi rhai ymddiriedolaethau dan gryn anfantais. Yr ail bryder yw a fydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi cymorth i'r GIG er mwyn iddo allu plismona ei feysydd parcio, oherwydd mae rhai meysydd parcio mewn ysbytai yn eithaf agos at ganol dinasoddedd, ac felly bydd rhai pobl yn eu defnyddio fel cyfleuster parcio a theithio. Bydd hynny'n gryn her i rai ysbytai. A wnaiff y Llywodraeth roi cymorth ar y ddau fater hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt rhwng Edwina a'i thîm a'r ymddiriedolaethau am yr union faterion hynny. Gofynnwyd i'r holl ymddiriedolaethau lunio cynllun parcio ceir erbyn 1 Mai i ddangos sut y byddant yn talu costau'r diwygiadau, a sut y byddant yn parhau i annog trafndiaeth werdd a rheoli'r galw, sy'n cynnwys ymdrin â defnyddio

car parks by people who have no interest in visiting the hospital but are using them for commuting purposes and so forth. Those discussions are ongoing.

Kirsty Williams: The Minister has said that one reason why she has taken this decision is that she regards car parking charges as a tax on illness. For many of my constituents, car parking charges are the least of their worries. For elderly patients who do not have relatives to drive them to hospital, it costs them £21.25 to travel from Builth Wells to Hereford hospital, care of the community car scheme, £27 to travel from Llanwrtyd to Hereford, £17 to travel from Builth Wells to Nevill Hall Hospital, £24 to travel from Llanwrtyd to Nevill Hall Hospital, £25 to travel from Knighton to Hereford, £56 to travel from Knighton to Swansea, and £28 to travel from Knighton to the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital. What is your Minister for health and your Government doing to address this tax on illness?

The First Minister: That is slightly unfair in that every time someone does something in Government that is of benefit to visitors, particularly outpatients, it is possible to ask, 'Why are you not doing this as well?'. That is your line. I do not think that it is the first time that I have heard you using that line. I think that you use it quite often, and I do not think that it is fair. Not everything is being done at once, therefore you could say, 'No progress should ever be made with any item because you are not doing all of these other items'. You may be expressing a view that is particular to the circumstances of Powys having no district general hospital, which I understand. On the other hand, I do not think that you should carp about progress that is being made, and which has been widely welcomed in the rest of Wales. [Interruption.]

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is the third time today that you have made sedentary remarks, Kirsty.

meysydd parcio yn amhriodol gan bobl nad oes ganddynt ddi-ddordeb mewn ymweld â'r ysbyty ond sy'n eu defnyddio at ddibenion cymudo ac yn y blaen. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny'n parhau.

Kirsty Williams: Dywedodd y Gweinidog mai un rheswm pam y gwnaeth y penderfyniad hwn yw ei bod yn ystyried bod ffioedd parcio ceir yn dreth ar salwch. I lawer o'm hetholwyr, taliadau parcio yw'r lleiaf o'u pryderon. I gleifion mewn oed nad oes ganddynt berthnasau i'w gyrru i'r ysbyty, mae'n costio £21.25 iddynt deithio o Lanfair-ym-Muallt i ysbyty Henffordd, dan ofal y cynllun ceir cymunedol, £27 i deithio o Lanwrtyd i Henffordd, £17 i deithio o Lanfair-ym-Muallt i Ysbyty Nevill Hall, £24 i deithio o Lanwrtyd i Ysbyty Nevill Hall, £25 i deithio o Drefyclo i Henffordd, £56 i deithio o Drefyclo i Abertawe, a £28 i deithio o Drefyclo i Ysbyty Brenhinol yr Amwythig. Beth mae eich Gweinidog dros iechyd a'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r dreth hon ar salwch?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny braidd yn annheg oherwydd bob tro y gwna rhywun rywbeth mewn Llywodraeth sydd o fudd i ymwelwyr, yn arbennig cleifion allanol, mae'n bosibl gofyn, 'Pam nad ydych yn gwneud hyn hefyd?'. Dyna eich safbwynt chi. Ni chredaf mai dyma'r tro cyntaf imi eich clywed yn defnyddio'r safbwynt hwnnw. Credaf eich bod yn ei ddefnyddio'n eithaf aml, ac ni chredaf ei fod yn deg. Ni wneir popeth ar yr un pryd, felly gallech ddweud, 'Ni ddylid byth wneud cynnydd gyda dim oherwydd nid ydych yn gwneud yr holl bethau eraill hyn'. Efallai eich bod yn mynegi barn sy'n ymwneud yn benodol ag amgylchiadau Powys gan nad oes ysbyty cyffredinol dosbarth yno, a deallaf hynny. Ar y llaw arall, ni chredaf y dylech ladd ar y cynnydd a wneir, ac sydd wedi cael croeso mawr yng ngweddill Cymru. [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Dyna'r trydydd tro heddiw ichi wneud sylwadau o'ch sedd, Kirsty.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones): I have two changes to report to this week's planned Government business. Today's statement by the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport on the updated transport programme has been postponed until a later date. Instead, Edwina Hart, the Minister for Health and Social Services, will make a statement on community health services in north Wales.

Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft business statement and announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Nick Bourne: We have been wondering, in the Welsh Conservative group, whether the Minister for Health and Social Services should be given a regular slot, because she always seems to come forward with a statement. I am just trying to be helpful.

The Leader of the House will be aware that the post office closure programme for Ceredigion, Brecon and Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire has been published today, and is out for consultation until 19 May. Inspired a move as this is by the major shareholder—indeed, the only shareholder—the Labour Government, will the Leader of the House consider bringing forward a debate on this so that we can look at the substantial cuts that are being proposed? There are proposed closures of two post offices in Brecon, two in Llandrindod Wells, one in Newtown, one in Llanfarian, and downgradings elsewhere of successful post offices where the old and the vulnerable are particularly reliant on the services provided. It is important that these issues are aired. Will the Leader of the House consider bringing this forward as a matter of urgency when we are back after the Easter break?

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Carwyn Jones): Mae gennyf ddau newid i'ch hysbysu amdanynt i fusnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon. Mae datganiad y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ar y rhaglen drafndiaeth sydd wedi'i diweddarau, a oedd i fod i gael ei wneud heddiw, wedi cael ei ohirio i ddyddiad arall. Yn hytrach, bydd Edwina Hart, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn gwneud datganiad ar wasanaethau iechyd cymunedol yn y gogledd.

Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i osod allan yn y datganiad a'r chyhoeddiad busnes drafft, sydd ymhlith papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i Aelodau ar ffurf electronig.

Nick Bourne: Yr ydym ni, yng ngrŵp y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, wedi bod yn meddwl tybed a ddylid pennu amser rheolaidd i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, oherwydd ymddengys bod ganddi ddatganiad byth a hefyd. Yr wyf yn ceisio gwneud awgrym defnyddiol.

Gŵyr Arweinydd y Tŷ fod rhaglen cau swyddfeydd post ar gyfer Ceredigion, Brycheiniog a sir Faesyfed a sir Drefaldwyn wedi cael ei chyhoeddi heddiw, a chynhelir ymgynghoriad arni hyd 19 Mai. Er mor ysbrydoledig yw'r cam hwn gan y prif randdeiliad—yn wir, yr unig randdeiliad—sef y Llywodraeth Lafur, a wnaiff Arweinydd y Tŷ ystyried cyflwyno dadl ar hyn er mwyn inni allu edrych ar y toriadau sylweddol a gynigir? Bwriedir cau dwy swyddfa bost ym Mrycheiniog, dwy yn Llandrindod, un yn y Drenewydd, un yn Llanfarian, ac israddio swyddfeydd post llwyddiannus mewn ardaloedd eraill lle y mae'r henoed a'r rhai sy'n agored i niwed yn ddibynnol iawn ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir. Mae'n bwysig gwyntyllu'r materion hyn. A wnaiff Arweinydd y Tŷ ystyried cyflwyno'r mater hwn yn ddiymdroi pan ddychwelwn ar ôl toriad y Pasg?

Carwyn Jones: The Minister for Health and Social Services has a regular slot because she brings forth such good news to the people of Wales. It is important that we recognise that. The news is usually welcomed by all parties in this Chamber.

In terms of the post office closure programme, I think that I am right in saying that there have been two debates on this in the past. Efforts should be made to provide reasons to Post Office Ltd as to why post offices should not close. I know from experience that it is possible to defeat proposed post office closures—for example, that of Kenfig Hill post office in my constituency—as long as good reasons are given to Post Office Ltd. Therefore, I would encourage Members to concentrate their substantial efforts on ensuring that arguments are put forward to keep open those post offices that are under threat of closure.

Bethan Jenkins: In the light of today's report by Keith Towler and Save the Children that there will be problems in reaching the child poverty target, could we organise a ministerial summit between Dr Brian Gibbons and his counterpart in Westminster to discuss these pressing issues? To reach targets, we also need to know how to streamline and ensure that we are singing from the same hymn-sheet, so to speak.

3.10 p.m.

Also, some people will be aware that the former Attorney General, Lord Goldsmith, has expressed views today on young people swearing allegiance to the monarch. I hope that the National Assembly can take a firm stance against this. As citizens of Wales, I do not believe that we should take part in this process. On the concept in his report of a new national holiday, I am sure that it is a cross-party aim to have a St David's Day holiday in Wales, rather than a holiday that endorses the British establishment.

Carwyn Jones: I am not going to intrude upon a non-devolved matter. At this stage, what has been proposed today is a matter for the United Kingdom Government. On the

Carwyn Jones: Mae gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fwch rheolaidd gan ei bod yn cyhoeddi newyddion mor dda i bobl Cymru. Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod hynny. Croesewir y newyddion gan bob plaid yn y Siambr hon fel arfer.

O ran y rhaglen cau swyddfeydd post, credaf fy mod yn gywir i ddweud y cafwyd dwy ddadl ar hyn yn y gorffennol. Dylid gwneud ymdrechion i roi rhesymau i Swyddfa'r Post Cyf pam na ddylai swyddfeydd post gau. Gwn o brofiad ei bod yn bosibl trechu cynlluniau i gau swyddfeydd post—er enghraifft, swyddfa bost Mynydd Cynffig yn fy etholaeth i—ar yr amod y rhoddir rhesymau da i Swyddfa'r Post Cyf. Felly, byddwn yn annog yr Aelodau i ganolbwyntio eu hymdrechion sylweddol ar sicrhau y cyflwynir dadleuon i gadw'r swyddfeydd post hynny sydd dan fygythiad ar agor.

Bethan Jenkins: Yng ngoleuni'r adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd heddiw gan Keith Towler ac Achub y Plant sy'n nodi y bydd problemau o ran cyrraedd y targed tlodi plant, a oes modd trefnu uwchgynhadledd weinidogol rhwng Dr Brian Gibbons a'r gweinidog cyfatebol yn San Steffan i drafod y materion pwysig hyn? I gyrraedd y targedau mae angen inni hefyd wybod sut mae symleiddio a sicrhau ein bod yn adrodd yr un bregeth, fel petai.

Hefyd, gŵyr rhai pobl bod y cyn Atwrnai Cyffredinol, yr Arglwydd Goldsmith, wedi mynegi barn heddiw ar bobl ifanc yn tyngu llw teyrngarwch i'r frenhines. Gobeithiaf y gall y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sefyll yn gadarn yn erbyn hyn. Fel dinasyddion Cymru, ni chredaf y dylem gymryd rhan yn y broses hon. O ran y cysyniad o ddiwrnod o wyliau cenedlaethol newydd y sonnir amdano yn ei adroddiad, yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn nod gan bob plaid i gael diwrnod o wyliau ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi yng Nghymru, yn hytrach na gwyliau sy'n cefnogi'r sefydliad Prydeinig.

Carwyn Jones: Nid ymyrraf â mater nad yw wedi cael ei ddatganoli. Ar hyn o bryd, mater i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yw'r hyn a gynigiwyd heddiw. O ran y cwestiwn pwysig

important question on child poverty, its eradication is a key requirement for creating and maintaining a socially just and economically prosperous Wales. It is an aim that we are committed to in the 'One Wales' agreement. The Government provided funding for this report in order to gain a better understanding of the level of severe child poverty in Wales and to explore solutions to alleviate the situation.

We are tackling child poverty on three fronts: first, by improving the life chances of children and families in poverty; secondly, by promoting financial wellbeing; and, thirdly, by improving income levels for families and children in poverty from UK Government sources. It is important, as you rightly say, that all levels of Government, including local government, work together in order to eradicate child poverty. I am sure that we are all keen to do that, and this Government will be working hard to ensure that happens. The goal is the eradication of child poverty; we should never underestimate how difficult that might be, but that means that our efforts must be redoubled to eradicate one of the scourges of our society.

Peter Black: I note from the business statement that a written statement is to be issued tomorrow on the transport grant, which comes six weeks later than last year and two and a half months later than in 2006. Why has there been such a substantial delay in making this announcement? Will it be the practice in future for the Welsh Assembly Government to leave it so late to make such announcements, leaving local government little time to get projects in place in time for the new financial year?

Carwyn Jones: It takes time to make the correct decisions, and I am sure, on the basis of what Peter said, that tomorrow's written statement will be eagerly anticipated.

Janice Gregory: Familial hypercholesterolaemia, commonly known, understandably, as FH, is a genetic condition that can cause premature heart disease. There are an estimated 6,000 sufferers in Wales,

ar dlodi ymhlith plant, mae ei ddileu yn un o'r gofynion allweddol ar gyfer creu a chynnal Cymru sy'n gyfiawn yn gymdeithasol ac sy'n ffynnu'n economaidd. Mae'n nod yr ydym wedi ymrwymo iddo yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Ariannwyd yr adroddiad hwn gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn cael gwell dealltwriaeth o dlodi difrifol ymhlith plant yng Nghymru ac i ymchwilio i'r atebion i liniaru'r sefyllfa.

Yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant mewn tair ffordd: yn gyntaf, drwy wella cyfleoedd bywyd plant a theuluoedd sy'n byw mewn tlodi; yn ail, drwy hybu lles ariannol; ac, yn drydydd, drwy wella lefelau incwm i deuluoedd a phlant sy'n byw mewn tlodi o ffynonellau Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedwch, fod pob lefel o Lywodraeth, gan gynnwys llywodraeth leol, yn cydweithio i ddileu tlodi ymhlith plant. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn awyddus i wneud hynny, a bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn gweithio'n galed i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. Y nod yw dileu tlodi plant; ni ddylem byth danbriso pa mor anodd y gallai hynny fod, ond mae hynny'n golygu bod yn rhaid i ni ddyblu ein hymdrechion i ddileu rhywbeth sy'n bla ar ein cymdeithas.

Peter Black: Nodaf o'r datganiad busnes y bwriedir cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig yfory ar y grant trafndiaeth, sy'n cael ei gyhoeddi chwe wythnos yn ddiweddarach na'r llynedd a dau fis a hanner yn ddiweddarach na 2006. Pam y bu cymaint o oedi cyn gwneud y cyhoeddiad hwn? A fydd yn arferiad yn y dyfodol i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei gadael mor hwyr i wneud cyhoeddiadau o'r fath, gan adael ychydig iawn o amser i lywodraeth leol roi prosiectau ar waith mewn pryd ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol newydd?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n cymryd amser i wneud y penderfyniadau cywir, ac yr wyf yn siŵr, ar sail yr hyn a ddywedodd Peter, y bydd disgwyl mawr am y datganiad ysgrifenedig yfory.

Janice Gregory: Mae hypercolestrolaemia teuluol, a adwaenir, a hynny'n ddealladwy, fel FH, yn gyflwr genetig sy'n gallu achosi clefyd y galon cyn pryd. Amcangyfrifir bod 6,000 o bobl yn dioddef o'r cyflwr yng

4,800 of whom remain undiagnosed and untreated. Nurse-led pilot schemes in Bro Morgannwg and Cardiff and Vale NHS trusts have had great success in finding those at risk through cascade testing, providing advice and treatment to those identified as having the condition. As my statement of opinion and what I am sure will be an excellent meeting at the close of Plenary tonight underlines, it is time to develop a Wales-wide scheme. This matter should be discussed in the Chamber, so will you find time for a Government statement on this important issue?

Carwyn Jones: As you rightly say, familial hypercholesterolaemia is a condition that affects many people in Wales. The Minister for Health and Social Services is sitting next to me; I am sure that she will take a deep interest in this and that she will seek to provide an explanation of the Government's view on how the condition can be dealt with in future.

Andrew R.T. Davies: This is slightly reminiscent of 'Groundhog Day', because I raised the issue with you last week. However, it merits being raised again as more information has come to light on the rebate that the Welsh Assembly Government gives to bus service operators as recompense for the increase in fuel duty. From your answer last week, and from representations that I have received in the interim, I understand that the Government has announced a review of the whole process of supporting bus services. However, to date, no start or end dates have been given for the review. Many bus operators are now apprehensive about the sustainability of their routes because they banked on having the rebate pending the increase in fuel duty. Will the Minister for the Economy and Transport issue a statement setting out when the review will begin, what its remit will be, and its likely end date so that bus operators can have confidence in their forward planning for sustaining routes that the public consider vital?

Nghymru, a bod 4,800 o'r rheini heb gael diagnosis na thriniaeth. Mae cynlluniau peilot dan arweiniad nyrsys yn ymddiriedolaethau GIG Bro Morgannwg a Chaerdydd a'r Fro wedi cael llwyddiant mawr o ran dod o hyd i'r rhai sy'n wynebu risg drwy brofion rhaeadru, a darparu cyngor a thriniaeth i'r rhai y canfyddir eu bod yn dioddef o'r cyflwr. Fel y mae fy natganiad barn a'r hyn a fydd, mae'n siŵr, yn gyfarfod rhagorol ar ddiwedd y Cyfarfod Llawn heno yn ei bwysleisio, mae'n bryd datblygu cynllun ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Dylid trafod y mater hwn yn y Siambr, felly a neilltuwch amser i gael datganiad gan y Llywodraeth ar y mater pwysig hwn?

Carwyn Jones: Fel y dywedwch, a hynny'n briodol, mae hypercolestrolaemia teuluol yn gyflwr sy'n effeithio ar lawer o bobl yng Nghymru. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn eistedd wrth fy ochr; yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd ganddi ddiddordeb mawr yn hyn ac y bydd yn ceisio rhoi esboniad o farn y Llywodraeth ar sut y gellir ymdrin â'r cyflwr yn y dyfodol.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae hyn yn fy atgoffa ryw ychydig o 'Groundhog Day', oherwydd codais y mater hwn gyda chi yr wythnos diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, mae'n haeddu cael ei godi unwaith eto gan fod llawer mwy o wybodaeth wedi dod i'r amlwg ar yr ad-daliad y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei roi i weithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau fel iawndal am y cynnydd mewn treth tanwydd. Yn sgil eich ateb yr wythnos diwethaf, a'r sylwadau yr wyf wedi eu cael yn y cyfamser, deallaf fod y Llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi adolygiad o'r broses gyfan o gefnogi gwasanaethau bysiau. Fodd bynnag, hyd yma, ni roddwyd unrhyw ddyddiadau ar gyfer dechrau na gorffen yr adolygiad. Mae llawer o weithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau yn bryderus ynghylch cynaliadwyedd eu llwybrau erbyn hyn oherwydd yr oeddent yn dibynnu ar gael yr ad-daliad yn dilyn y cynnydd mewn treth tanwydd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ddatganiad sy'n amlinellu pa bryd y bydd yr adolygiad yn dechrau, beth fydd ei gylch gwaith, a'r dyddiad y bydd yn debygol o ddod i ben er mwyn i weithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau gael yr hyder i gynllunio er mwyn cynnal llwybrau sy'n

hanfodol ym marn y cyhoedd?

Carwyn Jones: As I have said before in the Chamber, a review will take place and I am sure that the Minister will announce that review at the appropriate time.

Lesley Griffiths: Over the past week, announcements have been made in north Wales concerning a new business park in my constituency of Wrexham that could create 600 jobs and, in the neighbouring constituency of my colleague, Carl Sargeant, there was excellent news concerning the new £88 million investment by Toyota and the continued success of Airbus in securing a share of the £3 billion of extra work to make wings for the new Northrop-EADS refuelling tanker. On top of that came the news that north Wales has shared significantly in the £186 million investment made by Irish companies in Wales over the past five years. Will you find time for us to have a debate on the success of the north Wales economy—a debate that is not solely determined by narrow factors such as gross value added, but by how real investment, real jobs and real prosperity is being delivered for the people of north Wales?

Carwyn Jones: The economic development of north Wales over the past 10 years in particular has been tremendous, and the fact that so many jobs are still coming to the area reflects the fact that north Wales, particularly the north-east, is doing well. It is sometimes said that north Wales loses out in some way, but the sheer success—the figures speak for themselves—of the economy there shows that jobs are being created. Substantial investment—you mentioned the investment in the Toyota plant—is coming in, and big companies see the area as a substantial and good place in which to invest. It vindicates the economic policies of the UK Labour Government since 1997 and those of the One Wales Government in Cardiff.

Alun Cairns: In view of the Welsh rugby team's excellent performance on Saturday, will the leader of the house join me in congratulating the Welsh team on winning the Triple Crown and will he join me in

Carwyn Jones: Fel y dywedais o'r blaen yn y Siambr, cynhelir adolygiad ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn cyhoeddi'r adolygiad hwnnw ar yr adeg briodol.

Lesley Griffiths: Dros yr wythnos diwethaf, cafwyd cyhoeddiadau yn y gogledd ynglŷn â pharc busnes newydd yn fy etholaeth yn Wrecsam a allai greu 600 o swyddi, ac, yn etholaeth gyffiniol fy nghyd-Aelod, Carl Sargeant, cafwyd newyddion rhagorol am y buddsoddiad newydd gwerth £88 miliwn gan Toyota a llwyddiant parhaus Airbus wrth iddo sicrhau cyfran o'r £3 biliwn o waith ychwanegol i wneud adenydd tancar ail-lenwi â thanwydd newydd Northrop-EADS. Ar ben hynny, cawsom y newyddion bod y gogledd wedi cael rhan sylweddol o'r buddsoddiad gwerth £186 miliwn gan gwmnïau o Iwerddon yng Nghymru dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. A wnewch ddod o hyd i amser inni gael dadl am lwyddiant economi'r gogledd—dadl nad yw'n cael ei phennu'n unig gan ffactorau cul megis gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, ond gan sut y mae buddsoddi go iawn, swyddi go iawn a ffyniant go iawn yn cael eu gwireddu i bobl y gogledd?

Carwyn Jones: Mae datblygu economaidd yn y gogledd, dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf yn benodol, wedi bod yn aruthrol, ac mae'r ffaith bod cynifer o swyddi'n dal i ddod i'r ardal yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod y gogledd, yn enwedig y gogledd-ddwyrain, yn ffynnu. Dywedir weithiau bod y gogledd ar ei cholled mewn rhyw ffordd, ond mae llwyddiant mawr yr economi yno—ac mae'r ffigurau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain—yn dangos bod swyddi'n cael eu creu. Mae buddsoddi sylweddol—soniasoch am y buddsoddi yn ffatri Toyota—ar y gweill, ac mae cwmnïau mawrion yn gweld yr ardal fel lle sylweddol a da i fuddsoddi ynddo. Mae'n cyfiawnhau polisïau economaidd Llywodraeth Lafur y DU er 1997 a pholisïau Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yng Nghaerdydd.

Alun Cairns: Ac ystyried perfformiad ardderchog tîm rygbi Cymru ddydd Sadwrn, a wnaiff arweinydd y tî ymuno â mi i longyfarch y tîm ar ennill y Goron Driphlyg ac a wnaiff ymuno â mi i ddyddmuno'n dda i'r

wishing the players well as they go for the Grand Slam? Would he consider pencilling in, in fine pencil so as not to raise any demons, a debate on sport and the importance of rugby in particular, not only for the health of our nation but also for people's wellbeing in terms of feeling good about supporting such a successful team?

Carwyn Jones: Some people will say anything to get a ticket. [Laughter.] I join Alun in his sentiments and I hope that we are not too premature in hoping for a victory on Saturday. It was marvellous to see Wales win the Triple Crown in Dublin. I was there in 1988, the last time that we won it there. I hope to be at the game on Saturday and let us hope that we will be able to celebrate a great sporting success for our rugby team. Let us not forget our hopes of celebrating sporting success for Cardiff City Football Club should it win the FA Cup final, and our hope that Swansea City Football Club gains promotion, and we should not forget our hopes for Wrexham Football Club in terms of league survival.

Kirsty Williams: I note your answer to Andrew R.T. Davies regarding the bus service operating grant. You will be aware that bus service operators are currently looking at vulnerable routes and are cutting services as a direct result of the Welsh Assembly Government's failure to pass on the fuel tax rebate. To say that the review will happen at some point in the future is simply not good enough for those bus companies or their passengers. Would you ask the Deputy First Minister when he intends to start that review and about its terms of reference? Could you also assure us that this review will not look to backtrack on the commitment to free bus passes for pensioners?

Carwyn Jones: There will be no backtracking on the commitment to free bus passes for pensioners; that is a cornerstone of Government policy. If routes are being cut, or if you are aware of difficulties, please make the Deputy First Minister aware of those

chwaraewyr wrth iddynt anelu am y Gamp Lawn? A fyddai'n ystyried gwneud nodyn mewn pensil, pensil ysgafn er mwyn peidio â themtio ffawd, er mwyn inni gael dadl am chwaraeon a phwysigrwydd rygbi'n benodol, nid dim ond ar gyfer iechyd ein cenedl, ond hefyd ar gyfer lles pobl o ran teimlo'n dda am gefnogi tîm mor llwyddiannus?

Carwyn Jones: Mae rhai pobl yn fodlon dweud rhywbeth er mwyn cael tocyn. [Chwerthin.] Ate gaf sylwadau Alun gan obeithio nad ydym yn rhy orawyddus wrth obeithio am fuddugoliaeth ddydd Sadwrn. Yr oedd yn wych gweld Cymru'n ennill y Goron Driphlyg yn Nulyn. Yr oeddwn yno yn 1988, y tro diwethaf inni ei hennill yno. Gobeithiaf fod yn y gêm ddydd Sadwrn a gadewch inni obeithio y byddwn yn gallu dathlu llwyddiant mawr ym maes chwaraeon i'n tîm rygbi. Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio'n gobeithion o ddathlu llwyddiant Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd pe bai'n digwydd ennill rownd derfynol Cwpan yr FA, na'n gobaith y bydd Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Abertawe'n ennill dyrchafiad, ac ni ddylem anghofio'n gobeithion y gall Clwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam aros yn y gynghair.

Kirsty Williams: Nodaf eich ateb i Andrew R.T. Davies ynglŷn â'r grant gweithredu gwasanaethau bysiau. Gwyddoch fod cwmnïau bysiau ar hyn o bryd yn edrych ar lwybrau nad ydynt yn llwyddo ac yn tocio gwasanaethau a hynny o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi methu â throsglwyddo'r ad-daliad ar dreth tanwydd. Nid yw dweud y cynhelir yr adolygiad rywbryd yn y dyfodol yn ddigon da o gwbl i'r cwmnïau bysiau hynny nac i'w teithwyr. A fyddech gystal â gofyn i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog pa bryd y mae'n bwriadu dechrau'r adolygiad hwnnw a beth fydd ei gylch gorchwyl? A allech hefyd ein sicrhau na fydd yr adolygiad hwnnw'n ceisio cefnu ar yr ymrwymiad i docynnau bws am ddim i bensynwyr?

Carwyn Jones: Ni fydd unrhyw gefnu ar yr ymrwymiad i docynnau bws am ddim i bensynwyr; mae'n un o gonglfeini polisi'r Llywodraeth. Os oes llwybrau'n cael eu torri, neu os ydych yn ymwybodol o anawsterau, hysbyswch y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog am yr

difficulties and I am sure that he will be able to furnish you with his opinion.

Nick Ramsay: The leader of the house has alluded to the propensity of the Minister for Health and Social Services to bring good news to the Chamber. Would he consider asking the Minister whether she will bring forward a statement on maternity services in south-east Wales, and Gwent in particular? He will be aware that a number of midwives at Neville Hall Hospital are in dispute regarding the future of maternity services in the area and the proposed restructuring of those services. There was a great deal of concern about whether or not some members of the maternity services, of many years' experience in many cases, would be demoted. They are looking for reassurance from the Minister on the issue.

3.20 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: Your issue seems primarily to be an employment issue, which is best taken up via the appropriate union and the employers, namely the health trusts. If there is a role for Government in intervening in that, I am sure that that will be considered. From what you say, it sounds as if this is an employment matter between midwives and the health trusts.

anawsterau hynny ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn gallu dweud wrthy ch beth yw ei farn.

Nick Ramsay: Mae arweinydd y tŷ wedi crybwyll arfer y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o ddod â newyddion da i'r Siambr. A fyddai'n ystyried gofyn i'r Gweinidog a wnaiff ddod â datganiad ger ein bron am wasanaethau mamolaeth yn y de-ddwyrain ac yng Ngwent yn benodol? Gŵyr fod nifer o fydwagedd yn Ysbyty Neville Hall mewn anghydfod ynglŷn â dyfodol gwasanaethau mamolaeth yn yr ardal a'r cynnig i ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaethau hynny. Yr oedd cryn bryder ynglŷn ag a fyddai rhai o aelodau'r gwasanaethau mamolaeth, a llawer o'r rheini â blynyddoedd lawer o brofiad, yn cael ei hisraddio. Maent yn ceisio sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r mater.

Carwyn Jones: I bob golwg, mae eich cwestiwn yn ymwneud yn bennaf â chyflogaeth a'r ffordd orau o fynd i'r afael â hynny yw drwy gyfrwng yr undeb priodol a'r cyflogwyr, sef yr ymddiriedolaethau iechyd. Os oes lle i'r Llywodraeth ymyrryd yn hyn o beth, yr wyf yn siŵr yr ystyrir gwneud hynny. O'r hyn a ddywedwch, ymddengys mai mater sy'n ymwneud â chyflogaeth yw hwn rhwng bydwagedd a'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd.

**Datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am
Wasanaethau Iechyd Cymunedol yng Ngogledd Cymru
Statement by the Minister for Health and Social Services on Community Health
Services in North Wales**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): Last week in Plenary, I advised Members that I would make a further statement this week on the work undertaken by Dr Chris Jones on community services in north Wales. Members will have received a copy of the Jones report earlier today. I asked Dr Chris Jones, chair of Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Health Board, to undertake this review because I wished to be assured that, as part of their overall plan for the future, north Wales health communities had effectively planned their future primary and community care

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Yr wythnos diwethaf yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, dywedais wrth yr Aelodau y byddwn yn rhoi datganiad pellach yr wythnos yma ynglŷn â gwaith Dr Chris Jones ar wasanaethau cymunedol yn y gogledd. Bydd yr Aelodau wedi cael copi o adroddiad Dr Jones yn gynharach heddiw. Gofynnais i Dr Chris Jones, cadeirydd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf, ymgymryd â'r adolygiad oherwydd fy mod yn dymuno cael fy sicrhau, fel rhan o'u cynllun cyffredinol ar gyfer y dyfodol, bod cymunedau iechyd y gogledd wedi

services. Many Members and members of the public have pointed out that it is only with such an assurance about primary care that we can be confident that proposals for the future of hospital services are robust.

The Jones report recognises the effort made to pull together the plan for the whole of north Wales—'Designed for North Wales'—but concluded that this focused on hospital services and bed reductions. It also concluded that more work needs to be done in north Wales to plan and develop services outside hospitals, before any major changes in acute services can be implemented.

'Designed for North Wales' makes proposals to re-balance the health budget for these services, but it does not adequately reflect consideration of the investment required to develop primary care and community services to cater for the changing needs of the population.

Dr Jones was very impressed with the professionalism, good intentions and hard work of staff based in primary and community settings. He recognised that localities valued their community services highly, but considered that the present and potential role of these services was insufficiently appreciated by the statutory health bodies. He suggested that the public and local communities need to buy into a new way of providing community services, and the report suggests that these be based on safety, outcomes, sustainability and access. I fully support that view.

Dr Jones found that local health boards have proposals in place to improve and strengthen community services, through their community services frameworks and health, social care and wellbeing strategies. These strategies must be in place by 1 April 2008. I have asked my regional offices to check the strategies to ensure that they conform to the

cynllunio'n effeithiol ar gyfer eu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol yn y dyfodol. Mae llawer o Aelodau ac aelodau'r cyhoedd wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith mai dim ond drwy gael sicrwydd o'r fath ynglŷn â gofal sylfaenol y gallwn fod yn hyderus bod cynigion ar gyfer dyfodol gwasanaethau'r ysbytai'n gadarn.

Mae adroddiad Dr Jones yn cydnabod yr ymdrech a wnaethpwyd i gydlynw'r cynllun ar gyfer y gogledd i gyd—'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru'—ond ei gasgliad oedd bod y cynllun hwn yn canolbwyntio ar wasanaethau ysbytai ac ar leihau nifer y gwelyau. Casglodd hefyd fod angen gwneud rhagor o waith yn y gogledd i gynllunio a datblygu gwasanaethau y tu allan i'r ysbytai, cyn y gellir rhoi unrhyw newidiadau mawr ar waith mewn gwasanaethau aciwt.

Mae 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru' yn cynnig ailfantoli'r gyllideb iechyd ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn, ond nid yw'n adlewyrchu'n ddigonol ystyriaethau ynglŷn â'r buddsoddi y byddai ei angen i ddatblygu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol er mwyn darparu ar gyfer anghenion y boblogaeth wrth i'r anghenion hynny newid.

Gwnaeth proffesiynoldeb, bwriadau da a gwaith caled y staff sy'n gweithio mewn sefyllfaoedd iechyd sylfaenol a chymunedol argraff fawr ar Dr Jones. Cydnabu fod cymdogaethau'n trysori eu gwasanaethau cymunedol yn fawr, ond credai nad oedd rôl y gwasanaethau hyn ar hyn o bryd a'u rôl bosibl yn y dyfodol yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi ddigon gan y cyrff iechyd statudol. Awgrymodd fod angen i'r cyhoedd a'r cymunedau lleol deimlo y gallent gefnogi ffordd newydd o ddarparu gwasanaethau cymunedol, ac mae'r adroddiad yn awgrymu y dylid seilio'r rhain ar ddiogelwch, canlyniadau, cynaliadwyedd a mynediad. Cefnogaf y farn honno'n llwyr.

Canfu Dr Jones fod gan fyrddau iechyd lleol gynigion i wella a chryfhau gwasanaethau cymunedol, drwy gyfrwng eu fframweithiau gwasanaethau cymunedol a'u strategaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles. Rhaid i'r strategaethau hyn fod yn eu lle erbyn 1 Ebrill 2008. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddfydd rhanbarthol archwilio'r strategaethau er

principles outlined in Dr Jones's report.

The Jones report makes a number of recommendations that are aimed at the local health community. These include the need: to strengthen and develop clinical leadership, which is a common thread in the reviews that I have published; to produce a clear plan/document setting out primary care and community services, which I will put in hand; to develop demonstrator sites and service champions to provide living examples of the sort of primary and community services that will be available in the future; and to appoint a lead local health board to manage and take forward the primary care estate, supported by the Design Commission for Wales and Welsh Health Estates.

There are also a number of recommendations for the Welsh Assembly Government. It is suggested that it should: provide clarity about governance arrangements for community hospitals, including out-of-hours provision and GP services; include community-focused targets as part of the performance management of NHS bodies; identify current levels of investment in community-based services across Wales; work with Informing Healthcare to improve technology in the field; engage the public by developing and enhancing the role of community health councils; engage with the British Medical Association and the Royal College of Nursing in developing community services staff and looking at innovative roles for primary care providers; and, as part of the work on the rural health plan, consider the role of the out-of-hours service in rural areas.

Dr Jones has provided a combination of strategic vision and practical proposals. His broad conclusion that more needs to be done to develop leadership and service proposals for primary and community care seems to me to be incontestable. Where his proposals fall under my responsibility as Minister, I will respond as quickly as possible over the coming weeks, and focus on issues of

mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â'r egwyddorion a amlinellwyd yn adroddiad Dr Jones.

Mae adroddiad Dr Jones yn gwneud nifer o argymhellion sydd wedi'u hanelu at y gymuned iechyd leol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys: bod angen cryfhau a datblygu arweinyddiaeth glinigol, sy'n llinyn cyffredin drwy'r adolygiadau yr wyf wedi'u cyhoeddi; bod angen cynhyrchu dogfen glir neu gynllun clir yn nodi'r gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol y byddaf yn eu rhoi ar waith; bod angen datblygu safleoedd arddangos a hyrwyddwyr gwasanaethau i gynnig esiamplau byw o'r math o wasanaethau sylfaenol a chymunedol a fydd ar gael yn y dyfodol; a bod angen penodi bwrdd iechyd lleol arweiniol i reoli'r ystâd gofal sylfaenol ac i fwrw ymlaen ag ef, gyda chymorth Comisiwn Dylunio Cymru ac Ystadau Iechyd Cymru.

Ceir nifer o argymhellion hefyd ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Awgrymir y dylai: gynnig eglurder ynglŷn â threfniadau llywodraethu ar gyfer ysbytai cymunedol, gan gynnwys y ddarpariaeth y tu allan i oriau a gwasanaethau meddygon teulu; cynnwys targedau sy'n canolbwyntio ar y gymuned fel rhan o drefn rheoli perfformiad cyrff y GIG; nodi lefelau buddsoddi cyfredol mewn gwasanaethau cymunedol ledled Cymru; gweithio gyda Hysbysu Gofal Iechyd er mwyn gwella technoleg yn y maes; meithrin cysylltiad â'r cyhoedd drwy ddatblygu a gwella rôl cynghorau iechyd cymunedol; meithrin cysylltiad â Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ac â Choleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys o ran datblygu staff gwasanaethau cymunedol ac edrych ar rolau arloesol ar gyfer darparwyr gofal sylfaenol; ac, fel rhan o'r gwaith ar y cynllun iechyd gwledig, ystyried rôl y gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Mae Dr Jones wedi darparu cyfuniad o weledigaeth strategol a chynigion ymarferol. I mi, mae ei gasgliad cyffredinol bod angen gwneud mwy i ddatblygu arweinyddiaeth a chynigion ar gyfer gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol yn un nad oes modd dadlau yn ei gylch. Yng nghyswllt y cynigion hynny sy'n gyfrifoldeb i mi fel Gweinidog, ymatebaf cyn gynted ag y bo modd dros yr

leadership and management, as well as specific service concerns. Where actions fall to local NHS organisations, it is vital that they take the initiative in using the report as a vehicle for improvement and change. I look to those involved in primary and community care services in north Wales to promote the maximum possible engagement with the agenda that the Jones report sets out.

In conclusion, Presiding Officer, I am very grateful to Dr Jones for the considerable time and effort that he has spent in undertaking this work. In this statement, I have concentrated on the key and overarching messages that his report provides. The full document contains a rich level of detail that, inevitably, I have only been able to touch on this afternoon. Now that the report has been published, I hope that Members will have an opportunity to consider it in its entirety.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you for your statement, Minister, and I thank Dr Chris Jones for his good work in producing this report. I am particularly pleased with his conclusion that more work needs to be done in north Wales to plan and develop services outside hospitals before any major changes in acute services are implemented.

At the time of the 'Designed For North Wales' consultation, concerns were widely expressed that the primary and secondary care reviews would be going forward independently with a huge number of services falling through the gap in the middle. We welcome the recommendations to the local health community and the Assembly Government.

I am particularly pleased to see his recommendation about the need to engage with the BMA and the Royal College of Nursing in developing community services staff and out-of-hours services. To what extent will you be involving the voluntary and private sectors in the consultation following this report? I can think of a number of organisations that have expressed concern that they were not involved in consultation at

wythnosau nesaf, gan ganolbwyntio ar faterion arweinyddiaeth a rheolaeth, yn ogystal ag ar bryderon penodol am y gwasanaethau. Yng nghyswllt y camau y bydd sefydliadau lleol y GIG yn gyfrifol amdanynt, mae'n hollbwysig iddynt afael yn yr awenau gan ddefnyddio'r adroddiad fel cyfrwng ar gyfer gwella a newid. Disgwyliaf i bawb sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol yn y gogledd hyrwyddo'r cysylltiad mwyaf posibl â'r agenda a bennir yn adroddiad Dr Jones.

I gloi, Lywydd, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i Dr Jones am ei ymdrech sylweddol ac am dreulio cymaint o amser ar y gwaith hwn. Yn y datganiad hwn, yr wyf wedi canolbwyntio ar y negeseuon allweddol a chyffredinol a geir yn ei adroddiad. Mae'r ddogfen lawn yn cynnwys cyfoeth o fanylion. Mae'n anochel nad wyf ond wedi llwyddo i gyffwrdd â'r rheini y prynhawn yma. Gan fod yr adroddiad wedi'i gyhoeddi bellach, gobeithiaf y caiff yr Aelodau gyfle i'w ystyried yn ei gyfanrwydd.

Mark Isherwood: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog, a diolch i Dr Chris Jones am ei waith da'n cynhyrchu'r adroddiad hwn. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o'i gasgliad bod angen gwneud rhagor o waith yn y gogledd i gynllunio a datblygu gwasanaethau y tu allan i'r ysbytai cyn rhoi unrhyw newidiadau mawr ar waith ym maes gwasanaethau aciwt.

Adeg yr ymgynghoriad ar 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru', mynegwyd pryder eang y byddai'r adolygiadau ar ofal sylfaenol ac eilaidd yn mynd rhagddynt ar wahân, gyda nifer enfawr o wasanaethau'n disgyn drwy'r bwlch yn y canol. Croesawn yr argymhellion ar gyfer y gymuned iechyd leol ac ar gyfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o weld ei argymhelliad ynglŷn â'r angen i feithrin cysylltiad â'r Gymdeithas Feddygol Brydeinig ac â Choleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys o ran datblygu staff gwasanaethau cymunedol a gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau. I ba raddau y byddwch yn cynnwys y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector preifat yn yr ymgynghori a fydd yn dilyn yr adroddiad hwn? Gallaf feddwl am nifer o sefydliadau sydd wedi mynegi pryder

the outset last time around, such as hospices, the Alzheimer's Society, Care Forum Wales, and many others, such as the Neurological Alliance.

How will you address the concerns of the Royal College of Nursing that, in the original 'Designed for North Wales' document, it was extremely disturbing to find no discussion of the district nursing service or community public health nurses? It said that recruitment in these areas is a key issue, because the age profile of nurses in the community sector is higher than in other sectors, but there has not been significant growth in the number of community public health visitors for several years, and there has been a decline in the number of district nurses. How will you respond to its further concern about the lack of adequate social care services in the community, including a sufficient number of nursing care beds? It added that this is a known additional pressure on acute health services causing delayed transfers of care, or bedblocking. It said that it would be counter-productive in the extreme to remove the hospital beds in those circumstances.

How will you address the concern raised with me by home carers that under-resourcing and a lack of forward planning required them to give people breakfast, assist with showers, shop, prepare meals, and undertake light housekeeping duties, but they have only 15 minutes between calls? They were anticipating future need with the agenda for in-home care and care that is closer to home, and the way in which that would impact on the numbers of carers needed and the number of miles travelled—particularly in rural areas.

In the 'Designed for Life' and the 'Designed for North Wales' documents, you refer to new primary care resource centres, which are also referred to in this report. It is said that these will often have beds for people who do not need high levels of clinical care and might also support the long-term care or

nad oeddent yn rhan o'r ymgynghori o'r cychwyn y tro diwethaf, megis hosbisau, y Gymdeithas Alzheimer, Fforwm Gofal Cymru, a llawer o rai eraill, megis y Gynghrair Niwrolegol.

Sut yr ewch i'r afael â phryderon Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys a ddywedodd ei bod yn boen mawr iddo weld nad oedd unrhyw sôn yn nogfen wreiddiol 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru' am y gwasanaeth nyrsys ardal nac am nyrsys iechyd cyhoeddus? Dywedir bod recriwtio yn y meysydd hyn yn fater allweddol, oherwydd bod proffil oedran nyrsys yn y sector cymunedol yn uwch nag mewn sectorau eraill. Eto i gyd, nid oes twf sylweddol wedi bod yn nifer yr ymwelwyr iechyd cyhoeddus cymunedol ers sawl blwyddyn, ac mae dirywiad wedi bod yn nifer y nyrsys ardal. Sut yr ymatebwch i'r mater arall sy'n ei boeni, sef y diffyg gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol digonol yn y gymuned, gan gynnwys diffyg nifer digonol o welyau gofal nyrsio? Ychwanegodd fod hyn yn bwysau ychwanegol y gwyddys amdano ar wasanaethau iechyd aciwt sy'n achosi oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, neu flocio gwelyau. Dywedodd y byddai'n eithriadol o wrthgynhyrchiol cael gwared ar welyau mewn ysbytai dan yr amgylchiadau hynny.

Sut yr ewch i'r afael â'r pryder a gododd gofalwyr cartref gyda mi bod diffyg adnoddau a diffyg blaengynllunio'n golygu bod gofyn iddynt roi brecwast i bobl, eu helpu i gael cawod, siopa, paratoi pryddau bwyd, a gwneud mân ddyletswyddau cadw tŷ, er mai dim ond 15 munud sydd ganddynt rhwng galwadau? Yr oeddent yn rhagweld yr hyn y byddai ei angen yn y dyfodol yn sgil yr agenda ar gyfer gofal yn y cartref a gofal sy'n nes at gartrefi pobl, a'r ffordd y byddai hynny'n effeithio ar nifer y gofalwyr y byddai eu hangen ac ar nifer y milltiroedd a deithid—yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Yn y ddogfen 'Cynllun Oes' a'r ddogfen 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru', yr ydych yn sôn am ganolfannau adnoddau gofal sylfaenol newydd, a chyfeirir at y rheini yn yr adroddiad hwn hefyd. Dywedir y bydd y rhain yn aml yn cynnig gwelyau i bobl nad oes angen lefelau uchel o ofal clinigol arnynt

respite care that will still be needed for those who cannot remain in their own home. However, as we know from last week's statement, concern was raised when some community hospitals were threatened with closure, thereby reducing the number of beds. On Saturday, I visited the new excellent Holywell Community Hospital—which members of your own party had visited the previous day—which has beds within it. It is effectively a primary care treatment centre, but also has beds for palliative care, respite care, rehabilitation, and so on. How will you address that need for those beds within the community context?

How will you address the concern raised by the Welsh Local Government Association around 18 months ago that its overspend in adult care services was making the current care system unsustainable? Clearly, some authorities are now saying that they may have to further tighten their belts in this area.

In a meeting with the Royal College of Nursing in north Wales last year, a number of points were raised with me. I will not go through them all; I will note only a couple, and then I will finish.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry to be a pain, but this is not a statement from you, but from the Minister.

Mark Isherwood: Exactly. I want to ask the questions that the RCN asked. It asked how we will ensure that community-based care is not at the expense of the acute sector. How will we address the need for nurse-led beds and independent nurse-led prescribing in community hospitals? If it has to deliver care closer to home and if more patients are coming into the community, will it receive the resources to achieve this? Within an effective management structure, will front-line staff be listened to and will communication with staff at every level be enhanced? Finally, it asked you to consider nurse-led clinics in the community. I would be grateful if you could address those concerns.

ac y gallent hefyd fod yn gymorth i ddarparu'r gofal tymor hir neu'r gofal seibiant y bydd ei angen o hyd ar y rheini na allant aros yn eu cartref eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddom yn sgil datganiad yr wythnos diwethaf, mynegwyd pryder pan fygythiwyd cau rhai ysbytai cymunedol, a drwy hynny leihau nifer y gwelyau. Ddydd Sadwrn, ymwelais ag Ysbyty Cymuned newydd rhagorol Treffynnon—ac yr oedd aelodau o'ch plaid chi'ch hun wedi ymweld ag ef y diwrnod cynt—lle ceir gwelyau. I bob pwrpas, canolfan triniaethau gofal sylfaenol yw hon ond mae hefyd yn cynnig gwelyau ar gyfer gofal lliniarol, gofal seibiant, adsefydlu, ac ati. Sut yr ewch i'r afael â'r angen am y gwelyau hynny yn y cyd-destun cymunedol?

Sut yr ewch i'r afael â'r pryder a godwyd gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru oddeutu 18 mis yn ôl bod ei gorwario ar wasanaethau gofal i oedolion yn golygu nad oes modd cynnal y system gofal bresennol. Mae'n amlwg bod rhai awdurdodau bellach yn dweud y gall fod yn rhaid iddynt docio'r gwariant eto fyth yn y maes hwn.

Mewn cyfarfod â Choleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys yn y gogledd y llynedd, codwyd nifer o bwyntiau gyda mi. Ni soniaf am y cyfan; cyfeiriaf at ambell un, ac yna byddaf yn gorffen.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fod yn boen, ond nid datganiad gennych chi yw hwn, ond datganiad gan y Gweinidog.

Mark Isherwood: Yn union. Yr wyf am ofyn y cwestiynau a ofynnwyd gan y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol. Gofynnodd sut y byddwn yn sicrhau nad yw gofal yn y gymuned yn dod ar draul y sector aciwt. Sut yr awn i'r afael â'r angen am welyau dan arweiniad nyrsys a rhagnodi annibynnol dan arweiniad nyrsys mewn ysbytai cymunedol? Os oes rhaid iddo darparu gofal yn nes at gartrefi pobl ac os bydd mwy o gleifion yn dod i mewn i'r gymuned, a gaiff yr adnoddau i gyflawni hyn? Mewn strwythur rheoli effeithiol, a fydd rhywun yn gwrandao ar staff y rheng flaen ac a fydd yn cyfathrebu â'r staff yn well ar bob lefel? Yn olaf, gofynnodd ichi ystyried clinigau dan arweiniad nyrsys yn y gymuned. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi sylw i'r pryderon hynny.

3.30 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is no intention that the Minister should address all those questions. I have made this point continuously—statements are for incisive questions, which are usually limited to two, or a maximum of three, which the Minister should answer. Any other matter should be via written questions, or communication or meetings with the Minister. Every Assembly Member should be able to have time to ask questions during a statement. These are not debates—there are different avenues to pursue the scrutiny of the Minister. I ask you to consider these matters penitentially over the coming Easter recess, Mark.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for your comments, Mark, regarding the excellent work undertaken by Dr Jones. This is a substantial report, which considers all the issues concerning primary and community services, their identity and visibility, and which visualises how we see those services. It also considers the financial visibility of community services, which comes back to some of the issues that you have raised.

On the organisations that you have engaged with, I engage with the majority of those at first hand, whether it is the Royal College of Nursing, the voluntary sector, or the hospices. They raise various points with me. I am cognisant of the points that Dr Jones makes on the future of our engagement with clinicians and others to get a robust understanding of what we require in terms of the health service.

Sandy Mewies: Thank you for your statement, Minister. I echo what has been said. This is a fair and even-handed report by Dr Chris Jones, recognising what is good and what has gone before, but also recognising what needed to be done to ensure that the outcomes were positive and not negative. You will be aware that I have had particular concerns regarding Flint Community Hospital, and I hope that you will excuse me for focusing on that. These are not my concerns only, but those of thousands of

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes dim bwriad y dylai'r Gweinidog ateb y cwestiynau hynny i gyd. Yr wyf wedi gwneud y pwynt hwn yn barhaus—cwestiynau miniog sy'n weddus i ddatganiadau, a'r rheini fel arfer wedi'u cyfyngu i ddau, neu dri gan mwyaf, ac yn rhai y dylai'r Gweinidog eu hateb. Dylid cyfleu unrhyw fater arall drwy gwestiynau ysgrifenedig, neu gyfathrebiad neu gyfarfodydd â'r Gweinidog. Dylai pob Aelod Cynulliad allu cael amser i ofyn cwestiynau yn ystod datganiad. Nid dadleuon yw'r rhain—mae ffyrdd eraill o fwrw ati i graffu ar y Gweinidog. Gofynnaf ichi ystyried y materion hyn yn edifeiriol dros y gwyliau Pasg sydd o'n blaenau, Mark.

Edwina Hart: Diolch am eich sylwadau, Mark, ynglŷn â'r gwaith rhagorol a wnaed gan Dr Jones. Mae hwn yn adroddiad swmpus, sy'n ystyried yr holl gwestiynau ynglŷn â gwasanaethau sylfaenol a chymunedol, beth ydynt a pha mor weladwy ydynt, ac sy'n darlunio'r modd y gwelwn y gwasanaethau hynny. Mae hefyd yn ystyried gweledd ariannol gwasanaethau cymunedol, sy'n dod yn ôl at rai o'r materion a godwyd gennych.

O ran y cyrff yr ydych wedi ymwneud â hwy, byddaf yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt, boed yn Goleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, y sector gwirfoddol, neu'r hosbisau. Codant amryfal bwyntiau gyda mi. Yr wyf yn gwybod am y pwyntiau a wna Dr Jones ynglŷn â dyfodol ein hymwneud â chlinigwyr ac eraill i gael dealltwriaeth gadarn o'r hyn sydd yn ofynnol yn nhermau'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Sandy Mewies: Diolch am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Adleisiaf yr hyn sydd wedi'i ddweud. Mae hwn yn adroddiad teg a chytbwys gan Dr Chris Jones, yn cydnabod yr hyn sydd yn dda ac sydd wedi mynd o'r blaen, ond yn cydnabod hefyd yr hyn yr oedd angen ei wneud i sicrhau y byddai'r canlyniadau'n gadarnhaol yn hytrach nag yn negyddol. Byddwch yn ymwybodol y bu gennyf bryderon arbennig ynghylch Ysbyty Cymunedol y Fflint, a gobeithiaf y maddeuwch imi am ganolbwyntio ar hynny.

people in the area, including councillors in Flint, who have consistently raised their objections to the loss of beds.

Therefore, I am particularly pleased to see that Dr Jones says that services should be enhanced by exploring the following model: work with the community should be done to focus on non-bed services; bed services could be developed as a joint health and social care venture; and we should consider using health and social care beds for palliative and short-term respite care, together with day beds for outreach, oncology and renal services. You will know that I have asked continually for the services in Flint to be enhanced and not reduced. A primary care resource centre, which everyone recognises should be established there, could be developed on the land adjacent to the hospital as a demonstrator site. Can you tell me when this matter will be progressed further? I realise that this could be difficult, in view of all the reviews that are going on.

Edwina Hart: There are several issues for me in this review, which I hope to address during the next few weeks; I will then make the appropriate announcements to Members. It is important that I consider all the points that Chris Jones has raised with me. I intend to make a decision shortly on local services such as those in Flint. Regarding the decisions that impact on my portfolio more broadly, I intend to take some of that work forward.

You have raised the issues about Flint with me on several occasions, Sandy. I was delighted to visit Flint with you to see at first hand the excellent facilities in the hospital, as well as the land that was available, I understand, for a primary care resource close at hand. These issues are very much in my mind in finding a practical solution that will suit the residents of Flint. With yourself and councillor Alex Aldridge, the mayor of Flint, we met members of the community, and I was mindful of their concerns about how the

Nid fy mhryderon i'n unig yw'r rhain, ond pryderon miloedd o bobl yn yr ardal, gan gynnwys cynghorwyr yn y Fflint, sydd yn gyson wedi lleisio'u gwrthwynebiad i'r colli gwelyau.

Felly, yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o weld bod Dr Jones yn dweud y dylid gwella gwasanaethau drwy archwilio'r model canlynol: dylid gweithio gyda'r gymuned i ganolbwyntio ar wasanaethau nad ydynt yn wasanaethau gwely; gellid datblygu gwasanaethau gwely fel cyd-fenter iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol; a dylem ystyried defnyddio gwelyau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ar gyfer gofal seibiant byrdymor a lliniarol, ynghyd â gwelyau dydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau allgymorth, oncoleg ac arenol. Byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi gofyn yn barhaus am i'r gwasanaethau yn y Fflint gael eu gwella ac nid eu lleihau. Gellid datblygu canolfan adnoddau gofal sylfaenol, rhywbeth y mae pawb yn cydnabod y dylid ei sefydlu yno, ar y tir nesaf at yr ysbyty fel safle arddangos. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa bryd yr eir â'r mater hwn ymhellach yn ei flaen? Sylweddolaf y gallai hyn fod yn anodd, yn wyneb yr holl adolygiadau sydd ar droed.

Edwina Hart: Mae nifer o gwestiynau i mi yn yr adolygiad hwn, y gobeithiaf roi sylw iddynt yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf; wedyn gwnaf y cyhoeddiadau priodol i'r Aelodau. Mae'n bwysig fy mod yn ystyried yr holl bwyntiau y mae Chris Jones wedi'u codi gyda mi. Bwriadaf wneud penderfyniad cyn bo hir ar wasanaethau lleol fel y rhai yn y Fflint. O ran y penderfyniadau sydd yn effeithio ar fy mhortffolio mewn ffordd mwy cyffredinol, bwriadaf fwrw ymlaen gyda rhywfaint o'r gwaith hwnnw.

Yr ydych wedi codi'r materion ynglŷn â'r Fflint gyda mi droeon, Sandy. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd o ymweld â'r Fflint gyda chi i weld y cyfleusterau ardderchog yn yr ysbyty drosof fy hun, yn ogystal â'r tir a oedd ar gael, yn ôl a ddeallaf, ar gyfer adnodd gofal sylfaenol yn agos wrth law. Mae'r materion hyn yn fyw iawn yn fy meddwl wrth geisio cael ateb ymarferol a fydd yn addas ar gyfer trigolion y Fflint. Gyda chi a'r cyngorydd Alex Aldridge, maer y Fflint, cyfarfuom ag aelodau'r gymuned, ac yr oeddwn yn

hospital could be used almost as a step-down from the district general hospital, and how much easier that would be for visiting purposes. That fits in nicely with our proposals for the future of healthcare.

Eleanor Burnham: Here we are again; this is fascinating. May I ask, Minister, that such comprehensive reports are made available slightly earlier in future? It arrived at about 1.55 p.m., which meant that we had to peruse about 50 pages at breakneck speed; I do not feel that we have had enough time to do sufficient justice to such an important issue. *[Interruption.]* May I continue, Llywydd?

The Presiding Officer: Yes, but I was just expressing my interest that it took such a long time; there is an hour and a half between 1.55 p.m. and 3.30 p.m..

Eleanor Burnham: Other things have been going on and I felt that I would like to make the point that at 1.55 p.m., when we are dashing around doing all sorts of different things, it is quite difficult to do justice to such an important issue. With your leave, Llywydd, may I continue?

The Presiding Officer: Of course.

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch. The sorts of questions that I have in mind are elementary. I am heartened to hear that Dr Jones is keen to discuss with people on the front line, because, in my humble experience—and I am sure that you are on the same wavelength, Minister—these are the people who are at the core of all our services. I am heartened and I hope that you will be moving forward in this difficult scenario with the help of the many people who we all come across and who would very much like to have their say.

In that regard, I will ask a question about the innovation. Are you hoping to make much more productive use of the professionals who are at the front end of healthcare, whether they are nurses, pharmacists, opticians, or whatever? May I digress briefly and ask whether Prestatyn hospital is also in your

ymwybodol o'u pryderon am y modd y gellid defnyddio'r ysbyty bron fel cam i lawr o'r ysbyty dosbarth cyffredinol, a chymaint haws y byddai hynny o safbwynt ymweld. Mae hynny'n ffitio'n dwt iawn gyda'n cynigion ar gyfer dyfodol gofal iechyd.

Eleanor Burnham: Dyma ni eto; mae hyn yn hynod ddifyr. A gaf fi ofyn, Weinidog, i chi ddarparu adroddiadau mor gynhwysfawr fymryn yn gynharach yn y dyfodol? Fe'n cyrhaeddodd am oddeutu 1.55 p.m., a olygodd y bu'n rhaid inni ddarllen rhyw 50 o dudalennau ar frys gwyllt; nid wyf yn teimlo ein bod wedi cael digon o amser i wneud cyfiawnder digonol â phwnc mor bwysig. *[Torri ar draws.]* A gaf fi fynd yn fy mlaen, Llywydd?

Y Llywydd: Cewch, ond dim ond mynegi fy niddordeb yr oeddwn ei bod wedi cymryd cyhyd; mae awr a hanner rhwng 1.55 p.m. a 3.30 p.m..

Eleanor Burnham: Mae pethau eraill wedi bod yn digwydd a theimlais yr hoffwn wneud y pwynt ei bod yn eithaf anodd am 1.55 p.m., a ninnau'n rhuthro o gwmpas yn gwneud pob math o wahanol bethau, gwneud cyfiawnder â phwnc mor bwysig. Gyda'ch caniatâd, Llywydd, a gaf fi fynd yn fy mlaen?

Y Llywydd: Wrth gwrs.

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch. Cwestiynau elfennol yw'r mathau o gwestiwn sydd gen i mewn meddwl. Mae'n galonogol clywed bod Dr Jones yn awyddus i drafod gyda'r bobl ar y rheng flaen oherwydd, yn fy mhrofiad bach i—ac yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chithau ar yr un donfedd, Weinidog—dyma'r bobl sydd wrth graidd ein holl wasanaethau. Mae'n codi fy nghalon ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwch yn symud ymlaen yn y sefyllfa anodd hon gyda help yr holl bobl y daw pawb ohonom ar eu traws ac a hoffai'n fawr iawn gael dweud eu dweud.

Yn hynny o beth, gofynnaf gwestiwn am yr arloesi. A ydych yn gobeithio gwneud defnydd llawer mwy cynhyrchiol o'r bobl broffesiynol sydd yn rheng flaen gofal iechyd, boed hwy'n nyrsys, fferyllwyr, optegwyr neu beth bynnag? A gaf fi grwydro ennyd a holi a yw ysbyty Prestatyn yn eich

mind, because it has land, as I noticed when I visited. Are you hoping to make better use of that land in the case of that particular centre?

The issues around this are serious. Many people on the front line do not feel that they are listened to, therefore I am heartened by your statement. I am not sure whether there is any point in asking any further questions, other than asking to be reassured by your good self that you will listen carefully to those people on the front line and ensure that, for the the care that they provide—particularly carers and all the other people working locally, such as nurses, community midwives, and so on—they are helped financially, because many of them feel that the services are stretched to the core.

Finally, on the out-of-hours services in rural areas, what emphasis are you going to put on that? You probably know that we, as a party, have been saying for some time that the Government needs to be much more innovative in this area, for example by dealing with minor illnesses, the crucial aspect of paramedics and telemedicine and any kind of technology. I hope that you can answer some of these questions.

Edwina Hart: This is a detailed report and I understand Eleanor's comments in terms of the inability to go through the report. However, I have indicated today that I will be considering some of the issues within this report further, and it will be subject to further announcements from me about how it impacts on the service and on what work I am going to do centrally. Therefore, Members will have the opportunity to put further questions to me in the future on a number of these key issues.

The key issue for me on this is that it is about engagement, which I made quite clear in my statement last week. It is about engaging clinicians and others, because they work at the sharp end and if we do not engage them at the earliest opportunity, we do not get the right decisions. There is also an engagement issue in terms of understanding what patients require and what patients' family require.

meddwl hefyd, oherwydd mae ganddo dir, fel y sylwais pan ymwelais. A ydych yn gobeithio defnyddio'r tir hwnnw'n well yn achos y ganolfan arbennig honno?

Mae'r cwestiynau ynghylch hyn yn ddifrifol. Mae llawer o bobl yn y rheng flaen yn teimlo na wrandewir arnynt, felly mae eich datganiad yn codi fy nghalon. Nid wyf yn siŵr a oes unrhyw bwynt gofyn unrhyw gwestiynau pellach, ac eithrio gofyn am sicrwydd gennyh chi eich bod yn mynd i wrando'n astud ar y bobl hynny yn y rheng flaen a sicrhau y byddant, am y gofal a ddarparant—yn enwedig gofalwyr a'r holl bobl eraill sy'n gweithio'n lleol, megis nyrsys, bydwagedd cymunedol, ac ati—yn cael cymorth ariannol, oherwydd mae llawer ohonynt yn teimlo bod y gwasanaethau wedi'u hymestyn i'r eithaf.

Yn olaf, ynglŷn â'r gwasanaethau tu allan i oriau gwaith mewn ardaloedd gwledig, pa bwyslais yr ydych yn mynd i'w roi ar hynny? Mae'n debyg y gwyddoch ein bod ni, fel plaid, wedi dweud ers tro byd fod angen i'r Llywodraeth fod yn llawer mwy arloesol yn y maes hwn, er enghraifft drwy ddelio a mân glefydau, maes hollbwysig parafeddygon a thelefeddygaeth ac unrhyw fath o dechnoleg. Gobeithiaf y gallwch ateb rhai o'r cwestiynau hyn.

Edwina Hart: Mae hwn yn adroddiad manwl ac yr wyf yn deall sylwadau Eleanor o ran yr anallu i fynd drwy'r adroddiad. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi nodi heddiw y byddaf yn ystyried rhai o'r materion yn yr adroddiad hwn ymhellach, a bydd yr adroddiad yn destun cyhoeddiadau pellach gennyf fi ynghylch y modd y mae'n effeithio ar y gwasanaeth ac ar ba waith y byddaf fi'n ei wneud yn ganolog. Felly, caiff Aelodau'r cyfle i ofyn cwestiynau pellach imi yn y dyfodol am nifer o'r materion allweddol hyn.

Y mater allweddol i mi ynglŷn â hyn yw mai mater o ymgysylltu â phobl ydyw, fel y nodais yn gwbl glir yn fy natganiad yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n ymwneud ag ymgysylltu â chlinigwyr ac eraill, oherwydd maent hwy'n gweithio ar flaen y gad ac os nad ymgysylltwn â hwy ar y cyfle cyntaf, ni chawn y penderfyniadau iawn. Mae angen ymgysylltu hefyd i ddeall beth yw gofynion

What has come out of this report is exactly what has come out of the others, which is that we have not had the level of engagement that is needed in those areas.

I spoke about Prestatyn hospital last week in the context of my assurances to Ann Jones about what we would do in that area on primary services. The important thing for me is to look at my whole estate—given that you mentioned land—and the maximum utilisation of it for the benefit of the health service, so that more resources can then go into front-line services. That is a part of an ongoing piece of work that I am doing elsewhere.

Gareth Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y datganiad ac am gael golwg ar adroddiad pwysig a thrylwyr Dr Chris Jones, sy'n deillio'n uniongyrchol o'r pryderon a godwyd yn sgîl 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru'. Yr ydym eisoes wedi cael cyfeiriadau at y diffygion hynny ac at y diffygion sy'n ymwneud â'r broses ymgynghorol, megis y ffaith na chafodd mudiad yr hosbis, er enghraifft, ymysg y grwpiau targed, fewnbwn. Hefyd, cyfeiriodd y sector gwirfoddol at y broses ymgynghori fel ymarferiad cysylltiadau cyhoeddus yn hytrach nag ymgynghoriad go iawn. Yr oedd 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru' yn sicr yn rhoi'r drol o flaen y ceffyl, wrth geisio ailgyflunio gofal eilaidd heb roi'r sylw haeddiannol i ofal cymunedol a'r sector sylfaenol, neu ystyried y ddau beth yn gyfochrog â'i gilydd.

3.40 p.m.

Y rhwystredigaeth arall y mae'n rhaid i ni ei chadw mewn cof yw'r ffaith bod naw gwahanol gorff, sef y byrddau iechyd a'r tair ymddiriedolaeth, yn ychwanegu at y dryswch ynghylch pwy sydd yn wirioneddol atebol ac yn gwneud y penderfyniadau yn y maes hwnnw.

Yn sicr, y feirniadaeth fwyaf llem oedd nad oedd yr ad-drefnu'n ystyried goblygiadau ac effeithiau'r newidiadau ar y claf a'r teulu—yr wyf yn sôn am elfennau cymdeithasol dwys—a phrin yr oedd unrhyw gyfeiriad at ofal. Yr oedd yr holl beth yn ymwneud â

cleifion a theuluoedd cleifion. Yr hyn sydd wedi dod allan o'r adroddiad hwn yw'r union beth sydd wedi dod allan o'r lleill, sef nad ydym wedi cael lefel yr ymgysylltu y mae ei angen yn y meysydd hynny.

Siaradais am ysbyty Prestatyn yr wythnos diwethaf yng nghyd-destun fy ngeiriau o sicrwydd i Ann Jones ynghylch beth a wnaem yn yr ardal honno ynghylch gwasanaethau sylfaenol. Y peth pwysig i mi yw edrych ar fy ystad gyfan—gan i chi grybwyll tir—sut i wneud y defnydd gorau ohoni er budd y gwasanaeth iechyd, fel y gall mwy o adnoddau fynd wedyn i wasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae hynny'n rhan o ddarn o waith yr wyf wrthi'n ei wneud yn rhywle arall.

Gareth Jones: I am grateful for the statement and for having view of Dr Chris Jones's important and comprehensive report, which stems directly from the concerns that arose as a result of 'Designed for North Wales'. We have already heard about the deficiencies in that regard, and the deficiencies as regards the consultation process, which included the fact, for example, that the hospice movement, among the target groups, did not have an input. Also, the voluntary sector referred to the consultation process as a public relations exercise rather than a genuine consultation. 'Designed for North Wales' certainly attempted to put the cart before the horse by trying to reconfigure secondary care without giving due attention to community care and the primary care sector, or by considering the two side by side.

The other frustration that we must bear in mind is the fact that nine different bodies, namely the health boards and the three trusts, merely add to the confusion surrounding who is actually accountable and makes the decisions in this area.

Indeed, the greatest criticism was aimed at the fact that the reorganisation did not consider the implications or the impact of the changes on patients and their families—I am talking about intense social elements—and little reference was made to care. It was all to do

chanoli a'r elfen o driniaeth. Felly, yn ddiamod, croesawn yr adroddiad, a chroesawn yn enwedig y ffaith y bu ichi bwysleisio yn eich datganiad yr angen i ddatgan yn glir a chynllunio'n drylwyr ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol a gwasanaethau cymunedol. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw am hynny yn y gorffennol.

O ystyried pwysigrwydd rôl cynghorau iechyd cymuned—ac yr wyf am bwysleisio hyn—yn y broses o ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ac wrth ymgynghori, croesawaf y ffaith eich bod am atgyfnerthu eu rôl a sicrhau eu bod yn llawer mwy effeithiol wrth iddynt ymwneud â'r cyhoedd. Wrth ganolbwyntio ar hynny, byddwn yn erfyn arnoch i sicrhau adnoddau a sgiliau ychwanegol i'r cynghorau hyn er mwyn iddynt ymgymryd â'r gwaith hollbwysig hwn.

Mae llawer mwy yn yr adroddiad, fel y dywedasoch yn eich datganiad, a dylem ei ystyried yn ofalus a mewnnoli'r argymhellion. Ni allwn fforddio, yn gymdeithasol nac yn wleidyddol, weld byth eto y math o wrthdaro a ddigwyddodd yn sgîl cyhoeddi 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru'.

Edwina Hart: Thank you, Gareth. I fully endorse your comments on the community health councils. I had the opportunity yesterday to meet CHC representatives to discuss what their role should be, and how they should help and advise local communities and undertake consultation exercises; perhaps we need to use them more effectively in some ways. We also need to look at their enhanced role in the future because when we come to the position of much larger trusts, it is important that they can punch their weight in terms of the discussions that they can have on behalf of the community. That point is well made.

There is a plethora of organisations and it must be confusing to the public when a consultation starts, for example, on what is going on around a hospital, who is doing what, what the trust is saying, what the LHB is doing, and where the community health council is. On my consultation document, which I am looking to revise in terms of good consultation, we must address some of those issues about the various bodies that

with centralisation and the element of treatment. Therefore, we unequivocally welcome the report, and we particularly welcome the fact that your statement emphasised the need to state clearly and plan thoroughly for primary care and community services. Plaid Cymru has called for this in the past.

Given the important role of community health councils—and I wish to emphasise this point—in the processes of service reconfiguration and consultation, I welcome the fact that you wish to strengthen their role and ensure that they become far more effective in their dealings with the public. In focusing on that, I would implore you to secure additional resources and skilled staff for these councils so that they can undertake this important work.

There is much more in the report, as you said in your statement, and we need to consider it carefully and take the recommendations on board. We cannot afford, socially or politically, to see the kind of conflict that occurred following the publication of 'Designed for North Wales' ever again.

Edwina Hart: Diolch, Gareth. Ategef eich sylwadau am y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn llwyr. Cefais y cyfle ddoe i gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr y CIC i drafod beth y dylai eu rolau fod, a sut y dylent helpu a chynghori cymunedau lleol ac ymgymryd ag ymarferion ymgynghori; efallai fod angen i ni eu defnyddio'n fwy effeithiol mewn rhai ffyrdd. Mae angen inni edrych hefyd ar eu rôl ddatblygedig yn y dyfodol oherwydd pan ddown i'r sefyllfa o gael ymddiriedolaethau llawer mwy, mae'n bwysig iddynt allu bwrw eu pwysau yn nhermau'r trafodaethau y gallant eu cael ar ran y gymuned. Mae'r pwynt hwnnw'n un da.

Mae llu o gyrff ac mae'n rhaid ei bod yn peri dryswch i'r cyhoedd pan ddechreuir ymgynghori ynghylch, er enghraifft, beth sydd yn digwydd o amgylch ysbyty, pwy sy'n gwneud beth, beth ddywed yr ymddiriedolaeth, beth mae'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn ei wneud, a beth yw safbwynt y cyngor iechyd cymuned. O ran fy nogfen ymgynghori, yr wyf yn ystyried ei hadolygu yn nhermau ymgynghori da, rhaid inni roi

take the lead in that regard.

This report from Dr Chris Jones is extremely honest. You can see that it has been written by the individual and that he has written everything as he sees it. That is what we have seen in the reports that we have received in recent weeks, namely an honest appraisal about where we may have gone wrong and where we need to go in the future. His report and Michael Williams's report underline the fact that we have not been good at engaging—we have had the will to engage, but we have not done so positively. That is what shines through, and I am grateful to Chris Jones and the others who have contributed to this debate. However, I will go through the recommendations carefully because I want to be able to report fully on how I will take them forward, whether in the form of a written statement or an oral statement in due course.

Darren Millar: I welcome this report by Dr Chris Jones because it is an accurate report and gives the true picture in terms of the deficiencies in the 'Designed for North Wales' process, particularly in terms of consultation.

I was interested to read the recommendations about the delivery of the primary care estate, particularly in view of the problems that we had in Abergele to try to get the surgery or new primary healthcare facilities signed off. Your intervention was necessary in order to get that sorted and I appreciate that.

How will you ensure that a similar situation does not occur in other communities in Wales and how will the report impact on that to ensure that residents throughout Wales can access the decent, modern, primary healthcare facilities that they need?

Edwina Hart: The primary care and community estates will be the tangible symbols of any renewal of services in this area. The availability of adequate facilities for outreach clinics housing the evolving

syllw i rai o'r materion hynny am yr amryfal gyrff sy'n arwain y ffordd ar hynny.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn gan Dr Chris Jones yn eithriadol o onest. Gallwch weld ei fod wedi'i ysgrifennu gan yr unigolyn a'i fod wedi cofnodi popeth fel y mae'n ei weld. Dyna beth yr ydym wedi'i weld yn yr adroddiadau yr ydym wedi'u cael yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, sef gwerthusiad gonest o lle y gallem fod wedi cyfeiliorni ac i lle y mae angen inni fynd yn y dyfodol. Mae ei adroddiad ef ac adroddiad Michael Williams yn tanlinellu'r ffaith nad ydym wedi bod yn dda am ymgysylltu—bu gennym yr ewylllys i ymgysylltu, ond nid ydym wedi gwneud hynny mewn modd cadarnhaol. Dyna beth sydd yn disgleirio trwodd, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Chris Jones a'r lleill sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, af drwy'r argymhellion yn ofalus oherwydd mae arnaf eisiau gallu rhoi adroddiad llawn ar y modd y bwriadaf fwrw ymlaen â hwy, boed ar ffurf datganiad ysgrifenedig neu ddatganiad llafar, maes o law.

Darren Millar: Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn gan Dr Chris Jones oherwydd y mae'n adroddiad cywir ac yn rhoi darlun gwir o ran y diffygion ym mhroses 'Cynllun Gogledd Cymru', yn enwedig o ran ymgynghori.

Diddorol oedd darllen yr argymhellion ynghylch cyflawni'r ystâd gofal sylfaenol, yn enwedig a chofio'r problemau a gawsom yn Abergele i geisio cymeradwyo'r feddygfa neu'r cyfleusterau gofal iechyd sylfaenol newydd. Yr oedd angen ymyriad gennych chi er mwyn cael datrys hynny ac yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi hynny.

Sut y gwnewch chi sicrhau na ddigwydd sefyllfa debyg mewn cymunedau eraill yng Nghymru a sut y gwnaiff yr adroddiad effeithio ar hynny i sicrhau y gall trigolion Cymru gyfan gael mynediad at y cyfleusterau gofal iechyd sylfaenol priodol a chyfoes y mae arnynt eu hangen?

Edwina Hart: Yr ystadau gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol fydd symbolau gweladwy unrhyw adnewyddu ar wasanaethau yn y maes hwn. Mae'n hollbwysig i gyfleusterau digonol fod ar gael ar gyfer clinigau allanol

multiprofessional teams and the Focus on Health groups is critical to the delivery of any health strategy in Wales, as Chris Jones outlined.

There are issues for me here. I do not believe that the present funding stream and process are fit for purpose, and I must look at them carefully as a result of this report. I also need a robust financial planning programme to ensure that I have momentum of delivery on the primary care agenda, and I must look at the funding streams and the use of NHS capital funding to meet that requirement. I will also look at ensuring value for money and design functionality, so that we are not reinventing the wheel in certain areas. These are the key elements arising from the report, and I will give detailed consideration to these issues over the next few weeks.

Ann Jones: This is another good report, and I am grateful to you for commissioning it from Dr Chris Jones. I am sure that it will help us in north Wales to work with the health communities on delivering an holistic approach to healthcare, which has become a hobby-horse of mine. What timescales do you envisage for implementing these recommendations, together with the other pertinent recommendations for holistic healthcare in my constituency?

Edwina Hart: It is interesting that Dr Jones also looked at the issues in Prestatyn, which are to do with continuing to focus work in the community on the non-bed services, which are particularly important, and the proposed extra-care housing, although that needs to be fully evaluated in that context. That is also something that emerged from the early discussions that we had, Ann. A primary care resource centre should be developed, and we should look at the community and the wider issues for Rhyl and Prestatyn, rather than having a narrow focus. Dr Jones has made exactly the same point in similar discussions.

On the timescales of Chris Jones's report, I hope to work through the recommendations

sy'n gartref i'r timau aml-broffesiwn sy'n datblygu ac i'r grwpiau Canolbwyntio ar Iechyd er mwyn cyflawni strategaeth iechyd o unrhyw fath yng Nghymru, fel y nododd Chris Jones.

Mae materion imi eu hystyried yn hyn o beth. Ni chredaf fod y ffrwd ariannu a'r broses bresennol yn addas, a rhaid imi edrych arnynt yn fanwl o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad hwn. Mae arnaf angen rhaglen gynllunio ariannol gadarn hefyd i sicrhau fy mod yn gallu cyflawni'r agenda ar ofal sylfaenol yn gyflym, a rhaid imi ystyried y ffrydiau ariannu a'r modd y defnyddir cyllid cyfalaf y GIG i ddiwallu'r angen hwnnw. Byddaf hefyd yn ystyried sut i sicrhau gwerth am arian a dyluniad ymarferol, fel na fyddwn yn dechrau o'r newydd mewn rhai ardaloedd. Y rhain yw'r elfennau allweddol sy'n codi o'r adroddiad, a byddaf yn ystyried y materion hyn yn fanwl dros yr wythnosau nesaf.

Ann Jones: Dyma adroddiad da arall, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am ei gomisiynu gan Dr Chris Jones. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yn ein helpu yn y gogledd i weithio gyda'r rhai ym maes iechyd i sicrhau dull cyfannol o ymdrin â gofal iechyd, sydd wedi dod yn hoff bwnc gennyf fi. Pa amserlenni yr ydych yn eu rhagweld ar gyfer gweithredu yn ôl yr argymhellion hyn, ynghyd â'r argymhellion perthnasol eraill ar gyfer gofal iechyd cyfannol yn fy etholaeth?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n ddiddorol bod Dr Jones hefyd wedi ystyried y materion a gododd ym Mhrestatyn, sy'n ymwneud â pharhau i gyfeirio gwaith yn y gymuned at y gwasanaethau nad ydynt yn galw am welyau, sy'n arbennig o bwysig, a'r tai â gofal ychwanegol sydd yn yr arfaeth, er bod angen gwerthuso hynny'n drwyadl yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Mae hynny hefyd yn rhywbeth a gododd o'r trafodaethau cynnar a gawsom, Ann. Dylid datblygu canolfan adnoddau gofal sylfaenol, a dylem edrych ar y gymuned ac ar yr anawsterau mwy cyffredinol y mae'r Rhyl a Phrestatyn yn eu hwynebu, yn hytrach na bod yn gyfyng ein golwg. Mae Dr Jones wedi gwneud yr un pwynt yn union mewn trafodaethau tebyg.

Ynghylch yr amserlenni yn adroddiad Chris Jones, yr wyf yn gobeithio ystyried yr holl

in April and to produce a definitive answer to them. I will then be happy to look at timescales for the projects that have been developing as a result of both reports, and to keep the Assembly informed.

argymhellion ym mis Ebrill a llunio ateb pendant iddynt. Byddaf wedyn yn fodlon ystyried amserlenni ar gyfer y prosiectau sydd wedi datblygu o ganlyniad i'r ddau adroddiad, a rhoi gwybod i'r Cynulliad am ddatblygiadau.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.47 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.47 p.m.*

Cymeradwyo Cyllideb Atodol Approval of a Supplementary Budget

The Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery (Andrew Davies): I propose that

the Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 27.21, approves the supplementary budget for the financial year 2007-08 laid in the Table Office on 19 February 2008 by the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery. (NDM3870)

This motion is the second supplementary budget for the financial year 2007-08. It is again a technical budgetary exercise, and its main purpose is to allocate additional funding for agreed commitments. The motion also includes a number of transfers between departments, which are routine in nature and have no overall financial impact. Members should note that there is again a small increase in the Assembly budget, which is the result of transfers from other Government departments, as well as the drawing of additional non-cash end-year flexibility, and adjustments to our annually managed expenditure limit.

In my speech on the first supplementary budget, I promised to outline my plans for allocating end-year flexibility and reserves. This budget formalises these plans, and I am pleased to announce a number of additional allocations that will ensure that the objectives of the Assembly Government are achieved. The main allocations include: £83 million for the NHS, to ensure that our targets on waiting times are achieved; £14.5 million for the Wales Millennium Centre; and £13.6 million

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 27.21, yn cymeradwyo'r gyllideb atodol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2007-08, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Chwefror 2008 gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar ddydd Mawrth 19 Chwefror 2008. (NDM3870)

Y cynnig hwn yw'r ail gyllideb atodol ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2007-08. Mae unwaith eto'n ymarferiad cyllidebol technegol, a'i brif bwrpas yw dyrannu cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer ymrwymadau y cytunwyd arnynt. Mae'r cynnig hefyd yn cynnwys nifer o drosglwyddiadau rhwng adrannau, sy'n rhai arferol ac sydd heb unrhyw effaith ariannol gyffredinol. Dylai Aelodau gofio bod cynnydd bach eto yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad, sy'n ganlyniad i drosglwyddiadau o adrannau Llywodraeth eraill, yn ogystal â chodi symiau ychwanegol o dan hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn nad ydynt yn arian parod, a newidiadau i'n terfyn gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol.

Yn fy araith am y gyllideb atodol gyntaf, addewais ddisgrifio fy nghynlluniau ar gyfer dyrannu symiau o dan hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn ac o arian sydd wrth gefn. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn ffurfioli'r cynlluniau hyn, ac yr wyf yn falch o gyhoeddi nifer o ddyraniadau ychwanegol a fydd yn sicrhau y cyflawnir amcanion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Ymhlith y prif ddyraniadau y mae: £83 miliwn i'r GIG, i sicrhau y cyrhaeddir ein targedau ar amseroedd aros; £14.5 miliwn

for the Ebbw Vale rail link. In addition to those items, a number of other allocations are detailed in the papers distributed when the budget was published. Taken together, these changes ensure that our budgets are properly aligned prior to the end of the financial year.

Members should also note that, under the arrangements that operate under the Government of Wales Act 2006, and our revised Standing Orders, the motion also includes the revised 2007-08 budget for the Assembly Commission and the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.

Before concluding, I want to respond to key points raised in the Finance Committee's report, published yesterday, on the supplementary budget. First, I welcome the committee's report and its conclusion that there should be no changes to the amounts proposed in the motion.

Secondly, the committee has called for further information about the changes proposed in supplementary budget motions, including details of when the changes were initially announced to the Assembly. While a considerable amount of information is already provided, I share the committee's aim of improving the transparency of this process, and I am happy to provide further information where it will aid scrutiny.

Thirdly, the committee's report makes a number of points about the Assembly Government's approach to end-year flexibility and the use of our reserves. In light of the recent interest in EYF, I laid a written Cabinet statement yesterday about the Assembly Government's approach to financial management, the rationale for the current EYF arrangements, the process for accessing our stock of EYF, and the historic and current stock of EYF.

3.50 p.m.

i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru; a £13.6 miliwn ar gyfer cyswllt rheilffordd Glyn Ebwy. Yn ogystal â'r eitemau hynny, rhestrir nifer o ddyraniadau eraill yn y papurau a ddosbarthwyd pan gyhoeddwyd y gyllideb. Gyda'i gilydd, mae'r newidiadau hyn yn sicrhau bod ein cyllidebau wedi'u cysoni'n briodol cyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol.

Yn ogystal â hynny, dylai Aelodau gofio bod y cynnig hefyd yn cynnwys, dan drefniadau sydd mewn grym dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, a'n Rheolau Sefydlog diwygiedig, y gyllideb ddiwygiedig ar gyfer 2007-08 i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad ac Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru.

Cyn cloi, dymunaf ymateb i bwyntiau allweddol a godwyd yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, a gyhoeddwyd ddoe, ar y gyllideb atodol. Yn gyntaf, croesawaf adroddiad y pwyllgor a'r casgliad sydd ynddo na ddylid newid y symiau sydd wedi'u cynnig yn y cynnig.

Yn ail, mae'r pwyllgor wedi galw am fwy o wybodaeth am y newidiadau a gynigiwyd mewn cynigion ar gyllidebau atodol, gan gynnwys manylion am yr adeg y cyhoeddwyd y newidiadau'n gyntaf gerbron y Cynulliad. Er bod cryn dipyn o wybodaeth wedi'i ddarparu eisoes, yr wyf yn cyd-fynd ag amcan y pwyllgor o beri i'r broses hon fod yn fwy tryloyw, ac yr wyf yn fodlon darparu mwy o wybodaeth os bydd o gymorth wrth graffu.

Yn drydydd, mae adroddiad y pwyllgor yn gwneud nifer o bwyntiau am ymagwedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad at hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn a defnyddio ein harian wrth gefn. A chofio'r diddordeb diweddar mewn hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, cyflwynais ddatganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Cabinet ddoe am ddull rheoli ariannol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, y sail resymegol i'r trefniadau presennol ar gyfer hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, y broses ar gyfer asesu ein stoc o hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, a stoc hanesyddol a phresennol yr hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call the Chair of the Finance Committee to respond.

Alun Cairns: A supplementary budget should be a technical exercise aimed at adjusting budgets to take account of changes during the year and the development of policies since the original budget was approved. However, the advent of the third Assembly, and the Finance Committee, has meant that the changes have been subjected to more scrutiny than was the case in the past. The Finance Committee's scrutiny of the supplementary budget was an interesting and revealing process. I thank the Minister for his support to the committee; we understood that it was not possible for him to present the budget to the committee in person at short notice. Therefore, we were grateful that he made officials available to answer oral questions.

At this stage of the financial year, it is not possible or meaningful to examine the financial impact of the Government's policies in any detail, and the Finance Committee has not sought to do so. It broadly supports the budget and does not recommend any changes to the amounts proposed in the motion. However, in reviewing the budget, the committee highlighted a number of issues that should be drawn to the Assembly's attention.

First, the committee was concerned about the information supporting the supplementary budget. The process should be transparent and should ensure that all movements of budgets from one ministerial portfolio to another are voted through by the Assembly. The Finance Committee considers that it should be able to see clearly where significant changes to budgets are proposed, and to understand the Government's reasons for making them. The committee calls for the information supporting the supplementary budget to be set out in such a way as to allow these comparisons to be made more easily. In particular, it was felt that, when the Government proposes the transfer of significant funds, it should show clearly when these funds were announced and debated by the Assembly.

Secondly, the Finance Committee also noted

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid i ymateb.

Alun Cairns: Dylai cyllideb atodol fod yn ymarferiad technegol sydd â'r amcan o newid cyllidebau i ddarparu ar gyfer newidiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn a'r datblygu ar bolisiau ers cymeradwyo'r gyllideb wreiddiol. Fodd bynnag, yn sgil dyfodiad y trydydd Cynulliad, a'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, bu mwy o graffu ar y newidiadau nag a geid yn y gorffennol. Yr oedd y craffu gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y gyllideb atodol yn broses ddi-ddorol a dadlennol. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei gymorth i'r pwyllgor; deallasom nad oedd modd iddo gyflwyno'r gyllideb i'r pwyllgor yn bersonol ar fyr rybudd. Felly, yr oeddem yn ddiolchgar ei fod wedi peri bod swyddogion ar gael i ateb cwestiynau llafar.

Ar yr adeg hon yn y flwyddyn ariannol, nid yw'n bosibl nac yn ystyrllon archwilio effaith ariannol polisiau'r Llywodraeth yn fanwl, ac nid yw'r Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi ceisio gwneud hynny. Mae'n cefnogi'r gyllideb yn gyffredinol ac nid yw'n argymhell unrhyw newidiadau yn y symiau a gynigiwyd yn y cynnig. Er hynny, wrth adolygu'r gyllideb, tynnodd y pwyllgor sylw at nifer o faterion y dylid eu dwyn i sylw'r Cynulliad.

Yn gyntaf, yr oedd y pwyllgor yn bryderus ynghylch y wybodaeth a oedd yn ategu'r gyllideb atodol. Dylai'r broses fod yn dryloyw a dylai sicrhau bod pob symud ar gyllidebau rhwng un portffolio gweinidogol a'r llall yn cael ei dderbyn drwy bleidlais gan y Cynulliad. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid o'r farn y dylai allu gweld yn glir ym mhle y cynigir newidiadau sylweddol mewn cyllidebau, a deall rhesymau'r Llywodraeth dros eu gwneud. Mae'r pwyllgor yn galw am gyflwyno'r wybodaeth sy'n ategu'r gyllideb atodol ar ffurf sy'n caniatáu tynnu'r cymariaethau hyn yn haws. Yn benodol, teimlwyd y dylai'r Llywodraeth, wrth gynnig trosglwyddo cyllid sylweddol, ddangos yn glir pa bryd y cafodd y cyllid hwn ei gyhoeddi a'i drafod gan y Cynulliad.

Yn ail, nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid hefyd fod y

that the transfer in relation to reserves given in the supporting information constituted a net increase in expenditure of £190 million, but the budget motion proposed that unallocated reserves would fall by a total of £100 million only. After examining that carefully, the committee learned that the gap between the two figures would be met by a transfer from the Treasury of accrued end-year flexibility money. However, that was not reported in the papers.

Moreover, the Finance Committee was surprised to learn that the total level of end-year flexibility available to Wales was some £505 million. That is a substantial amount in comparison with the overall Assembly budget of around £14 billion. The committee believes that this information should be made publicly available with the main budget, and that in-year drawing down of end-year flexibility should be reported in supplementary budgets. The Finance Committee calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to confirm that this level of resources is available to it, and to identify from where the accumulated savings came. This is of particular concern when we hear reports of the Treasury being in difficult financial circumstances, given the climate in which we find ourselves.

The Finance Committee notes that the Treasury has confirmed that some £30 million-worth of leftover reserves will be carried forward into 2008-09. However, the position for the end-year flexibility moneys is less clear, and, given the various statements about the tight financial position facing the UK Government, the committee seeks confirmation that the £505 million-worth of end-year flexibility money is not at risk of being lost to Wales.

Finally, the committee noted that the Government has not indicated what it is planning to use these moneys for, and it reiterates the call made in its report on the 2008-09 draft budget for a clear statement from the Government on its policy in relation to reserves.

trosglwyddiad mewn cysylltiad ag arian wrth gefn a roddwyd yn y wybodaeth ategol yn golygu cynnydd net mewn gwariant o £190 miliwn, ond cynigiwyd yng nghynnig y gyllideb y byddai arian wrth gefn sydd heb ei ddyrannu'n gostwng o gyfanswm o £100 miliwn yn unig. Ar ôl edrych ar hynny'n fanwl, cafodd y pwyllgor wybod y byddai'r bwlch rhwng y ddau ffigur yn cael ei gau drwy drosglwyddiad o'r Trysorlys o arian hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn a oedd wedi cronni. Fodd bynnag, ni roddwyd gwybod am hynny yn y papurau.

At hynny, synnodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid o gael gwybod mai cyfanswm yr arian o hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn a oedd ar gael i Gymru oedd tua £505 miliwn. Mae hwnnw'n swm sylweddol o'i gymharu â chyllideb gyffredinol y Cynulliad o tua £14 biliwn. Mae'r pwyllgor yn credu y dylai'r wybodaeth hon fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd gyda'r brif gyllideb, ac y dylid rhoi gwybod am dynnu i lawr arian o hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn yn ystod y flwyddyn mewn cyllidebau atodol. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gadarnhau bod y lefel hon o adnoddau ar gael iddi, ac i nodi o ble y daeth yr arbedion a oedd wedi'u cronni. Mae hyn yn peri pryder neilltuoel a ninnau'n clywed adroddiadau bod y Trysorlys mewn amgylchiadau ariannol anodd, a chofio'r hinsawdd yr ydym ynddi.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn nodi bod y Trysorlys wedi cadarnhau y bydd gwerth tua £30 miliwn o arian dros ben yn cael ei ddwyn ymlaen i 2008-09. Er hynny, mae'r sefyllfa o ran arian hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn yn llai clir, ac, o gofio'r gwahanol ddatganiadau am y sefyllfa ariannol anodd y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ei hwynebu, mae'r pwyllgor yn ceisio cadarnhad nad yw'r arian hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn gwerth £505 miliwn mewn perygl o gael ei gollu gan Gymru.

Yn olaf, nododd y pwyllgor nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi nodi ar gyfer beth y mae'n bwriadu defnyddio'r symiau hyn, ac mae'n galw eto, fel y gwnaeth yn ei adroddiad ar gyllideb ddrafft 2008-09, am ddatganiad clir gan y Llywodraeth am ei pholisi mewn cysylltiad ag arian wrth gefn.

The scrutiny of the supplementary budget has been a far from technical exercise for the Finance Committee. We have highlighted shortcomings in the information presented in support of the budget, and have learned that there are substantial funds available to the Government in addition to those that it has reported on in the budget. That is a major finding, and is a clear demonstration of why the Assembly needs a Finance Committee.

In conclusion, I emphasise the need for Assembly Members of all parties to recognise their role in scrutinising and reporting on the budget. Good scrutiny and accurate, candid reports lead to an effective use of resources and good delivery of policy objectives, which equate to good government. I hope that the party whips and Members aim to support that, rather than to hinder it.

Angela Burns: I thank the Minister for bringing forward this supplementary budget, and I note his comments on EYF. However, I will make a few brief comments of my own.

In her evidence to the Finance Committee on 28 February, Dr Daws described the supplementary budget as,

‘effectively a tidying up of the financial movements that have taken place during the year’.

She went on to say that it is a transparent process and that, given the number of expenditure lines in the budget, little can move without it being known. That is perfectly understandable and acceptable.

What is not acceptable is the late discovery by the Finance Committee and, subsequently, by many Assembly Members, of the vast sums squirreled away as end-year flexibility. I have read with great care the statement that you released yesterday evening on this subject, Minister, and I noted your comment that overspending the budget just to ensure no return of moneys to the Treasury would be extremely damaging, and I agree with you. However, would you not agree with me that good governance requires good information? Would you not agree that it is right and

Bu'r gwaith o graffu ar y gyllideb atodol ymhell o fod yn ymarferiad technegol i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid. Yr ydym wedi tynnu sylw at ddiffygion yn y wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd i ategu'r gyllideb, ac wedi cael gwybod bod symiau sylweddol ar gael i'r Llywodraeth ar ben y rheini y rhoddodd wybod amdanynt yn y gyllideb. Mae hwnnw'n ganfyddiad pwysig, ac yn dangos yn glir pam y mae ar y Cynulliad angen Pwyllgor Cyllid.

I gloi, pwysleisiaf fod angen i Aelodau Cynulliad o bob plaid gydnabod eu rôl o ran craffu ac adrodd ar y gyllideb. Mae craffu da ac adroddiadau cywir a gwrthrychol yn arwain at ddefnyddio adnoddau'n effeithiol a chyflawni amcanion polisi'n foddhaol, ac mae hynny'n gyfystyr a llywodraethu da. Gobeithiaf fod chwipiaid y pleidiau ac Aelodau yn bwriadu cefnogi hynny, yn hytrach na'i lesteirio.

Angela Burns: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am roi'r gyllideb atodol hon gerbron, a nodaf ei sylwadau am hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, gwnaf ychydig o sylwadau byr o'm rhan fy hun.

Yn ei thystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid ar 28 Chwefror, dywedodd Dr Daws fod y gyllideb atodol,

i bob pwrpas yn fodd i dacluso'r symudiadau ariannol sydd wedi digwydd yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Aeth ymlaen i ddweud ei bod yn broses dryloyw ac, o ystyried nifer y llinellau gwariant sydd yn y gyllideb, mai ychydig a all symud heb gael gwybod am hynny. Mae hynny'n gwbl ddealladwy a derbyniol.

Yr hyn nad yw'n dderbyniol yw'r darganfyddiad hwyr gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac, wedyn, gan lawer o Aelodau Cynulliad, o'r symiau anferth a roddwyd o'r neilltu ar ffurf hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn. Yr wyf wedi darllen yn fanwl iawn y datganiad a gyhoeddasoch neithiwr am y pwnc hwn, Weinidog, a nodais eich sylw i'r perwyl y byddai gorwario ar y gyllideb dim ond i sicrhau na ddychwelid arian i'r Trysorlys yn niweidiol dros ben, ac yr wyf yn cyd-weld â chi. Fodd bynnag, oni chytunech fod llywodraethu da yn galw am wybodaeth dda?

proper for the Finance Committee and the Chamber to scrutinise the Government? Would you not also agree that you could so easily have answered a number of concerns about the funding of your Government's spending plans by informing us at an earlier juncture of the £205 million sloshing around Westminster with our name on it?

Above all, Minister, I am angry and saddened on behalf of the farmers of Wales that we did not know of these sums of money when the Finance Committee debated the levels of compensation that we should recommend the Government award for the staggering losses that many suffered as the result of the foot-and-mouth disease restrictions. Had we known of them, maybe we could have broken the Government parties' block vote and given our farmers a better deal.

Did the Minister for Rural Affairs know of these sums when she came before us to tell us that there was not much money, but that she was doing her best? I call having access to £205 million 'lots of money'. In last night's written statement, the Minister commented that we could have found out how much money was sitting in the Treasury with our name on it by looking through the Treasury's public expenditure outturn White Paper. Minister, that is disingenuous, to say the least. There should be a line in the budget so that we are all clear about what moneys are available to Wales. Good information can lead to good governance.

I was also surprised to see that £83.1 million had been reserved to deliver waiting time targets. Dr Daws said that that was a decision made a couple of years ago, and not in this financial year. As I see it, we are funding planned expenditure through end-year flexibility, when really it should be drawn down and shown properly in the main budget line. Sue Essex defined reserves, and planned expenditure was not in that definition. None of this leads to the transparency that you claim so often. Democratic accountability and scrutiny are clouded by these issues, and I ask you to consider that when we embark on the next budget round. Good information really can lead to better government, and it

Oni chytunech ei bod yn iawn ac yn briodol i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid ac i'r Siambr graffu ar waith y Llywodraeth? Oni chytunech hefyd y buasai'n hawdd iawn ichi ateb nifer o bryderon ynghylch ariannu cynlluniau gwariant eich Llywodraeth drwy ein hysbysu'n gynharach am y £205 miliwn sy'n nofio o gwmpas San Steffan a'n henw ni arno?

Yn fwy na dim, Weinidog, yr wyf yn ddig ac yn drist ar ran ffermwyr Cymru nad oeddem yn gwybod am y symiau arian hyn pan drafododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid y lefelau iawndal y dylem argymhell i'r Llywodraeth eu rhoi am y colledion syfrdanol a gafodd llawer o ganlyniad i gyfyngiadau clwy'r traed a'r genau. Pe gwybuasem amdanynt, efallai y byddem wedi gallu chwalu pleidlais floc pleidiau'r Llywodraeth a chynnig gwell bargaen i'n ffermwyr.

A wyddai'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig am y symiau hyn pan ddaeth ger ein bron i ddweud wrthym nad oedd llawer o arian, ond ei bod yn gwneud ei gorau? Mae bod â mynediad at swm o £205 miliwn yn golygu bod 'llawer o arian' yn fy marn i. Yn y datganiad ysgrifenedig neithiwr, dywedodd y Gweinidog y gallem fod wedi darganfod faint o arian a oedd yn sefyll yn y Trysorlys a'n henw ni arno drwy Bapur Gwyn y Trysorlys ar alldro gwariant cyhoeddus. Weinidog, mae hynny'n ddichellgar, a dweud y lleiaf. Dylid cael llinell yn y gyllideb fel y byddwn i gyd yn glir ynghylch pa arian sydd ar gael i Gymru. Gall gwybodaeth dda arwain at lywodraethu da.

Synnais hefyd o weld bod £83.1 miliwn wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer cyrraedd y targedau ar amseroedd aros. Dywedodd Dr Daws fod y penderfyniad hwnnw wedi'i wneud ddwy flynedd yn ôl, ac nid yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Yn fy marn i, yr ydym yn ariannu gwariant a gynlluniwyd drwy hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, er y dylai gael ei dynnu i lawr a'i ddangos yn iawn yn llinell y brif gyllideb, mewn gwirionedd. Diffiniwyd arian wrth gefn gan Sue Essex, ac nid oedd gwariant a gynlluniwyd yn rhan o'r diffiniad hwnnw. Nid oes dim sydd yma sy'n arwain at y tryloywder yr ydych yn ei hawlio mor aml. Mae atebolrwydd democrataidd a chraffu wedi'u tywyllu gan y materion hyn, a

can certainly lead to better scrutiny.

Alun Ffred Jones: Nid oes gennyf lawer i'w ychwanegu at adroddiad y pwyllgor y mae Alun Cairns wedi ei gyflwyno. Cytunaf yn llwyr â chasgliadau'r adroddiad hwnnw. Y pwynt cyffredinol sydd gennyf i'w wneud yw bod angen i'r broses fod yn dryloyw. Mae hefyd angen inni gael darlun cliriach o'r hyn a olygir gan hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn ac arian wrth gefn, a chrosawaf ddatganiadau'r Gweinidog ddoe.

Mae angen i'r broses fod yn dryloyw, a hynny i roi hyder i'r cyhoedd ein bod yn craffu yn fanwl ar waith y Llywodraeth. Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod gennym ni, yn bwyllgor ac yn Aelodau, ddarlun clir o'r arian wrth gefn sydd ar gael i'r Llywodraeth, a faint yn wir sydd angen ei gadw wrth gefn rhag ofn bod digwyddiadau anffodus yn codi. Mae Angela Burns yn iawn i wneud y pwynt os yw arian wedi'i glustnodi at wariant a gynllunnir ymlaen llaw ond bod disgwyl iddo ddod o symiau wrth gefn neu o hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, rhaid i ni'r Aelodau wybod am yr ymrwymiad hwnnw. Nid peth hollol newydd yw hwn; gwn am achos blaenorol o wariant a roddwyd yn y categori hwnnw, sef defnyddio arian wrth gefn yn hytrach na nodi arian yn y gyllideb wreiddiol. Wedi dweud hynny, cefnogaf ddatganiad y pwyllgor, a derbynïaf ddatganiad y Gweinidog.

4.00 p.m.

Michael German: I am not a member of the Finance Committee, but, having read the papers before us and seen the reports from the Minister yesterday, I think that one of the principal lessons is that this is a developing process. How we deal with financial scrutiny here seems to be continually moving towards being a more transparent process. That shows the benefit of having scrutiny by a finance committee. The difficulty is whether progress is being made fast enough. Are we learning lessons and finding out sufficiently well what resources are available to us? Alun Ffred is absolutely right that this should be a

gofynnaf ichi ystyried hynny pan gychwynnwn ar y cylch cyllideb nesaf. Mae gwybodaeth dda yn gallu arwain at well llywodraeth ac, yn sicr, gall arwain at well craffu.

Alun Ffred Jones: I do not have much to add to the committee report that Alun Cairns has introduced. I agree entirely with the conclusions of that report. The general point that needs to be made is that the process needs to be transparent. We also need a clearer picture of what is meant by end-of-year flexibility and reserves, and I welcome the statements made by the Minister yesterday.

The process needs to be transparent in order to give the public confidence that we are scrutinising the Government's work in detail. It is also important that we, as a committee, and as Members, have a clear picture of the reserve funding available to the Government, and how much needs to be kept in reserve in the event of unfortunate incidents arising. Angela Burns is right to make the point that if money has been allocated for planned expenditure, but that that money is expected to come either from end-of-year flexibility or reserves, then we as Members have to be aware of that commitment. That is not entirely new; I know of a previous case of expenditure that was placed in that category, namely it was taken from reserves rather than from the original budget. Having said that, I support the committee's statement, and accept the Minister's statement.

Michael German: Nid wyf yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, ond, wedi darllen y papurau ger ein bron a gweld yr adroddiadau gan y Gweinidog ddoe, credaf mai un o'r prif wersi yw mai proses sy'n datblygu yw hon. I bob golwg, mae'r ffordd yr ydym yn delio â chraffu ariannol yma'n symud o hyd tuag at fod yn broses fwy tryloyw. Mae hynny'n dangos mantais cael pwyllgor cyllid yn craffu ar y sefyllfa. Yr anhawster yw a yw'r cynnydd yn digwydd yn ddigon cyflym. A ydym yn dysgu gwersi ac yn cael gwybod yn ddigon da pa adnoddau sydd ar gael inni? Mae Alun Ffred yn gwbl gywir y dylai'r

transparent process, because the more that we know what is happening, the more we can hold the Government to account, and the more that the Government can say to the public that it is dealing an open hand.

People do not understand how these figures seem to be contradicting each other. Two terms, 'end-of-year flexibility' and 'reserves', are now almost being conflated into meaning leftovers, which is a simple way of putting it. However, we are talking about substantial sums of money. When the Minister produced his report on end-of-year flexibility, he produced a figure for each year from 2000 onwards of the amount of money left over. The figure produced was substantially less than that which the committee discovered in the current transfer process. That is all right, but we need to be up-to-date with what is happening. It is crucial that in every budget transfer and budget debate we know how much money there is in accumulated funding, whether that is in reserves or end-of-year flexibility. We also need to know about predicted sources, because where a pattern is emerging you can make a prediction in that respect.

This process is opaque and gradually becoming more transparent. We are moving towards being transparent, but not necessarily at the right speed. I am also worried that we are getting limited information about why transfers are taking place. After all, if your child asks you for 50p or £5 or whatever, you would want to know what he or she was going to spend it on before handing over the money out of your pocket. If there was a good reason for it, you would say, 'No problem, that is absolutely fine'. Here, we are on a much bigger scale, and we are told that there are very simple lines for what is transferred. We need more narrative and we need to be told how much is being transferred and for what purpose.

I agree with Angela that the £83.1 million for health stands out like a sore thumb. The

broses hon fod yn un dryloyw, oherwydd mwyaf y byddwn yn gwybod am beth sy'n digwydd, mwyaf y gallwn ddal y Llywodraeth i gyfrif, a mwyaf y gall y Llywodraeth ddweud wrth y cyhoedd ei bod yn gweithredu'n agored.

Nid yw pobl yn deall sut y mae'r ffigurau hyn i bob golwg yn gwrth-ddweud ei gilydd. Mae dau derm 'hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn' a 'chronfeydd wrth gefn', erbyn hyn fwy neu lai'n cael eu cymysgu i olygu gweddillion, sy'n ffordd syml o'i fynegi. Yr ydym yn sôn am symiau arian sylweddol. Pan gynhyrchodd y Gweinidog ei adroddiad ynglŷn â'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, ar gyfer pob blwyddyn o 2000 ymlaen, nododd faint o arian a oedd dros ben. Yr oedd y ffigur a roddwyd yn sylweddol is na'r hyn a ganfu'r pwyllgor yn y broses drosglwyddo bresennol. Mae hynny'n iawn, ond rhaid inni wybod beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf. Mae'n hollbwysig ym mhob trosglwyddiad yn y gyllideb ac ym mhob dadl am y gyllideb ein bod yn gwybod faint o arian sydd wedi ei gronni yn y cronfeydd, boed hynny yn y cronfeydd wrth gefn ynteu yn yr hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn. Mae angen inni wybod hefyd beth yw ffynonellau'r rhagfynegiadau, oherwydd lle bydd patrwm yn egino, mae modd creu rhagfynegiadau ar sail hynny.

Mae'r broses hon yn afloyw ac mae'n graddol ddod yn fwy tryloyw. Yr ydym yn symud tuag at fod yn dryloyw, ond nid o anghenraid yn ddigon cyflym. Yr wyf yn poeni hefyd nad yw'r wybodaeth yr ydym yn ei chael ynglŷn â pham fod trosglwyddiadau'n digwydd yn gyflawn. Wedi'r cyfan, os bydd eich plentyn yn gofyn ichi am 50c neu am £5 neu beth bynnag, byddech am gael gwybod ar beth yr oedd ef neu hi am ei wario cyn tynnu'r arian o'ch poced. Pe bai rheswm da drosto, dywedech, 'Dim problem, mae hynny'n hollol iawn'. Mae pethau yma ar raddfa fwy o lawer, a dywedir wrthym fod llinellau syml iawn ar gyfer yr hyn a drosglwyddir. Mae angen mwy o naratif arnom ac mae angen inni gael gwybod faint sy'n cael ei drosglwyddo ac at ba ddiben.

Cytunaf ag Angela fod yr £83.1 miliwn ar gyfer iechyd mor amlwg â llaid ar farch

committee was told that that line was pre-planned expenditure, so why was it taken from leftovers? Why was it not put into the main budget line and there all the time? If it was pre-planned, that should mean that it was in the budget somewhere, and we should have been able to see it. There is always a tendency, and it is not an unfortunate tendency, but a reality, that when those who are examining budgets see things that are not open and honest—and by that I mean not knowing what is there—they will automatically assume that something is being hidden. I do not suspect that much is being hidden here today, but we would not know that from the information that we were first provided with. The process of moving towards a transparent system, with finances examined and scrutinised by the Finance Committee, would be assisted by these vital bits of information being made available to us. Where is the money coming from, and why is it coming from that pot? Why are these changes being made? Why were they not predicted? Finally, what is being salted away, for which there is no other purpose at this time? Those are basic and fundamental questions, and I hope that, when the Minister responds, he will admit that his ambition was also to ensure that this budget reporting follows a transparent process. We are moving in the right direction, but there is a way to go.

Brynle Williams: I think that you will already know where I am coming from on this. I would like to say how extremely disappointed I am at the way in which the coalition Government has treated rural Wales. It prefers to carry £30 million in unspent reserves over to the next financial year, rather than fund a serious compensation package for farmers who have been devastated—

Alun Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Brynle Williams: No, I will not. Farmers have been devastated by the Government's foot-and-mouth-disease outbreak. Only a fortnight ago, the Minister for Rural Affairs

gwyn. Dywedwyd wrth y pwyllgor mai gwariant a gynlluniwyd ymlaen llaw oedd y llinell honno, felly pam y cafodd yr arian hwnnw'i dynnu o'r gweddillion? Pam na chafodd ei roi ym mhrif linell y gyllideb a phan nad oedd yno drwy'r amser? Os oedd wedi'i gynllunio ymlaen llaw, dylai hynny olygu ei fod yn y gyllideb yn rhywle, ac y dylem fod wedi gallu ei weld. Mae tuedd bob amser, ac nid tuedd anffodus ond realiti yw hyn, i'r sawl sy'n archwilio cyllidebau, pan fyddant yn gweld pethau nad ydynt yn agored ac yn onest—a thrwy hynny, golygaf nad ydynt yn gwybod beth sydd yno—dybio'n awtomatig bod rhywbeth yn cael ei guddio. Nid wyf yn credu bod llawer yn cael ei guddio yma heddiw, ond ni fyddem yn gwybod hynny o'r wybodaeth a roddwyd inni yn y lle cyntaf. Byddai darparu'r darnau hanfodol hyn o wybodaeth ar ein cyfer yn gymorth i'r broses o symud tuag at system dryloyw, gyda'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn archwilio ac yn craffu ar y sefyllfa ariannol. O ble mae'r arian yn dod, a pham y mae'n dod o'r pwrs hwnnw? Pam gwneud y newidiadau hyn? Pam na chawsant eu rhagweld? Yn olaf, beth sy'n cael ei roi o'r neilltu oherwydd nad oes pwrpas arall ar ei gyfer ar hyn o bryd? Mae'r cwestiynau hynny'n rhai sylfaenol a hanfodol, a gobeithiaf, pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb, y bydd yn cyfaddef mai ei uchelgais oedd sicrhau bod y drefn adrodd hon ar y gyllideb yn dilyn proses dryloyw. Yr ydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn, ond mae cryn ffordd i fynd.

Brynle Williams: Credaf eich bod eisoes yn gwybod fy safbwynt i am hyn. Hoffwn ddweud pa mor ofnadwy o siomedig ydwyf ynglŷn â'r ffordd y mae Llywodraeth y glymblaid wedi ymdrin â'r Gymru wledig. Mae'n well ganddi gadw £30 miliwn mewn cronfa wrth gefn heb eu gwario tan y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, yn hytrach na thalu am becyn iawndal iawn i ffermwyr sydd wedi wynebu trallod—

Alun Davies: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Brynle Williams: Na wna. Mae ffermwyr wedi wynebu trallod yn sgil haint clwy traed a'r genau'r Llywodraeth. Gwta bythefnos yn ôl, cyhuddodd y Gweinidog dros Faterion

accused the Welsh Conservatives of thinking that money grew on trees when we supported getting a compensation package from the Treasury that would have made a real attempt to help the industry recover from its losses. The losses are of £21 million, according to the Minister's figures; I think that the unions have placed the losses at between £30 million and £40 million. That package is not being provided—instead, farmers received a fraction of that sum, funded from our agriculture budget. Those are your words.

Does the Welsh Assembly Government think that when rural Wales is paralysed, and a whole year's trade effectively wiped out thanks to the Government—we know where the disease came from, so there is no need to go into that—that it is acceptable to deal with the disaster by just recycling leftover money from the agriculture budget? The people of rural Wales will remember that when they needed support the most, and when the opportunity and the means were there to provide it, regrettably, the coalition Government could not come up with the goods. It did not win a compensation package from the Treasury, it did not tap into the £205 million in capital and it did not even use the £30 million it had in end-of-year reserves. The best that the coalition could come up with was a grazing enhancement—although we obviously welcome it—that excluded many of those worst affected by the outbreak. Finally, can the Minister at least state what the end-of-year funds will be spent on, because farmers still, quite rightly, want to know how you can justify short-changing their industry?

The Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery (Andrew Davies): I thank Alun Cairns and the members of his committee for their report. I think that Alun is quite right that the Finance Committee has added value and improved the level of scrutiny of the budget process. As a Minister, I have always said that decisions that are accountable and transparent are, by their very nature, better decisions. I agree with Alun when he said that good scrutiny leads to the effective use of resources. Our having the

Gwledig Geidwadwyr Cymru o feddwl bod arian yn tyfu ar goed pan oeddem yn cefnogi cael pecyn iawndal gan y Trysorlys a fyddai wedi mynd ati o ddifrif i gynorthwyo'r diwydiant i gael ei draed dano yn sgil ei golledion. Collwyd £21 miliwn, yn ôl ffigurau'r Gweinidog. Credaf fod yr undebau wedi dweud mai rhwng £30 a £40 miliwn oedd y colledion. Nid yw'r pecyn hwnnw'n cael ei ddarparu—yn hytrach, cafodd ffermwyr ffracsiwn o'r swm hwnnw, a hynny o'n cyllideb amaethyddiaeth ni. Dyna'ch geiriau chi.

A'r Gymru wledig wedi'i pharlysu a blwyddyn gyfan o fasnachu fwy neu lai wedi'i dileu, diolch i'r Llywodraeth—gwyddom o lle y daeth y clwy, felly nid oes angen sôn am hynny—a yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n meddwl ei bod yn dderbyniol delio â'r trychineb drwy wneud dim mwy nag ailgylchu arian sydd dros ben o'r gyllideb amaethyddiaeth? Bydd pobl y Gymru wledig yn cofio, ac mae'n gresyn o beth, na allai Llywodraeth y glymblaid gamu i'r bwlch pan oedd angen y gefnogaeth arni fwyaf, a phan oedd y modd yno i ddarparu'r cymorth hwnnw. Ni lwyddodd i ennill pecyn iawndal gan y Trysorlys, ni ddefnyddiodd ddim o'r £205 miliwn cyfalaf ac ni wnaeth hyd yn oed ddefnyddio'r £30 miliwn a oedd ganddi yn y gronfa wrth gefn ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Y gorau y gallai'r glymblaid ei gynnig oedd arian i wella tir pori—er ein bod yn amlwg yn ei groesawu—a oedd yn eithrio llawer o'r rheini yr effeithiwyd arnynt waethaf gan y clwy. Yn olaf, a all y Gweinidog ddweud o leiaf ar beth y gwerir y cronfeydd diwedd blwyddyn, oherwydd mae ffermwyr yn dal yn awyddus i gael gwybod, a hynny'n gwbl briodol, sut y gallwch gyfiawnhau gwneud cam â'u diwydiant?

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Andrew Davies): Diolchaf i Alun Cairns ac i aelodau ei bwyllgor am eu hadroddiad. Credaf fod Alun yn gwbl gywir bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi ychwanegu gwerth ac wedi gwella lefel y craffu ar broses y gyllideb. Fel Gweinidog, yr wyf bob amser wedi dweud bod penderfyniadau sy'n atebol ac yn dryloyw, yn eu hanfod, yn well penderfyniadau. Cytunaf ag Alun pan ddywedodd fod craffu da'n arwain at ddefnyddio adnoddau mewn modd

Finance Committee means that the overall budget process, as well as the supplementary budget process, will be subject to a greater degree of scrutiny than previously. However, I think that my director of finance, Dr Christine Daws, was right, that this is largely a tidying-up exercise.

I would like to refute the allegation made by Angela Burns that there is a late discovery of large sums that have been squirreled away. That is not true. To put it in perspective, you quoted a figure of £200 million, but our total budget for this year is £14.1 billion and, on average, the Assembly Government spends £54 million every working day. Therefore, although £200 million is an important amount of money, in terms of the total level of expenditure, it is relatively small. The reason why we have that amount is that we have, over many years, been extremely good at prudent financial management. The fact that our EYF is significantly smaller in both aggregate terms and proportional terms than that generated by the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Scottish Government shows that we are very good at financial management. Our use of EYF and reserves is an example of that prudent management. As an administration, we have regularly spent around 99 per cent to 99.5 per cent of our total budget, which is very prudent, and the use of EYF and reserves is part of prudent financial management.

4.10 p.m.

I reject absolutely the allegation made by Brynle Williams that this Government has somehow short-changed rural Wales. The recent announcement made by my colleague, Elin Jones, the Minister for Rural Affairs, demonstrates the prudent use of our resources, in that we were able to use underspend within her department to support farmers who had suffered disproportionately from foot and mouth disease. I also absolutely refute allegations that either she or I did not make the strongest possible representations to the UK Government about

effeithiol. Gan fod gennym Bwyllgor Cyllid, creffir yn fwy manwl nag o'r blaen ar broses gyffredinol y gyllideb, yn ogystal ag ar broses y gyllideb atodol. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod fy nghyfarwyddwr cyllid, Dr Christine Daws, yn iawn, mai ymarfer twtio yw hyn yn bennaf.

Hoffwn wrthod y cyhuddiad a wnaeth Angela Burns bod symiau mawr wedi'u darganfod yn hwyr a'r rheini wedi cael eu cadw o'r neilltu yn y coffrau. Nid yw hynny'n wir. A gweld hyn yn ei gyd-destun, soniasoch am ffigur o £200 miliwn, ond cyfanswm ein cyllideb ar gyfer eleni yw £14.1 biliwn, ac, ar gyfartaledd, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwario £54 miliwn bob diwrnod gwaith. Felly, er bod £200 miliwn yn swm pwysig o arian, o'i gymharu â chyfanswm lefel y gwariant, mae'n gymharol fychan. Y rheswm pam fod y swm hwnnw gennym yw ein bod, dros flynyddoedd lawer, wedi bod yn eithriadol o ddoeth wrth reoli'n sefyllfa ariannol. Mae'r ffaith bod ein hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn yn sylweddol lai o ran cyfanswm ac o ran cyfran na'r hyn a gynhyrchir gan Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon a gan Lywodraeth yr Alban yn dangos ein bod yn dda iawn am reoli'n sefyllfa ariannol. Mae'r ffordd y byddwn yn defnyddio'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn a'n cronfeydd wrth gefn yn enghraifft o'r rheolaeth ddoeth honno. Fel gweinyddiaeth, yr ydym wedi gwario rhwng oddeutu 99 y cant a 99.5 y cant o gyfanswm ein cyllideb yn rheolaidd, sy'n ddoeth iawn, ac mae defnyddio hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn a chronfeydd wrth gefn yn rhan o reolaeth ariannol ddoeth.

Gwrthodaf yn llwyr y cyhuddiad a wnaeth Brynle Williams fod y Llywodraeth hon rywsut wedi gwneud cam â'r Gymru wledig. Mae'r cyhoeddiad diweddar a wnaeth fy nghyd-Weinidog, Elin Jones, y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig, yn dangos ein bod wedi defnyddio'n hadnoddau'n ddoeth, am ein bod wedi gallu defnyddio'r tanwariant yn ei hadran i gynorthwyo'r ffermwyr a oedd wedi dioddef waethaf yn sgil clwy'r traed a'r genau. Gwrthodaf yn llwyr hefyd gyhuddiadau na wnaeth y naill na'r llall ohonom ddadlau yn y modd cryfaf posibl â

funding from UK resources. It was only when it was obvious that that was not going to be forthcoming that we came forward with our own funded scheme.

Alun Davies: Would this be a good opportunity to remind Brynle Williams that, in next year's budget, the rural affairs line has increased by 9 per cent, which is one of the largest departmental increases in the entire budget?

Andrew Davies: Exactly. That demonstrates our commitment. However, we should also bear in mind that it is not just support for the farming industry that demonstrates our commitment to rural areas and communities. The Minister for Health and Social Services made a statement earlier about the health service in north Wales, and the Deputy Minister for Regeneration recently made an announcement on the Môn a Menai programme, which is helping to regenerate a significant part of rural Wales—that is, north-west Wales.

I absolutely refute what Mike German said about the budgetary processes being opaque. In fact, they are very transparent. The amount of information that we make available is on a par with that of any legislature or Government. Again, I come back to the point that I made about the level of reserves: it is a relatively small amount. I remind Mike German and his colleague, Jenny Randerson, that when they were Ministers in a coalition Government, the level of end-year flexibility was twice what it is today. I do not seem to recall that they ever made an issue of the use of end-year flexibility or reserves when they were Ministers. To give you it in aggregate and proportional terms, the figure for 2000-01 was £421 million, which was 5.4 per cent of our overall budget, and the following year, it was £378 million, which was 4.4 per cent. Therefore, it is half the amount when Mike German and Jenny Randerson were Ministers.

I commend the motion to Members and ask them to support this supplementary budget.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The

Llywodraeth y DU o blaid cael arian o ffynonellau eraill y DU. Dim ond pan ddaeth yn amlwg nad oedd yr arian hwnnw'n debygol o ddod y cynigiasom ein cynllun ein hunain a thalu amdano ein hunain.

Alun Davies: A fyddai hyn yn gyfle da i atgoffa Brynle Williams bod y llinell materion gwledig yng nghyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf wedi cynyddu 9 y cant, cynnydd adrannol sydd ymhlith y mwyaf yn y gyllideb drwyddi draw?

Andrew Davies: Yn union. Mae hynny'n dangos ein hymrwymiad. Fodd bynnag, dylem hefyd gofio nad dim ond cefnogaeth i'r diwydiant ffermio sy'n dangos ein hymrwymiad i ardaloedd a chymunedau gwledig. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddatganiad yn gynharach am y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y gogledd, a gwnaeth y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Adfywio gyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar am raglen Môn a Menai, sy'n cynorthwyo i adfywio rhan sylweddol o'r Gymru wledig—sef gogledd-orllewin Cymru.

Gwrthodaf yn llwyr yr hyn a ddywedodd Mike German ynglŷn â bod y prosesau cyllidebol yn afloyw. A dweud y gwir, maent yn dryloyw iawn. Yr ydym yn darparu cymaint o wybodaeth ag unrhyw ddeddfwrfa neu Lywodraeth. Unwaith eto, dychwelaf at y pwynt a wneuthum am lefel y cronfeydd wrth gefn: swm cymharol fach ydyw. Atgoffaf Mike German a'i gyd-Aelod, Jenny Randerson, pan oeddent hwy'n Weinidogion mewn Llywodraeth glymblaid, fod lefel yr hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn ddwywaith gymaint ag ydyw heddiw. Rywsut, nid wyf yn cofio iddynt erioed ddadlau o blaid defnyddio'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn neu'r cronfeydd wrth gefn pan oeddent hwythau'n Weinidogion. O'i roi ichi ar ffurf cyfanswm ac ar ffurf canran, y ffigur ar gyfer 2000-01 oedd £421 miliwn, sef 5.4 y cant o'n cyllideb gyffredinol, a'r flwyddyn ganlynol, yr oedd yn £378 miliwn, sef 4.4 y cant. Felly, mae'n hanner y swm yr oedd pan oedd Mike German a Jenny Randerson yn Weinidogion.

Cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Aelodau gan ofyn iddynt gefnogi'r gyllideb ategol hon.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw ein bod

proposal is to agree the motion. Are there any objections? I see that there are, therefore we will proceed to a vote.

yn cytuno â'r cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Gwelaf fod, felly awn ymlaen i bleidleisio.

*Cynnig (NDM3870): O blaid 30, Ymatal 14, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3870): For 30, Abstain 14, Against 0.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl ar Ddiwrnod y Gymanwlad Commonwealth Day Debate

Janet Ryder: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. *recognises the valuable role of the Commonwealth in strengthening relationships between nations across the world;*

2. *welcomes the continued contribution of Wales and its people to those relationships;*

3. *reaffirms its support for the work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association;*

4. *welcomes The Environment—Our Future as the Commonwealth Secretariat's chosen theme for Commonwealth Day 2008 and urges continued co-operation between Commonwealth Members towards environmental sustainability as specified in the United Nations millennium development goals. (NDM3892)*

I thank the Leader of the House and members of the Business Committee for agreeing to allow this debate today. This is the second time that we have held a debate in the Chamber as part of our Commonwealth Day programme. This debate and the day of activities complement celebrations elsewhere in the United Kingdom and across the Commonwealth. Commonwealth Day was observed officially at Westminster Abbey yesterday in the presence of the Queen, and young people representing countries from across the Commonwealth were invited by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to attend the observance and to take part in a day's programme of activity with the parliamentarians at Westminster.

The Assembly's branch of the association supported two young representatives from Wales, Craig Lambert and Stephen Marshall, selected through Funky Dragon, the Assembly Government's national youth forum. In the Northern Ireland Assembly and at the Scottish Parliament, the CPA branches there—like us—are holding events today,

Janet Ryder: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *yn cydnabod rôl werthfawr y Gymanwlad wrth gryfhau'r cysylltiadau rhwng cenhedloedd ledled y byd;*

2. *yn croesawu cyfraniad parhaus Cymru a'i phobl i'r cysylltiadau hynny;*

3. *yn cadarnhau ei gefnogaeth i waith Cymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad;*

4. *yn croesawu Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol fel y thema a ddewiswyd gan Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Gymanwlad ar gyfer Diwrnod y Gymanwlad 2008 ac yn annog cydweithrediad parhaus rhwng Aelodau'r Gymanwlad tuag at gynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol fel y nodir yn nodau datblygu mileniwm y Cenhedloedd Unedig. (NDM3892)*

Diolchaf i Arweinydd y Tŷ ac i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Busnes am gytuno i ganiatáu'r ddadl hon heddiw. Dyma'r ail dro inni gynnal dadl yn y Siambr fel rhan o raglen Diwrnod y Gymanwlad. Mae'r ddadl hon a'r diwrnod o weithgareddau'n ategu dathliadau mewn manau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig ac ar draws y Gymanwlad. Nodwyd Diwrnod y Gymanwlad yn swyddogol yn Abaty Westminster ddoe yng ngŵydd y Frenhines a gwahoddwyd pobl ifanc a oedd yn cynrychioli gwledydd o bob cwr o'r Gymanwlad gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad i ddod i'r achlysur a chymryd rhan mewn rhaglen o weithgareddau ar y diwrnod gyda'r seneddwyd yn San Steffan.

Cefnogwyd dau gynrychiolydd ifanc o Gymru, Craig Lambert a Stephen Marshall, gan gangen y gymdeithas yn y Cynulliad. Fe'u dewiswyd drwy gyfrwng y Ddraig Ffyni, fforwm ieuenctid cenedlaethol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yng Nghynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon ac yn Senedd yr Alban, mae canghennau'r Gymdeithas yno—fel

working with young people, stimulating interest in and an awareness of the Commonwealth and, in doing so, raising awareness of how they and their respective countries relate to the globalised environment in which we live.

Today, we have had pupils from nine schools from across Wales—from five primary and four secondary schools—in the Senedd, engaging and, hopefully, informing Assembly Members and many other visitors passing through our doors with their interpretation of the Commonwealth Day theme, The Environment—Our Future. I am sure that Members who were able to visit the display stands during the course of the day will join me in acknowledging the creativity and enthusiasm that those young people have displayed.

This week, we also have the great pleasure of supporting a visit to the Assembly by two members and clerk of the Lesotho Parliament's committee on HIV and AIDS. This visit builds on links formed between our respective CPA branches in 2005, complementing and building upon a great wealth of links already established between our two countries, principally through the charity Dolen Cymru. We are working with the Lesotho Parliament, sharing our experience on the premise that we have a great deal to learn and a great deal to offer. We are both young democracies, and we have both been through periods of constitutional change. However, we are particularly well placed to offer our experience to the Lesotho Parliament of working through committees in an open and participative environment as it develops a committee structure of its own.

Our links with Lesotho and the role of the Assembly in sharing experience with other parliaments and in helping participative democracy to develop are themes that I am sure other Members will wish to develop in the debate, which offers an opportunity to reflect on links between Wales and the Commonwealth. The breadth of those links is reflected by the presence of our visitors,

ninnau—yn cynnal digwyddiadau heddiw, yn gweithio gyda phobl ifanc, yn ysgogi diddordeb yn y Gymanwlad ac ymwybyddiaeth ohoni, ac wrth wneud hynny, yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r berthynas rhwng eu gwledydd hwy eu hunain â'r amgylchedd byd-eang yr ydym yn byw ynddo.

Heddiw, mae disgyblion o naw ysgol o bob cwr o Gymru—o bum ysgol gynradd a phedair ysgol uwchradd—wedi bod yn y senedd, yn meithrin cysylltiad ag Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a, gobeithio, yn rhoi gwybodaeth iddynt hwy ac i lawer o ymwelwyr eraill a ddaeth trwy'n drysau, drwy ddehongli thema Diwrnod y Gymanwlad, Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Aelodau a lwyddodd i ymweld â stondinau'r arddangosfa yn ystod y diwrnod yn ymuno â mi i gydnabod creadigrwydd a brwdfrydedd y bobl ifanc hyn.

Mae hefyd yn bleser mawr gennym yr wythnos hon gefnogi ymweliad â'r Cynulliad gan ddau aelod o bwyllgor Senedd Lesotho ar HIV ac AIDS, ynghyd â chlerc y pwyllgor hwnnw. Mae'r ymweliad hwn yn seiliedig ar gysylltiadau a ffurfwyd rhwng canghennau Cymru a Lesotho o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad yn 2005. Mae'n ategu ac yn adeiladu ar doreth o gysylltiadau sydd wedi'u sefydlu'n barod rhwng y ddwy wlad, yn fwyaf arbennig drwy elusen Dolen Cymru. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda Senedd Lesotho, gan rannu'n profiad ar sail tybiaeth bod gennym lawer iawn i'w ddysgu a llawer iawn i'w gynnig. Mae'r ddwy ohonom yn ddemocratiaethau ifanc, ac mae'r ddwy ohonom wedi bod drwy gyfnodau o newid cyfansoddiadol. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym mewn sefyllfa arbennig o dda i gynnig ein profiad o weithio drwy bwyllgorau mewn amgylchedd agored a chyfranogol i Senedd Lesotho wrth iddi ddatblygu ei strwythur pwyllgorau ei hun.

Mae'n cysylltiadau gyda Lesotho, a rôl y Cynulliad o rannu profiad gyda seneddau eraill a helpu i ddatblygu democratiaeth gyfranogol, yn themâu yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau eraill yn awyddus i'w datblygu yn ystod y ddadl, sy'n cynnig cyfle i edrych ar gysylltiadau rhwng Cymru a'r Gymanwlad. Adlewyrchir ehangder y cysylltiadau hynny ym mhresenoldeb ein hymwelwyr, y mae rhai

some of whom have joined us already and many of whom will join us later, and Members will be able to engage with them on these issues in more detail after Plenary. The title of the debate is deliberately broad, offering the opportunity to contribute on a variety of themes. I know that some of you will pick up on the environmental theme of this Commonwealth Day, The Environment—Our Future.

However, at the start of today's debate, it is worth reminding ourselves what the Commonwealth is. For many, it will still have connotations of old imperial-style governance, but the reality is that it has changed radically. Today, it is an association of 53 independent states, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace. The Commonwealth represents 1.8 billion citizens, about 30 per cent of the world's population, who come from the broadest range of faiths, races, cultures and traditions.

The association does not have a written constitution, but it has a series of agreements setting out its beliefs and objectives. These declarations or statements were issued at various Commonwealth heads of Government meetings. The first fundamental statement of core beliefs is the declaration of Commonwealth principles, issued at the 1971 summit in Singapore. Among other things, it stresses the need to foster international peace and security, democracy, liberty of the individual, equal rights for all, and the importance of eradicating poverty, ignorance and disease. It opposes all forms of racial discrimination.

The Commonwealth association is supported by the Commonwealth Secretariat, established in 1965. It is the main governmental agency of the Commonwealth and its work is to facilitate consultation and co-operation among member Governments and countries. The secretariat is headed by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, the Rt

ohonynt wedi ymuno â ni'n barod a llawer ohonynt yn mynd i ymuno â ni yn nes ymlaen, a bydd cyfle i'r Aelodau drafod y materion hyn yn fanylach gyda hwy ar ôl y Cyfarfod llawn. Mae teitl y ddadl yn fwriadol gyffredinol, ac mae'n cynnig cyfle i gyfrannu ar themâu amrywiol. Gwn y bydd rhai ohonoch yn cyfeirio at thema amgylcheddol Diwrnod y Gymanwlad, Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol.

Fodd bynnag, ar ddechrau'r ddadl heddiw, mae'n werth atgoffa'n hunain beth yw'r Gymanwlad. Bydd llawer yn dal i'w chysylltu â'r hen ddull ymerodrol o lywodraethu, ond y gwir amdani yw ei bod wedi newid yn fawr. Heddiw, mae'n gymdeithas o 53 gwladwriaeth annibynnol, sy'n ymgynghori ac yn cydweithio er budd cyffredin y bobl sy'n byw ynddynt ac er mwyn hybu dealltwriaeth ryngwladol a heddwech drwy'r byd. Mae'r Gymanwlad yn cynrychioli 1.8 biliwn o ddinasyddion, tua 30 y cant o boblogaeth y byd, ac maent yn cynrychioli ystod eang iawn o grefyddau, hiliau, diwylliannau a thraddodiadau.

Nid oes gan y gymdeithas gyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig, ond mae ganddi gyfres o gytundebau sy'n datgan beth mae'n ei gredu a beth yw ei hamcanion. Cyhoeddwyd y datganiadau hyn mewn cyfarfodydd amrywiol ar gyfer penaethiaid Llywodraethau'r Gymanwlad. Y datganiad sylfaenol cyntaf o bwyntiau craidd y mae'n credu ynddynt yw'r datganiad o egwyddorion y Gymanwlad, a gyhoeddwyd yn uwchgynhadledd 1971 yn Singapore. Ymhlith pethau eraill, mae'n pwysleisio bod angen meithrin heddwech a diogelwch rhyngwladol, democratiaeth, rhyddid yr unigolyn a hawliau cyfartal i bawb. Mae hefyd yn cyfeirio at bwysigrwydd dileu tloidi, anwybodaeth a chlefydau. Mae'n gwrthwynebu pob math o wahaniaethu ar sail hil.

Cefnogir cymdeithas y Gymanwlad gan Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Gymanwlad, a sefydlwyd yn 1965. Yr ysgrifenyddiaeth yw prif asiantaeth lywodraethol y Gymanwlad a'i gwaith yw hwyluso ymgynghori a chydweithio rhwng y Llywodraethau a'r gwledydd sy'n aelodau. Mae'r ysgrifenyddiaeth yn cael ei harwain gan

Hon Don McKinnon, and is located at Marlborough House in London. The Commonwealth Secretariat is represented at our Commonwealth Day celebrations by Jacqueline Wilson, the director of the secretariat's governance and institutional development division. I was pleased to welcome her at lunchtime to our celebrations.

Recently, the Commonwealth has played an active role in negotiations in Kenya, entering into a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations development programme to work together on support for reform of the electoral commission and on constitutional and other changes. In Pakistan, it has welcomed the recent elections and declared itself ready to engage with the new government, once formed. The Secretary-General, in his speech on 25 February entitled 'Paths to Peace and Prosperity in the Modern Commonwealth', highlighted the role of the Commonwealth in promoting democracy and development. In this speech, he defended the Commonwealth against accusations that it was just a talking shop and referred to a three-D Commonwealth focused on democracy, development and diversity. This three-D model can be applied well to Wales's links with the Commonwealth.

At the governmental level, the Wales for Africa framework includes many Commonwealth countries and there are other links, such as the CPA Wales branch, which I will mention again later and which, as I have already said, has developed links with Lesotho in particular. We are also aware of the work done on the Wales-Lesotho link by Dolen Cymru, which has worked actively with groups in Lesotho for many years. When I was mayor of Ruthin, during the first Assembly, I had the great pleasure of showing the Queen Mother of Lesotho around the town when she was visiting for Dolen's annual general meeting.

Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol y Gymanwlad, y Gwir Anrhydeddus Don McKinnon, ac mae ei phencadlys ym Marlborough House yn Llundain. Cynrychiolir Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Gymanwlad yn ein dathliadau Diwrnod y Gymanwlad gan Jacqueline Wilson, cyfarwyddwraig adran lywodraethu a datblygu sefydliadol yr ysgrifenyddiaeth. Yr oeddwn yn falch o'i chroesawu i'n dathliadau amser cinio.

Mae'r Gymanwlad wedi cymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau yng Nghenia yn ddiweddar, ac wedi llunio memorandwm cyd-ddealltwriaeth gyda rhaglen ddatblygu'r Cenhedloedd Unedig gyda'r bwriad o weithio gyda'i gilydd i gefnogi diwygiadau i'r comisiwn etholiadol, newidiadau cyfansoddiadol a newidiadau eraill. Ym Mhacistan, mae wedi croesawu'r etholiadau a gynhaliwyd yn ddiweddar ac wedi datgan ei bod yn barod i ymwneud â'r llywodraeth newydd, pan fydd wedi cael ei ffurfio. Yn ei araiith ar 25 Chwefror dan y teitl 'Llwybrau at Heddwch a Ffyntiant yn y Gymanwlad Fodern', cyfeiriodd yr Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol at rôl y Gymanwlad o hybu democratiaeth a datblygiad. Yn yr araiith hon, dywedodd na ellid cyhuddo'r Gymanwlad o fod yn ddim mwy na siop siarad, a chyfeiriodd at Gymanwlad tri dimensiwn a oedd yn canolbwyntio ar ddemocratiaeth, datblygu ac amrywiaeth. Gellir cymhwyso'r model tri dimensiwn hwn yn rhwydd i'r cysylltiadau rhwng Cymru a'r Gymanwlad.

O safbwynt llywodraethol, mae fframwaith Cymru o Blaid Affrica'n cynnwys llawer o wledydd y Gymanwlad. Ceir cysylltiadau eraill hefyd, fel cangen Cymru o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, y byddaf yn cyfeirio ati eto yn nes ymlaen ac sydd, fel yr wyf wedi dweud yn barod, wedi datblygu cysylltiadau gyda Lesotho yn fwyaf arbennig. Yr ydym hefyd yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith sydd wedi cael ei wneud er mwyn datblygu'r cysylltiad rhwng Cymru a Lesotho gan Dolen Cymru, sydd wedi bod yn gweithio gyda grwpiau yn Lesotho ers blyneddoddedd. Pan oeddwn yn faer Rhuthun, yn ystod y Cynulliad cyntaf, cefais y pleser mawr o ddangos y dref i Fam Frenhines Lesotho pan oedd yn mynychu cyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol Dolen.

Mencap Cymru has links with the Lesotho Society of Mentally Handicapped Persons and will be developing very exciting projects there in the near future. Pupils from Cathays High School will visit their sister school, Molapo High School, in Lesotho later this year.

4.20 p.m.

There are other links with the Commonwealth, for example, there are military connotations. Welsh badged units in operation in Iraq and Afghanistan work alongside Commonwealth soldiers and there is a particularly long-standing community of Gurkhas from Nepal in and around Derring Lines, Brecon and the Epynt ranges. Those Gurkhas have become part of our community.

Numerous sporting figures from many parts of the Commonwealth have come to work with teams here. You are all aware of the work that Warren Gatland is doing at present; in fact, many regional rugby union teams have benefited from links with Commonwealth countries, and the same is true of rugby league teams—for example, many Australian players have come across and played a significant part in helping the Celtic Crusaders build the foundations for its super league challenge bid later this year. There are also examples in other sports, for example, football, cricket and ice hockey.

In other areas, links have been built by Christian groups. The saltpetrtrust is a relatively new charity working in north-eastern Uganda. It is partnering with enterprising people in sustainable projects. Those projects come from contacts with churches, pastors and communities. In 2001, it established a widows' project, which now looks after 80 widows and over 100 children and is self-sufficient. The Soroti Baptist church had a vision for a resourced medical centre, and saltpetrtrust has funded the training of local young people in Uganda to be dentists and medical assistants and it is now in the process of building the centre with

Mae gan Mencap Cymru gysylltiadau gyda'r Gymdeithas ar gyfer Pobl sydd ag Anfantais Feddyliol yn Lesotho, a bydd yn datblygu prosiectau cyffrous iawn yno yn y dyfodol agos. Bydd disgyblion o Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays yn ymweld â'u chwaer ysgol, Ysgol Uwchradd Molapo, yn Lesotho yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Mae cysylltiadau eraill gyda'r Gymanwlad, er enghraifft, y goblygiadau milwrol. Mae unedau gyda bathodynau Cymreig sy'n gweithio yn Irac ac Affganistan yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â milwyr y Gymanwlad, ac mae cymuned o Gyrcas o Nepal yng ngwersylloedd milwrol Dering Lines, Aberhonddu a Mynydd Epynt ers blynyddoedd. Mae'r Gyrcas hynny wedi dod yn rhan o'n cymuned.

Mae llawer o bobl amlwg ym maes chwaraeon wedi dod yma o wahanol rannau o'r Gymanwlad i weithio gyda thimau. Mae pob un ohonoch yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith y mae Warren Gatland yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd; yn wir, mae llawer o dimau rhanbarthol ym maes rygbi'r undeb wedi elwa ar gysylltiadau gyda gwledydd y Gymanwlad, ac mae'r un peth yn wir am dimau rygbi'r gynghrair—er enghraifft, mae llawer o chwaraewyr o Awstralia wedi dod i Gymru ac wedi chwarae rhan bwysig yn y gwaith o helpu'r Celtic Crusaders i osod y sylfeini ar gyfer eu hymgais i gael dyrchafiad i'r uwch gynghrair yn ddiweddarach eleni. Ceir enghreifftiau mewn chwaraeon eraill hefyd, er enghraifft, pêl-droed, criced a hoci iâ.

Mewn meysydd eraill, ffurfiwyd cysylltiadau gan grwpiau Cristnogol. Elusen gymharol newydd sy'n gweithio yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Uganda yw saltpetrtrust. Mae'n ffurfio partneriaethau gyda phobl fentrus mewn prosiectau cynaliadwy. Mae'r prosiectau hynny'n deillio o gysylltiadau gydag eglwysi, gweinidogion a chymunedau. Yn 2001, sefydlodd brosiect gweddwon, sydd bellach yn gofalu am 80 o weddwon a thros 100 o blant ac sy'n hunangynhaliol. Yr oedd gan eglwys y Bedyddwyr yn Soroti weledigaeth ar gyfer canolfan feddygol gydag adnoddau, ac mae saltpetrtrust wedi talu costau hyfforddi pobl ifanc yn Uganda i

the help of young, graduate engineers from Engineers for Overseas Development who have volunteered to raise funds for the project and have travelled to Uganda at their own expense to help build the centre. The First Minister, through Wales for Africa, has given over £10,000 towards their travel and training expenses. Fourteen of those young people will spend two weeks in Uganda helping Ugandan engineers and partnering in the project. The saltpetertrust, with the EOFD, has also built incinerators in rural hospitals. It has established, with churches, a microfinance project so that individuals can get small loans at low interest rates, to help people get out of the poverty trap.

Wales has contributed much to the Commonwealth over the years but has also gained much in return. This motion asks us to reaffirm the work that our association does. I will outline that for you. The association's mission is to promote the advancement of parliamentary democracy by enhancing the knowledge and understanding of democratic governance. It seeks to build an informed parliamentary community and further co-operation among its Parliaments and legislatures. That mission is achieved through a strategic plan covering six areas: Commonwealth fundamental principles, the functional independence of Parliament, professional development seminars and workshops, networking through conferences, giving technical assistance to individual Parliaments and providing specialist information for a specialist community. Active CPA branches now exist in 169 national, state, provincial and territorial Parliaments and they have a total membership of approximately 16,000 parliamentarians. The Wales branch, of which we are all members, is an active participant in CPA activities. We are looking to develop a new strategy for ourselves, building on our experiences since 1999. We hope that that will include continuing links with Lesotho. We are hoping to host an event for the Commonwealth Women

fod yn ddeintyddion a chynorthwywyr meddygol. Erbyn hyn mae wrthi'n adeiladu'r ganolfan â chymorth peirianwyr graddedig ifanc o sefydliad Peirianwyr ar gyfer Datblygu Tramor sydd wedi gwirfoddoli i godi arian ar gyfer y prosiect ac wedi teithio i Uganda ar eu costau eu hunain er mwyn helpu i adeiladu'r ganolfan. Mae'r Prif Weinidog, drwy fframwaith Cymru o Blaid Affrica, wedi rhoi dros £10,000 tuag at eu costau teithio a hyfforddi. Bydd pedwar ar ddeg o'r bobl ifanc hynny'n treulio pythefnos yn Uganda yn helpu peirianwyr o Uganda ac yn cymryd rhan fel partneriaid yn y prosiect. Mae saltpetertrust, ar y cyd â'r sefydliad Peirianwyr ar gyfer Datblygu Tramor, hefyd wedi adeiladu llosgyddion mewn ysbytai gwledig. Mae wedi sefydlu prosiect cyllid bychan, gydag eglwysi, fel y bydd unigolion yn gallu cael benthyciadau bychain ar gyfraddau llog isel, er mwyn eu helpu i ddianc o afael tlodi.

Mae Cymru wedi cyfrannu llawer i'r Gymanwlad dros y blynyddoedd ond mae wedi cael llawer iawn yn ôl hefyd. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn gofyn inni gadarnhau'r gwaith y mae'n cymdeithas yn ei wneud. Yr wyf am roi amlinelliad o'r gwaith hwnnw ichi. Cenhadaeth y gymdeithas yw hybu datblygiad democratiaeth seneddol drwy gynyddu gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth o lywodraethu democrataidd. Mae'n ceisio adeiladu cymuned seneddol wybodus a hybu cydweithio rhwng ei Seneddau a'i ddeddfwrfeydd. Cyflawnir y weledigaeth honno drwy gynllun strategol sy'n ymwneud â chwe maes: egwyddorion sylfaenol y Gymanwlad, annibyniaeth weithredol y Senedd, seminarau a gweithdai datblygiad proffesiynol, rhwydweithio drwy gynadleddau, rhoi cymorth technegol i Seneddau unigol a darparu gwybodaeth arbenigol i gymuned arbenigol. Ceir canghennau gweithredol o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad mewn 169 o Seneddau cenedlaethol, gwladwriaethol, taleithiol a thiriogaethol ac mae oddeutu 16,000 o seneddwyr yn aelodau o'r canghennau hyn. Mae cangen Cymru, y mae pob un ohonom ni'n aelodau ohoni, yn cymryd rhan yng ngweithgareddau Cymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad. Yr ydym yn awyddus i ddatblygu strategaeth newydd ar ein cyfer, gan adeiladu ar ein

Parliamentarians, showcasing the Assembly as an example to women parliamentarians and encouraging more female participation in democracy. We are also considering the possibility of providing support to non-Commonwealth Somaliland.

As I am sure you will be aware by now, the Commonwealth secretariat's theme for today is The Environment—Our Future. The secretariat says that effective action will only be possible with the support of all Commonwealth citizens and heads of Government. That statement acknowledges that we all face problems caused by climate change and that many of the world's poorest communities and countries face a double-headed problem, namely that of climate change and violent conflict. There is a real risk that climate change will compound the propensity for violent conflict as resources become increasingly scarce, which will, in turn, leave communities poorer, less resilient and less able to cope with the consequences of climate change.

Recognising that, the heads of the Commonwealth have brought forward networks of parliamentarians, specialists and policies, which recognise that it is only if all of us play our part, environmentally, socially and financially, that we will be able to counter the effects of climate change. They have recognised that we must not wait until the rest of the world makes its choices, and that Commonwealth countries together must start to act now.

I hope that Members have taken time today to look at the exhibitions displaying the work of young people who have expressed very strongly how they feel about the environment. I also hope that you can join us later today to mingle with the many groups who will be represented here that work throughout the Commonwealth, and that you will support the motion.

profiadau er 1999. Ein gobaith yw y bydd hynny'n cynnwys parhau â'n cysylltiadau gyda Lesotho. Gobeithiwn gynnal digwyddiad ar gyfer Seneddwyr Benywaidd y Gymanwlad, a fydd yn arddangos y Cynulliad fel esiampl dda i seneddwyr benywaidd ac yn annog mwy o ferched i gymryd rhan mewn democratiaeth. Yr ydym hefyd yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o gynnig cefnogaeth i Somaliland, er nad yw'n aelod o'r Gymanwlad.

Fel y gwyddoch erbyn hyn mae'n siŵr, thema ysgrifenyddiaeth y Gymanwlad ar gyfer heddiw yw Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol. Yn ôl yr ysgrifenyddiaeth ni all y Gymanwlad weithredu'n effeithiol heb gefnogaeth ei holl ddinasyddion a phenaethiaid ei Llywodraethau. Mae'r datganiad hwnnw'n cydnabod ein bod i gyd yn wynebu problemau sy'n cael eu hachosi gan newid yn yr hinsawdd, a bod llawer o gymunedau a gwledydd tlotaf y byd yn wynebu dwy broblem, sef newid yn yr hinsawdd a gwrthdaro treisgar. Mae perygl gwirioneddol y bydd newid yn yr hinsawdd yn arwain at fwy o wrthdaro treisgar wrth i adnoddau brinhau, ac y bydd hynny, yn ei dro, yn gadael cymunedau'n dlotach, yn wannach ac yn llai tebygol o allu dygymod â chanlyniadau newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Gan gydnabod hynny, mae penaethiaid y Gymanwlad wedi cyflwyno rhwydweithiau o seneddwyr, arbenigwyr a pholisïau, sy'n cydnabod mai dim ond os yw pob un ohonom yn chwarae ein rhan, yn amgylcheddol, yn gymdeithasol ac yn ariannol, y gallwn wrthsefyll effeithiau newid yn yr hinsawdd. Maent wedi cydnabod nad yw'n briodol aros nes mae gweddill y byd wedi gwneud dewisiadau, a'i bod yn rhaid i wledydd y Gymanwlad ddechrau gweithredu gyda'i gilydd yn awr.

Yr wyf yn gobeithio bod yr Aelodau wedi cymryd amser heddiw i edrych ar yr arddangosfeydd sy'n dangos gwaith pobl ifanc sydd wedi mynegi'n gryf iawn sut y maent yn teimlo ynglŷn â'r amgylchedd. Yr wyf yn gobeithio hefyd y gallwch ymuno â ni yn nes ymlaen heddiw i gymysgu gyda'r grwpiau niferus a fydd yn cael eu cynrychioli yma, sy'n gweithio mewn gwahanol rannau o'r Gymanwlad, ac y byddwch yn cefnogi'r

cynnig.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I will call the members of the executive to speak first, and then I will open it up to other Members. I call Jeff Cuthbert.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf am alw ar aelodau'r weithrediaeth i siarad yn gyntaf, ac yna byddaf yn agor y ddatl i Aelodau eraill. Galwaf ar Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: I endorse the remarks made by Janet Ryder. I am quite prepared to say that, before I became an Assembly Member in 2003, I was somewhat sceptical about the value of the Commonwealth. However, once I became an Assembly Member and had the opportunity to talk to parliamentarians from other parts of the Commonwealth, my attitude soon changed, and I found it extremely informative and interesting. My first direct experience of meeting representatives from other parts of the Commonwealth came about when I was able to attend a seminar organised by the Canadian branch of the CPA, towards the end of 2003. It was an extremely interesting seminar, attended by around 12 representatives. Its themes were emerging democracies and the challenges that they face, the role of smaller countries within the Commonwealth, and the lessons of devolution. It was very pleasing for me, even as a new Assembly Member—I had been a Member for less than a year at that point—to be able to share my experiences, which were warmly received by representatives from other Commonwealth countries.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd gan Janet Ryder. Yr wyf yn barod iawn i ddweud fy mod braidd yn amheus o werth y Gymanwlad cyn imi ddod yn Aelod Cynulliad yn 2003. Fodd bynnag, ers dod yn Aelod Cynulliad a chael cyfle i siarad gyda seneddwyr o rannau eraill o'r Gymanwlad, yr wyf wedi newid fy meddwl, ac yr wyf yn teimlo bod y cyfan yn addysgiadol ac yn ddiddorol iawn. Daeth fy mhrofiad uniongyrchol cyntaf o gyfarfod cynrychiolwyr o rannau eraill o'r Gymanwlad pan gefais gyfle i fynychu seminar a oedd wedi cael ei threfnu gan gangen Canada o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, tua diwedd 2003. Yr oedd yn seminar ddiddorol iawn, ac yr oedd tua 12 o gynrychiolwyr yn bresennol ynddi. Ei themâu oedd democratiaethau sy'n datblygu a'r heriau y maent yn eu hwynebu, rôl gwledydd llai yn y Gymanwlad, a'r gwersi sydd i'w dysgu o ddatganoli. Yr oedd yn braf iawn i mi, hyd yn oed fel Aelod Cynulliad newydd—yr oeddwn wedi bod yn Aelod ers llai na blwyddyn ar y pryd—allu rhannu fy mhrofiadau, a gafodd eu croesawu gan gynrychiolwyr o wledydd eraill y Gymanwlad.

At the end of 2006, I had the opportunity to represent the Assembly at the CPA conference in Abuja, Nigeria. That was a tremendous experience. It was a week-long event, attended by over 600 representatives from the Commonwealth. The workshops that I was able to attend were extremely informative. The subjects discussed included domestic violence, which is a massive problem in many parts of the world. We also discussed the sharing of good practice on combating violence against women, child abduction, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN division for the advancement of women, sexual violence, and the empowerment of women. Another crucial workshop was on good governance and the role of parliamentarians in ensuring good governance, which included financial

Tua diwedd 2006, cefais gyfle i gynrychioli'r Cynulliad yng nghynhadledd Cymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad yn Abuja, yn Nigeria. Yr oedd hwnnw'n brofiad anhygoel. Yr oedd y gynhadledd yn para am wythnos, ac yr oedd dros 600 o gynrychiolwyr y Gymanwlad yn bresennol ynddi. Yr oedd y gweithdai y cefais gyfle i'w mynychu'n addysgiadol iawn. Un o'r pynciau a drafodwyd oedd trais yn y cartref, sy'n broblem aruthrol mewn llawer rhan o'r byd. Buom hefyd yn trafod rhannu arferion da wrth geisio mynd i'r afael â thrais yn erbyn merched, cipio plant, Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, adran y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar gyfer hyrwyddo materion yn ymwneud â merched, trais rhywiol, a rhoi grym i ferched. Yr oedd gweithdy pwysig arall yn ymwneud â

transparency and supervision, measures to scrutinise Government spending, an example of which we had in the Assembly a short while ago, the 'OECD Best Practices for Budget Transparency', and the International Monetary Fund's 'Code of Good Practices on Fiscal Transparency'.

The plenary sessions focused mainly on the issue of equal participation between men and women in democratic Parliaments. I can remember very well that I was the first person to speak from the floor on this matter, following the presentations, and I was able to correct a Canadian Member of Parliament who referred to the fact that, in Wales, we had the same number of male and female Members in the Assembly but was under the impression that that had been achieved as the result of a legal requirement. I corrected her by saying that it was the result of positive action by political parties and a recognition that more women must be involved in Assemblies and Parliaments because, after all, if your Assembly or Parliament is more representative of society as a whole, they are more likely to arrive at good decisions that require less amending in the years to come.

I was delighted to join Janet last night in meeting and having dinner with representatives from the Lesotho Parliament. We had an excellent discussion, which was yet another building block in developing better relationships between us and that part of the Commonwealth.

4.30 p.m.

In closing, I will refer to the issue of fair trade, because it is clear that that is a big issue across the Commonwealth. It is quite possible that Wales could become the first fair-trade country as a result of the work that we have done with other Commonwealth countries. I attended the conference in Wrexham towards the end of last year. It is pleasing to note that, as a result of the representations that we have made, all 22 local authorities in Wales have fair-trade

llywodraethu da a rôl seneddwyr er mwyn sicrhau trefniadau llywodraethu da, a oedd yn cynnwys tryloywder ariannol a goruchwyliaeth, camau er mwyn craffu ar wariant y Llywodraeth, y gwelsom enghraifft ohonynt yn y Cynulliad ychydig amser yn ôl, Arferion Gorau'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd ar gyfer Tryloywder mewn Cyllidebau, a Chod Arferion Gorau ar gyfer Tryloywder Cyllidol y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol.

Yr oedd y sesiynau llawn yn canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar fater cyfranogiad gyfartal rhwng dynion a merched mewn Seneddau democrataidd. Yr wyf yn cofio'n dda iawn mai fi oedd y person cyntaf i siarad o'r llawr ar y mater hwn, yn dilyn yr anerchiadau, a chefais gyfle i gywiro Aelod Seneddol o Ganada a oedd wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith bod gennym yr un faint o Aelodau gwrywaidd a benywaidd yn y Cynulliad ond a oedd dan yr argraff mai gofyniad cyfreithiol a oedd yn gyfrifol am hynny. Cywirais hi drwy ddweud mai camau cadarnhaol gan bleidiau gwleidyddol a chydnabyddiaeth ei bod yn rhaid inni gynnwys mwy o ferched mewn Cynulladau a Seneddau sydd wedi sicrhau hyn oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, os yw'ch Cynulliad neu'ch Senedd yn adlewyrchu'r gymdeithas yn gyffredinol, yna mae'n fwy tebygol o wneud penderfyniadau da na fydd cymaint o angen eu diwygio yn y dyfodol.

Yr oeddwn yn falch iawn o ymuno â Janet neithiwr i gyfarfod a chael swper gyda chynrychiolwyr o Senedd Lesotho. Cawsom drafodaeth wych, a oedd yn gonglfaen arall i'r gwaith o ddatblygu gwell cysylltiadau rhyngom ni a'r rhan honno o'r Gymanwlad.

Cyn cloi, hoffwn gyfeirio at fater masnach deg, gan ei bod yn amlwg bod hwnnw'n fater pwysig ym mhob rhan o'r Gymanwlad. Mae'n ddigon posibl y gallai Cymru gael ei chydabod fel y wlad masnach deg gyntaf o ganlyniad i'r gwaith yr ydym wedi'i wneud gyda gwledydd eraill y Gymanwlad. Bûm yn y gynhadledd yn Wrecsam tua diwedd y flwyddyn y llynedd. Yr oedd yn bleser nodi, o ganlyniad i'r sylwadau yr ydym wedi'u gwneud, fod gan bob un o'r 22 awdurdod

groups, whereas there were just eight in 2006. That is a good example—which deserves a pat on the back—of where we have made a clear difference. It is excellent to see that many of the school stalls that are here today have examples of the work that they are doing on fair trade.

I would like to conclude by urging all Assembly Members to take up the opportunity of individual study units that can be provided as a result of the CPA.

Alun Cairns: I welcome today's debate and thank the Assembly Government for tabling the motion, along with the chair of the Wales branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It is an opportunity to recognise the role of the Commonwealth, its importance and its historic traditions, but, more importantly, to recognise Wales's role within the Commonwealth and the way in which we, as a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, can contribute in a small way to the Commonwealth as an entity.

The most significant influence in the Commonwealth lies with the Commonwealth heads of government, who meet twice a year in order to discuss many of the key issues that they face. Although the millennium development goals were agreed at the United Nations by every UN member, the Commonwealth has a huge role in seeking to deliver those goals. Sadly, many of the world's developing nations are within the Commonwealth. Therefore, the influence that the heads of government can have in this respect can be significant not only in terms of direct aid, but in terms of support. This is where, in my mind, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has a role to play. We talked in the last debate about the scrutiny and transparency of the budgetary process. Those principles of learning, scrutiny, transparency, and equality lead to good governance, and they are equally important to all the nations within the Commonwealth, particularly to those developing nations that are now seeking to raise standards of government that may not have been high in the past.

lleol yng Nghymru grwpiau masnach deg, lle nad oedd ond wyth yn 2006. Mae'n honno'n esiampl dda—sy'n haeddu canmoliaeth—o fan lle'r ydym wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth clir. Mae'n rhagorol gweld bod gan lawer o'r stondinau ysgolion sydd yma heddiw enghreifftiau o'r gwaith y maent yn ei wneud ar fasnach deg.

Hoffwn orffen drwy annog pob Aelod Cynulliad i achub ar y cyfle i fanteisio ar unedau astudio unigol y mae modd eu darparu o ganlyniad i Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad.

Alun Cairns: Croesawaf y ddadl heddiw, a diolchaf i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am gyflwyno'r cynnig, ynghyd â chadeirydd cangen Cymru o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad. Mae'n gyfle i gydnabod rôl y Gymanwlad, ei phwysigrwydd a'i thraddodiadau hanesyddol, ond, yn fwy pwysig, i gydnabod rôl Cymru yn y Gymanwlad a'r ffordd y gallwn ni, fel cangen o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, gyfrannu mewn ffordd fach at y Gymanwlad fel endid.

Mae'r dylanwad mwyaf sylweddol yn y Gymanwlad yn gorffwys gyda phenaethiaid llywodraethau'r Gymanwlad, sy'n cwrdd ddwywaith y flwyddyn i drafod llawer o'r materion allweddol sy'n eu hwynebu. Er bod pob aelod o'r Cenhedloedd Unedig wedi cytuno ar dargedau datblygu'r mileniwm yn y Cenhedloedd Unedig, mae gan y Gymanwlad rôl enfawr o ran ceisio gwireddu'r targedau datblygu hynny. Mae'n drist bod llawer o'r cenhedloedd sy'n datblygu yn y byd yn rhan o'r Gymanwlad. Felly, gall y dylanwad y gall penaethiaid llywodraethau ei gael yn y cyswllt hwn fod yn sylweddol, nid dim ond ar ffurf cymorth uniongyrchol, ond ar ffurf cefnogaeth. Yn fy marn i, yn y fan hon y mae gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad rôl i'w chwarae. Siaradasom yn y ddadl ddiwethaf am graffu ar ac am dryloywder proses y gyllideb. Mae egwyddorion dysgu, craffu, tryloywder a chydardoldeb yn arwain at lywodraethu da, ac maent yr un mor bwysig i'r holl genhedloedd yn y Gymanwlad, yn enwedig i'r cenhedloedd hynny sy'n datblygu sydd yn awr yn ceisio codi safonau llywodraethu lle na fuont yn

arbennig o dda yn y gorffennol.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association also has a role in seeking to influence culture. Obviously, the individuals that attend these conferences play a leading role within their communities and nations. Over recent years, the environment and conservation has been extremely important subjects, as has equality. These will mean different things to different nations, but, for us, the subjects of environment and conservation mean climate change, and they probably mean the same thing for the whole world. Environment and conservation to us can also mean green spaces and recycling; the subject has many facets. Let us not forget that the environment and conservation in some of these developing nations relate directly to the basic building blocks of life. It can often mean simply delivering water to communities in order for those communities to survive.

The Wales branch of the CPA has played an important part in underlining the importance of equality. We will all remember that the balance in the Chamber during the last Assembly was 30 men and 30 women. Following the sad loss of Peter Law, we had more female Assembly Members than male. For the whole of the last Assembly, there were more female members of the Cabinet of the Welsh Assembly Government. Such issues send strong messages across developing nations, some of which will have miniscule proportions of women representatives. Our presence and our banging the drum in underlining the point will hopefully have played a role in seeking to influence some nations.

Janet Ryder underlined the links that have been developed with Lesotho in recent years by the CPA. However, they build on historic links that Wales had with Lesotho. This is why Lesotho was identified as being a nation with which we can share our experience and which we can seek to support in good governance by training officials from the Lesotho Parliament. We can also share their experience and learn from them.

Mae gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad rôl i'w chwarae hefyd mewn ceisio dylanwadu ar ddiwylliant. Yn amlwg, mae'r unigolion sy'n mynd i'r cynadleddau hyn yn chwarae rhan flaenllaw yn eu cymunedau a'u cenhedloedd. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'r amgylchedd a chadwraeth wedi bod yn hynod o bwysig, fel y bu cydraddoldeb. Bydd y rhain yn golygu pethau gwahanol i wahanol genhedloedd, ond i ni, mae'r pwnc yn golygu newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac mae hynny fwy na thebyg yn golygu'r un peth ar draws y byd. Gall yr amgylchedd a chadwraeth hefyd olygu manau gwyrdd ac ailgylchu i ni; mae gan y pwnc lawer o agweddau. Peidied ni ag anghofio bod a wnelo'r amgylchedd a chadwraeth yn uniongyrchol â chonglfeini bwyd mewn rhai o'r cenhedloedd hyn sy'n datblygu. Gall yn aml olygu dim mwy na danfon dŵr i gymunedau er mwyn i'r cymunedau hynny orosi.

Mae cangen Cymru o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad wedi chwarae rhan bwysig mewn tanlinellu pwysigrwydd cydraddoldeb. Bydd pawb yn cofio mai'r cydbwysedd yn y Siambr yn ystod y Cynulliad diwethaf oedd 30 dyn a 30 menyw. Yn dilyn colled drist Peter Law, yr oedd gennym fwy o Aelodau Cynulliad benyw na gwryw. Drwy gydol y Cynulliad diwethaf, yr oedd mwy o aelodau benyw yng Nghabinet Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae materion o'r fath yn anfon negeseuon cryf ar draws cenhedloedd sy'n datblygu, na fydd gan rai ohonynt ond cyfran fechan iawn o gynrychiolwyr sy'n fenywod. Gobeithio y bydd ein presenoldeb, a'r ffaith ein bod yn taro'r drwm wrth danlinellu'r pwynt, wedi chwarae rhan mewn ceisio dylanwadu ar rai o'r cenhedloedd hynny.

Tanlinellodd Janet Ryder y cysylltiadau gyda Lesotho a ddatblygwyd dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad. Fodd bynnag, maent yn adeiladu ar y cysylltiadau hanesyddol a oedd gan Gymru gynt â Lesotho. Dyna pam mae Lesotho yn cael ei nodi fel cenedl y gallwn rhannu ein profiad â hi ac y gallwn geisio ei chefnogi o safbwynt llywodraethu'n dda drwy hyfforddi swyddogion o Senedd Lesotho. Gallwn ninnau ddysgu o'u profiad

hwy a dysgu ganddynt.

The one area of disappointment in relation to the Commonwealth has been the influence that it has sought to bring about on Zimbabwe. I made this point at the Commonwealth conference last September. Don McKinnon, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, was not altogether comfortable with the questions that I and others raised with him in relation to the influence that we sought to bring about on Zimbabwe—and not only on Zimbabwe, but on the nations that remain members of the Commonwealth that can influence Zimbabwe.

Finally, we are playing a small role in combating HIV and AIDS. Some 38 per cent of adults in Swaziland sadly suffer from HIV, and there are similar numbers in Botswana and Lesotho; 5 million people in South Africa have HIV/AIDS. I was delighted that the former Minister for Health and Social Services, Dr Brian Gibbons, responded positively to requests from the CPA that we not only do not employ HIV specialist nurses from Africa, but that we should not employ agency nurses who can come into the NHS in Wales in the same way.

Michael German: I wish to start by considering the history of our Commonwealth. It is a unique global family of 53 nations, from the northern hemisphere to the southern hemisphere, Africa, Asia, and so on, and it represents a quarter of the world's population. That is the first staggering fact; you do not realise how important that is globally—a quarter of the world's population lives in Commonwealth countries. Over half of the population of the Commonwealth is under the age of 25.

That is a staggering statistic; it says that those countries that make up the averages have a lower life expectancy than us. The reality is that Lesotho, with which we have a strong connection, has an average life expectancy of 36 years. In fact, anyone with a grey head of hair in Lesotho is looked at with a great deal of respect, because they have lived beyond that age. With an average age of 25 years

Un maes sy'n destun siom yng nghyswllt y Gymanwlad fu'r dylanwad y mae wedi ceisio ei ddwyn o ran Zimbabwe. Gwneuthum y pwynt hwn yng nghynhadledd y Gymanwlad fis Medi diwethaf. Nid oedd Don McKinnon, Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol y Gymanwlad, yn gwbl gyfforddus â'r cwestiynau a godais i ac eraill gydag yng nghyswllt y dylanwad yr oeddem yn ceisio ei ddwyn o ran Zimbabwe—ac nid dim ond ar Zimbabwe, ond ar y cenedloedd eraill sy'n dal yn aelodau o'r Gymanwlad a all ddylanwadu ar Zimbabwe.

Yn olaf, yr ydym yn chwarae rhan fach mewn ymladd HIV ac AIDS. Mae rhyw 38 y cant o'r oedolion yng Ngwlad Swazi yn dioddef o HIV, ac mae niferoedd tebyg ym Motswana a Lesotho; mae 5 miliwn o bobl yn Ne Affrica yn dioddef o HIV/AIDS. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd fod y cyn Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Dr Brian Gibbons, wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol i geisiadau gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad nid yn unig nad ydym yn cyflogi nyrsys HIV arbenigol o Affrica, ond na ddylem gyflogi nyrsys asiantaeth sy'n gallu dod i'r GIG yng Nghymru y ffordd honno hefyd.

Michael German: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ystyried hanes ein Cymanwlad. Mae'n deulu byd-eang unigryw o 53 o genhedloedd, o hemisffer y gogledd i hemisffer y de, Affrica, Asia, ac yn y blaen, ac mae'n cynrychioli chwarter poblogaeth y byd. Dyna'r ffaith syfrdanol gyntaf; nid ydych yn sylweddoli mor bwysig yw yn fyd-eang—mae chwarter poblogaeth y byd yn byw mewn gwledydd sy'n perthyn i'r Gymanwlad. Mae dros hanner poblogaeth y Gymanwlad dan 25 oed.

Mae hwnnw'n ystadegyn syfrdanol; mae'n dweud bod gan y gwledydd hynny sy'n creu'r cyfartaledd ddisgwyliad oes is na ni. Y realiti yw bod gan Lesotho, y mae gennym gysylltiad cryf â hi, ddisgwyliad oes o 36 blynedd ar gyfartaledd. Yn wir, edrychir ar unrhyw un sydd â'i wallt wedi britho yn Lesotho â pharch mawr, oherwydd mae wedi goroesi y tu hwnt i'r oedran hwnnw. Gydag

across the globe, you get a picture of what our Commonwealth is really like, because inequalities abound.

If you consider that picture, and where the root came from, you will see that it came from the British Empire's colonization and decolonization. However, the seeds of gaining independence, and becoming independent nations, have tied this family together with some important key objectives, including racial justice, equality, good governance, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. These are the underpinning motives of our Commonwealth. It has given us such proud names as Hastings Banda from Malawi, Michael Manley from Jamaica, Jawaharlal Nehru from India, and Lester Pearson from Canada. These are all people who have taken forward the growth of democracy, human rights and justice in their parts of the Commonwealth.

Therefore, what is the role for the Assembly and for Wales in the lead that we take in helping the people of Wales to be part of that big global family, with all its problems? First, as we know, making an economy stronger is crucial, and alongside that is the need to raise life expectancy. Half of the people of the Commonwealth are under the age of 25, and ill health—and, generally speaking, this, in many countries, is HIV/AIDS—is dragging down the lives of people in our Commonwealth, and we have an important job to do there.

We must improve the systems of governance and government. That is another crucial role that we can play. Today is Moshoeshoe's Day—it is the national day in Lesotho, and the day on which the country was founded, from the oppression of western nations. The people of Lesotho celebrate this day, and I want to join them in celebrating their national holiday. I also welcome our role in strengthening their governance, by assisting them in their work, both in committees and in clerking their national Parliament.

4.40 p.m.

oes o 25 blynedd ar gyfartaledd ar draws y ddaear, cewch ddarlun o sut fyd yw'n Cymanwlad ni mewn gwirionedd, oherwydd mae anghydraddoldebau'n lleng.

Os ystyriwch chi'r darlun hwnnw, ac o lle y daeth y gwreiddyn hwnnw, gwelwch iddo ddod yn sgîl trefedigaethu a dad-drefedigaethu gan yr Ymerodraeth Brydeinig. Fodd bynnag, mae hadau magu annibyniaeth, a dod yn genhedloedd annibynnol, wedi clymu'r teulu hwn ynghyd gyda rhai amcanion allweddol pwysig, gan gynnwys cyfiawnder hiliol, cydraddoldeb, llywodraethu da, democratiaeth, hawliau dynol, a rheolaeth cyfraith. Dyma'r cymhellion sy'n sail i'n Cymanwlad. Mae wedi rhoi inni enwau i fod yn falch ohonynt megis Hastings Banda o Falaŵi, Michael Manley o Jamaica, Jawaharlal Nehru o India, a Lester Pearson o Ganada. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn bobl sydd wedi symud twf democratiaeth, hawliau dynol a chyfiawnder yn eu rhannau hwy o'r Gymanwlad ymlaen.

Felly, beth yw'r rôl i'r Cynulliad ac i Gymru yn yr arweiniad a roddwn o ran helpu pobl Cymru i fod yn rhan o'r teulu byd-eang mawr hwnnw, gyda'i holl broblemau? Yn gyntaf, fel y gwyddom, mae gwneud economi'n gryfach yn dyngedfennol, ac ochr yn ochr â hynny y mae'r angen i godi disgwyliad oes. Mae hanner pobl y Gymanwlad dan 25 oed, ac mae afiechyd—sef HIV/AIDS mewn llawer o wledydd—yn tanseilio bywydau pobl yn ein Cymanwlad, ac mae gennym waith pwysig i'w wneud yno.

Rhaid inni wella'r systemau llywodraethu a llywodraethau. Mae honno'n rôl dyngedfennol arall y gallwn ei chwarae. Heddiw yw Diwrnod Moshoeshoe—hwn yw'r diwrnod cenedlaethol yn Lesotho, a'r diwrnod y sefydlwyd y wlad arno, gan godi o ormes cenedloedd y gorllewin. Mae pobl Lesotho yn dathlu'r diwrnod hwn, ac yr wyf am ymuno â hwy i ddatlu eu dydd gŵyl cenedlaethol. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu ein rôl mewn cryfhau eu trefn lywodraethu, drwy eu helpu yn eu gwaith, a hynny mewn pwyllgorau ac wrth glrecio eu Senedd genedlaethol.

It is important to recognise that that Lesotho partnership has been built upon the work of Dolen Cymru, and I pay tribute to all of the volunteers. I attended a meeting in the National Assembly recently of teachers from this part of south Wales and the room was packed with enthusiastic teachers who wanted to know more about how they could get involved in that exchange programme. The growth of teacher exchanges, which has been strengthened by the parliamentary relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and the Lesotho Government, can help to strengthen our relationship with that country.

However, let us not forget HIV/AIDS; we need to remember that children being born in Lesotho today can only expect to live to the age of 36, and that is why there will be a permanent health presence from Wales in Lesotho for the next 12 months, alongside those surgeons and physicians who are currently working there. I say to all young people, in Wales and in Lesotho, to see themselves through the eyes of others. I am sure that the children of Ysgol y Bannau from Brecon, up in the public gallery, see this part of the world and see the other part of the world, and, together, we can all reflect upon ourselves through the eyes of those who need assistance in other parts of the world. I commend this motion and I hope that the Assembly will pass it without any abstention.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch am y cyfle i ddweud gair yn y ddadl hon. Yr wyf am ddweud gair neu ddau am newid yn yr hinsawdd, y mae nifer ohonoch wedi cyfeirio ato, oherwydd dyma'r her fwyaf inni i gyd ar hyd a lled y byd. Mae'n debyg y bydd newid yn yr hinsawdd yn newid ein byd a'n ffordd o fyw yn llwyr, a Duw a wŷyr beth fydd tynged ein plant. Wrth gwrs, gwledydd y gogledd a'r gorllewin sy'n bennaf cyfrifol am y sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi ar hyn o bryd, ond mae gwledydd yn y dwyrain, fel Tsieina ac India, yn ychwanegu at y sefyllfa ac yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith sy'n cyfrannu at y llygredd sy'n gyfrifol am newid yn yr hinsawdd. Fodd bynnag, fel y cyfeiriodd nifer o Aelodau, y bobl sy'n mynd i ddioddef y canlyniadau

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod y bartneriaeth honno â Lesotho wedi cael ei hadeiladu ar waith Dolen Cymru, a talaf deyrnged i'r holl wirfoddolwyr hynny. Bùm mewn cyfarfod yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ddiweddar o athrawon o'r rhan hon o'r de ac yr oedd yr ystafell yn llawn athrawon brwd a oedd am wybod rhagor am sut y gallent fod yn rhan o'r rhaglen gyfnewid honno. Gall y cynnydd mewn cynlluniau cyfnewid athrawon, sydd wedi cael eu cryfhau gan y berthynas seneddol rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth Lesotho, helpu i gryfhau ein perthynas â'r wlad honno.

Fodd bynnag, ni ddylem anghofio HIV/AIDS; mae angen inni gofio na all plant sy'n cael eu geni yn Lesotho heddiw ond disgwyl byw tan eu bod yn 36 oed, a dyna pam y bydd presenoldeb iechyd parhaol o Gymru yn Lesotho am y 12 mis nesaf, ochr yn ochr â'r llawfeddygon a'r meddygon hynny sy'n gweithio yno ar hyn o bryd. Dywedaf wrth bob person ifanc, yng Nghymru ac yn Lesotho, i weld eu hunain drwy lygaid pobl eraill. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod plant Ysgol y Bannau o Aberhonddu, i fyny yn yr oriel gyhoeddus, yn gweld y rhan hon o'r byd ac yn gweld y rhan arall o'r byd, a chyda'n gilydd gall pawb ohonom bwysu a mesur ein hunain drwy lygaid y rhai y mae angen cymorth arnynt mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig hwn a gobeithiaf y bydd y Cynulliad yn ei basio heb i unrhyw un atal ei bleidlais.

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I will say a word or two about climate change, which a number of others have mentioned, as it is the greatest challenge facing us in all parts of the world. Climate change is likely to completely change our way of life, and God only knows what the future will hold for our children. It is northern and western countries that are, of course, mainly responsible for the situation that we currently face, but eastern countries, such as China and India, are adding to the situation and are part of the network contributing to the pollution that is responsible for climate change. However, as a number of Members have said, those who will suffer the consequences first are those

gyntaf fydd y rheini sy'n byw yng ngwledydd hemisffer y de, ac mae llawer o'r rheini yn wledydd sy'n perthyn i'r Gymanwlad. Mae'r sychder sy'n gyrru pobl o'u cartrefi yng nghanol Affrica a'r bygythiad i'r miliynau sy'n byw ar diroedd isel ar arfordir Bangladesh a gwledydd o'r fath os bydd lefel y môr yn codi yn ddychryn i bob un ohonom. Mae sôn, yn ôl rhai ffigurau, fod rhwng 2.5 biliwn a 3 biliwn o bobl o dan fygythiad os bydd lefel y môr yn codi yn unig.

Nid problem a fydd yn aros yn rhywle arall yw hon, ond problem sy'n mynd i ddod i'n gwlad ni ac i'r gwledydd cyfagos. Gallai hynny ddigwydd yn gynt na'r disgwyl os yw'r rhagolygon diweddar gan wyddonwyr ynghylch y newidiadau sy'n digwydd yn y môr ac yn yr Arctig yn wir. Cyn i'r hinsawdd effeithio'n andwyol arnom, bydd tensiynau rhyngwladol a chwalfa gymdeithasol na welwyd eu bath erioed yn sicr o ddylanwadu ar ein ffordd o fyw ac ar ein heconomi. Mae Nicholas Stern wedi dweud hynny'n hollol glir yn ei adroddiad hollbwysig, a chredaf fod yn rhaid inni gydweithio gyda'n cyfeillion mewn gwledydd eraill ac yng ngwledydd y Gymanwlad drwy'r gymdeithas hon i newid ein ffordd o fyw. Mae'r amser i drafod wedi dod i ben ac mae'n hen bryd inni ddechrau gweithredu. Yn wir, os nad ydym yn gweithredu mewn ffordd arwyddocaol yn y degawd nesaf, byddai'n well inni fod yn dawel am yr holl beth, gan obeithio'r gorau a disgwyl y gwaethaf.

Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo drwy Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad a'r cysylltiadau a wneir, a gobeithiaf y bydd y cysylltiadau hynny, yn enwedig gyda gwledydd fel Lesotho, yn cryfhau dros y blynyddoedd nesaf fel y gallwn ddweud ein bod yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

Lesley Griffiths: The prime purpose of commemorating Commonwealth Day, as defined by the Commonwealth Secretariat, is:

'to promote understanding on global issues, international co-operation and the work of the Commonwealth to improve the lives of its two billion citizens'.

This year, those issues and that co-operation

who live in southern hemisphere countries, many of which belong to the Commonwealth. The drought that is driving people from their homes in central Africa and the threat facing millions living on the coastal plains of Bangladesh and other such countries if sea levels rise is frightening for us all. Some figures suggest that rising sea levels alone threaten between 2.5 billion and 3 billion people.

This is not a problem that will remain elsewhere; it is a problem that will come to our country and to neighbouring countries. That could happen more quickly than we expect if recent predictions by scientists regarding changes in our oceans and in the Arctic are realised. Before the climate has a detrimental effect on us, international tensions and the breakdown of society, in a way not previously seen, will surely influence our way of life and our economy. Nicholas Stern said that clearly in his crucial report, and I believe that we must work with our friends in other countries and in Commonwealth countries through this association to change our way of life. The time for talking is over; it is high time that we started to take action. Indeed, if we do not act decisively over the coming decade we had better be quiet on this issue and hope for the best while expecting the worst.

I commend the work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the links being established, and I hope that those links, particularly with countries such as Lesotho, will strengthen during the following years so that we can say that we are making a difference.

Lesley Griffiths: Prif bwrpas coffau Diwrnod y Gymanwlad, fel y diffinnir gan Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Gymanwlad, yw:

Hybu dealltwriaeth o faterion byd-eang, cydweithio rhyngwladol a gwaith y Gymanwlad i wella bywydau ei dau biliwn o ddinasyddion.

Eleni, mae'r materion hynny a'r cydweithio

are focusing on the theme The Environment—Our Future. It is worth remembering that this is also Commonwealth Week, and its theme is the same as that which we are debating today, namely the environment.

The specifics of what I want to address today relate to women and climate change. It is widely accepted that the consequences and impact of climate change currently fall disproportionately, and will continue to do so, on poor people in all countries on Earth. Those consequences and impacts manifest themselves in exacerbated inequalities in health and access to food, clean drinking water and other vital resources. It is now accepted that people living in poverty are more vulnerable to environmental changes than any other group of people on earth. Crucially, Oxfam estimates that up to 70 per cent of the world's poor are women, given that women and men are affected differently owing to their respective traditional roles and responsibilities.

As a direct consequence of women's marginalised status across the globe, their domestic burdens increase proportionally as resources become scarce. Women have additional work to do, such as fetching water and collecting fuel and fodder. In Africa, for example, women are responsible for 70 to 80 per cent of household food production. In Asia, 65 per cent of women produce the food needed to feed their families. So, again, when disasters such as droughts and floods strike, they impact disproportionately on women's livelihoods and on the nutrition of their children.

When more work and effort is required to produce crops for livelihoods or even food for household consumption, owing to a scarcity of resources, the onus falls on women and girls to spend more time working the land. Studies conducted in Asia reveal that girls are less likely to be sent to school when resources are scarce. To compound matters for women, they are underrepresented in local decision-making in many parts of the developing world. Oxfam believes that women's knowledge of food production and

hwnnw yn canolbwyntio ar thema Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol. Mae'n werth cofio bod hon hefyd yn Wythnos y Gymanwlad, ac mai'r un yw ei thema â'r hyn yr ydym yn ei drafod heddiw, sef yr amgylchedd.

Mae manylion yr hyn yr hoffwn fynd i'r afael ag ef heddiw yn ymwneud â menywod a newid yn yr hinsawdd. Derbynnir yn gyffredinol bod canlyniadau ac effaith newid yn yr hinsawdd yn effeithio'n anghymesur ar bobl dlawd ym mhob cwr o'r byd, a bydd hynny'n parhau i ddigwydd. Mae'r canlyniadau a'r effeithiau hynny yn dod i'r amlwg mewn anghydraddoldebau difrifol o ran iechyd a mynediad at fwyd, dŵr yfed glân ac adnoddau hanfodol eraill. Bellach derbynnir bod pobl sy'n byw mewn tloidi yn fwy agored i niwed yn sgil newidiadau amgylcheddol nag unrhyw grŵp arall o bobl ar wyneb y ddaear. Yn hanfodol, mae Oxfam yn amcangyfrif bod hyd at 70 y cant o dlodion y byd yn fenywod, a chofio yr effeithir yn wahanol ar fenywod a dynion yn sgil eu priod swyddogaethau a'u cyfrifoldebau traddodiadol.

O ganlyniad uniongyrchol i statws ymylol menywod ledled y byd, mae eu beichiau domestig yn cynyddu wrth i adnoddau brinhau. Mae gan fenywod ragor o waith i'w wneud, fel casglu dŵr, tanwydd a bwyd. Yn Affrica, er enghraifft, menywod sy'n gyfrifol am rhwng 70 ac 80 y cant o'r bwyd a gynhyrchir ar gyfer y cartref. Yn Asia, mae 65 y cant o fenywod yn cynhyrchu'r bwyd y mae ei angen i fwydo eu teuluoedd. Felly, unwaith eto, pan fydd trychinebau fel sychder a llifogydd yn digwydd, cânt effaith anghymesur ar fywoliaeth menywod ac ar faeth eu plant.

Pan fydd angen gwneud mwy o waith ac ymdrech er mwyn cynhyrchu cynydau i ennill bywoliaeth neu hyd yn oed fel bwyd ar gyfer y cartref, oherwydd prinder adnoddau, mae'r baich yn disgyn ar fenywod a merched i dreulio mwy o amser yn gweithio ar y tir. Datgela astudiaethau a gynhaliwyd yn Asia fod merched yn llai tebygol o gael eu hanfon i'r ysgol pan fydd adnoddau'n brin. I waethygu'r sefyllfa i fenywod, nid oes ganddynt gynrychiolaeth ddigonol yn y broses wneud penderfyniadau lleol mewn

their coping strategies for adapting to climate change, as I have just outlined, need to be a central component of policies to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change.

We in Wales can make a difference through the vehicle of working towards the achievement of the UN's millennium development goals and by cementing the Welsh Assembly Government's groundbreaking work in fostering sustainable development links with African communities, through the Wales for Africa programme.

I urge the Government to consider placing some of its resources into sustainable development projects that are gender-focused and that help to empower women to take the lead locally in tackling climate change.

Nick Bourne: It gives me great pleasure to speak in support of this motion, like other Members. It is important to recognise the indissoluble ties between Commonwealth countries in the form of a shared history and shared values, and I am sure that they will progress into the future. In today's globalised world, problems are also often interlinked. It is vital that we work with other nations on issues such as climate change, international terrorism, third-world poverty, which has been mentioned a great deal, HIV/AIDS and human rights.

Commonwealth countries combine an internationalist outlook with a strong stance on national sovereignty, and they have been able to promote common goals and values, such as democratic justice, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, often parliamentary democracy, individual liberty, and free trade. Many of these issues were outlined in the Singapore declaration that was signed by Commonwealth countries. Just this weekend, in Malaysia, we see strong evidence that parliamentary democracy is now firmly embedded in the country, with opposition parties making significant gains, offering a viable opposition for the first time. Many people would welcome that strongly; I certainly do. The same is true of the countries

rhannau o'r byd datblygol. Cred Oxfam fod angen i wybodaeth menywod am gynhyrchu bwyd a'u strategaethau ymdopi ar gyfer addasu i newid yn yr hinsawdd, fel yr wyf newydd ei amlinellu, fod yn elfen ganolog o bolisiau i addasu a lliniaru effaith newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Gallwn ni yng Nghymru wneud gwahaniaeth drwy weithio at gyrraedd targedau datblygu'r mileniwm y Cenhedloedd Unedig a drwy atgyfnerthu gwaith arloesol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i feithrin cysylltiadau datblygu cynaliadwy gyda chymunedau yn Affrica, drwy raglen Cymru o Blaid Affrica.

Pwysaf ar y Llywodraeth i ystyried buddsoddi rhywfaint o'i hadnoddau mewn prosiectau cynaliadwy sy'n canolbwyntio ar ryw ac sy'n helpu i rymuso menywod i gymryd yr arweiniad yn lleol o ran mynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Nick Bourne: Pleser mawr imi yw siarad o blaid y cynnig hwn, fel Aelodau eraill. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod y cysylltiadau annatod rhwng gwledydd y Gymanwlad ar ffurf hanes cyffredin a gwerthoedd cyffredin, ac yr wyf y siŵr y cânt eu datblygu yn y dyfodol. Yn y bydd globaleiddiedig sydd ohoni, yn aml mae cyswllt rhwng problemau hefyd. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn gweithio gyda gwledydd eraill ar faterion fel newid yn yr hinsawdd, terfysgaeth ryngwladol, tlodi yn y trydydd bydd, y soniwyd llawer amdano, HIV/AIDS a hawliau dynol.

Mae gwledydd y Gymanwlad yn cyfuno meddylfryd ryngwladol a barn gref ar sofraniaeth genedlaethol, ac maent wedi gallu hybu amcanion a gwerthoedd cyffredin, fel cyfiawnder democrataidd, hawliau dynol, llywodraethu da, rheolaeth y gyfraith, democratiaeth seneddol yn aml, rhyddid yr unigolyn a masnach deg. Amlinellwyd llawer o'r materion hyn yn natganiad Singapôr a lofnodwyd gan wledydd y Gymanwlad. Y penwythnos hwn, ym Malaysia, gwelwn dystiolaeth gref fod democratiaeth seneddol wedi'i sefydlu'n gadarn yn y wlad, a gwrthbleidiau'n ennill tir yn sylweddol, ac yn cynnig gwrthblaid ddilys am y tro cyntaf. Byddai llawer o bobl yn croesawu hynny'n fawr; yr wyf fi yn sicr yn ei groesawu. Mae'r

in the Indian subcontinent, as evidenced by the strength of the judiciary's independence in some of those countries, as well as the strength of parliamentary democracy.

4.50 p.m.

Many Members have spoken movingly about HIV/AIDS, and the environment, and what we can do jointly to tackle those issues. It is undoubtedly true that those problems are particularly hard-bearing on the poorer countries of the Commonwealth, and sometimes, when we talk about tackling climate change, we expect the poorer countries of the world, and specifically the Commonwealth, to make a more significant contribution than some of the developed countries. That is both unfair and unrealistic, and we have to recognise that.

By recognising the importance of joint work, as exemplified here by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association—and Janet Ryder spoke about the work that is being carried out across party lines—we are able to focus on those shared goals. The Commonwealth is a unique institution; it is not regional, like the European Union, and it is not international in the sense that United Nations is, but it is able to bring countries together to deal with world problems. As I have gone through life, and through my time as a Member here, I have become convinced of how useful it is to be able to talk across some of the established frontiers, in a way that is truly unique in the Commonwealth. Therefore, it is right that we recognise, in this debate in support of Commonwealth Day, just how important the Commonwealth is as an institution, and what an enormous contribution it can make.

Something that has not been mentioned, but that we should recognise, is the importance of the Crown in uniting much, or probably all, of the Commonwealth, both in an institutional sense and in a real personal sense; it would be unrealistic to talk about the Commonwealth without recognising the important personal contribution that Queen Elizabeth II has made to its development in our lifetime.

Mick Bates: I start by welcoming the debate,

un peth yn wir am wledydd isgyfandir India, fel y dengys cryfder annibyniaeth y farnwriaeth yn rhai o'r gwledydd hynny, yn ogystal â chryfder democratiaeth seneddol.

Mae llawer o Aelodau wedi siarad yn deimladwy am HIV/AIDS, a'r amgylchedd, ac am yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud ar y cyd i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hynny. Mae'n sicr yn wir bod y problemau hynny yn effeithio'n benodol ac yn sylweddol ar wledydd tlotach y Gymanwlad, ac weithiau, pan soniwn am fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd, disgwyliwn i wledydd tlotach y byd, ac yn arbennig y Gymanwlad, wneud cyfraniad mwy sylweddol na rhai o'r gwledydd datblygedig. Mae hynny'n annheg ac yn afrealistig, a rhaid inni gydnabod hynny.

Drwy gydnabod pwysigrwydd gweithio ar y cyd, fel y gwelir yma gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad—a soniodd Janet Ryder am y gwaith a wneir ar draws ffiniau'r pleidiau gwleidyddol—gallwn ganolbwyntio ar yr amcanion cyffredin hynny. Mae'r Gymanwlad yn sefydliad unigryw; nid yw'n rhanbarthol, fel yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, ac nid yw'n rhyngwladol fel y Cenhedloedd Unedig, ond gall ddod â gwledydd ynghyd i ymdrin â phroblemau'r byd. Yn ystod fy mywyd, ac yn ystod fy nghyfnod fel Aelod yma, yr wyf wedi cael fy argyhoeddi ynghylch pa mor ddefnyddiol yw gallu siarad ar draws rhai o'r ffiniau sefydledig, mewn ffordd sy'n gwbl unigryw yn y Gymanwlad. Felly, mae'n briodol ein bod yn cydnabod, yn y ddadl hon i gefnogi Diwrnod y Gymanwlad, pa mor bwysig yw'r Gymanwlad fel sefydliad, a'r cyfraniad enfawr y gall ei wneud.

Rhywbeth na soniwyd amdano, ond y dylem ei gydnabod, yw pwysigrwydd y Goron wrth uno'r rhan fwyaf, os nad y cyfan o'r Gymanwlad, o safbwynt sefydliadol ac o safbwynt personol gwirioneddol; byddai'n afrealistig sôn am y Gymanwlad heb gydnabod cyfraniad personol pwysig y Frenhines Elizabeth II i'w datblygu yn ystod ein hoes ni.

Mick Bates: Dechreuaf drwy groesawu'r

and offering my congratulations to the 10 schools that have put on the displays seen here today. The displays go to the heart of our agenda, particularly on the subject of climate change, which I will speak more about later.

As my leader, Michael German, said, it is easy to think that we have acquired wisdom when we reach a fine old age and have grey heads, but today's school displays show that it is our youth who have the enthusiasm to lead the way in overcoming the environmental challenges that we have allowed to be created during our lifetime. As I speak to The Environment—Our Future, it is as well to understand the past, and just how these problems have arisen, so that the solutions are genuine and have an impact on the quality of so many people's lives on this planet.

We are all responsible for climate change and the current instability of the planet, through our use of its natural resources, particularly fossil fuels. The need for us to collaborate, as we do through the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, is paramount. I hope that the young people who put on these displays can travel and meet the young people who will have replicated this work in other countries, and work together. I hope that this debate will inspire one of them, in the next 25 years—because it will take that kind of timescale—to meet the challenges and implement change. The CPA, though its conferences, has the advantage of ensuring that best practice in combating climate change—which, to me, is the most significant challenge facing the world today—is shared by all countries. Only by implementing proper environmental management can we take any steps that will combat climate change. I particularly believe that it is important to save poorer countries, and help them adapt to climate change. I am grateful to Oxfam, and I will quote from its document:

'Climate change is happening now. It is real and it is already having a devastating impact on the world's poorest people'.

ddadl, a llongyfarch y 10 ysgol sydd wedi trefnu'r arddangosfeydd a welwyd yma heddiw. Mae'r arddangosfeydd yn mynd at graidd ein hagenda, yn arbennig o ran newid yn yr hinsawdd, a soniaf fwy am hynny yn ddiweddarach.

Fel y dywedodd fy arweinydd, Michael German, mae'n hawdd meddwl ein bod yn ddoeth pan fyddwn yn heneiddio a'n gwalltiau wedi britho, ond mae arddangosfeydd yr ysgolion yma heddiw yn dangos mai ein hieuenctid sydd â'r brwdfrydedd i arwain y ffordd i oresgyn yr heriau amgylcheddol yr ydym wedi caniatáu iddynt ddigwydd yn ystod ein hoes ni. Wrth siarad am Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol, da o beth yw deall y gorffennol, a sut yn union y cododd y problemau hyn, er mwyn cael atebion dilys a chael effaith ar ansawdd bwydau cymaint o bobl ar y blaned hon.

Yr ydym oll yn gyfrifol am newid yn yr hinsawdd ac am ansefydlogrwydd presennol y blaned, drwy ein defnydd o'i hadnoddau naturiol, yn arbennig tanwydd ffosil. Mae'r angen inni gydweithio, fel y gwnawn drwy Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, yn hollbwysig. Gobeithiaf y gall y bobl ifanc a drefnodd yr arddangosfeydd hyn deithio i gyfarfod â'r bobl ifanc a fydd wedi efelychu'r gwaith hwn mewn gwledydd eraill, a chydweithio. Gobeithiaf y bydd y ddadl hon yn ysbrydoli un ohonynt, yn ystod y 25 mlynedd nesaf—oherwydd bydd yn cymryd cymaint â hynny o amser—i gwrdd â'r heriau a rhoi newid ar waith. Mae gan Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, drwy ei chynadleddau, y fantais o sicrhau bod arferion gorau o ran gwrthsefyll newid yn yr hinsawdd—sef, yn fy marn i, yr her fwyaf arwyddocaol y mae'r byd yn ei hwynebu heddiw—yn cael eu rhannu gan bob gwlad. Dim ond drwy roi rheolaeth amgylcheddol briodol ar waith y gallwn gymryd camau a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd. Credaf yn benodol ei bod yn bwysig achub gwledydd tlotach, a'u helpu i addasu i newid yn yr hinsawdd. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Oxfam, a dyfinaf o'i ddogfen:

Mae newid yn yr hinsawdd yn digwydd yn awr. Mae'n real ac mae eisoes yn cael effaith ddinistriol ar bobl dlotaf y byd.

Rich people will cope, but millions of poor people, including many in Commonwealth states, are already on the edge of survival, and are profoundly and rapidly affected by climate change.

There are many known practices that can help these countries, including improved land management. How we use our forests and trees is also important, as deforestation has caused many problems. However, we must also understand the needs of people; it is very easy for us to say, 'Do not chop down the trees', but the wood from those trees may be needed to heat or cook their next meal.

There are many practical steps that we, as rich nations, can take, and the Commonwealth climate change action plan recognises those. For instance, how can it be sustainable to transport fresh agricultural produce around the world? A Member made reference earlier to fair trade, which is a market currently worth £0.5 million in Britain, though I would like to see it worth more. Here is a challenge: let us get all our supermarkets to tell us how many fairly traded products they sell in their great stores. We could have a competition to see who sells the most. That will certainly get them off their collective butts to do something good for fair trade and help to combat climate change.

Richer nations need to work together to provide consistent advice. Rhetoric is all very well, but we need to follow it up with investment to have a real economic impact, and with experience, such as that of the younger people whom we send on exchanges to developing countries. Dulas Engineering Ltd, which is based in Machynlleth, in my constituency, has developed a solar refrigerator, which keeps medicines cool without the need for electricity. It has a solar panel, and uses light to create the atmosphere in which important drugs are required to be kept.

It is possible to ensure that we combat climate change in many ways, and we could

Bydd pobl gyfoethog yn ymdopi, ond mae miliynau o bobl dlawd, gan gynnwys llawer yng ngwledydd y Gymanwlad, eisoes yn brwydro i oroesi, ac yn cael eu heffeithio'n sylweddol ac yn gyflym gan newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Mae nifer o arferion hysbys a all helpu'r gwledydd hyn, gan gynnwys gwella'r broses o reoli tir. Mae'r ffordd y defnyddiwn ein coedwigoedd a'n coed hefyd yn bwysig, gan fod datgoedwigo wedi achosi llawer o broblemau. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni hefyd ddeall anghenion pobl; mae'n ddigon hawdd inni ddweud, 'Peidiwch â thorri'r coed', ond efallai fod arnynt angen y pren o'r coed hynny i gynhesu neu i goginio eu pryd nesaf.

Mae llawer o gamau ymarferol y gallwn ni, fel gwledydd cyfoethog, eu cymryd, ac mae cynllun gweithredu newid yn yr hinsawdd y Gymanwlad yn cydnabod y rheini. Er enghraifft, sut y gall cludo cynnyrch amaethyddol ffres o amgylch y byd fod yn gynaliadwy? Cyfeiriodd Aelod yn gynharach at fasnach deg, marchnad sy'n werth £0.5 miliwn ym Mhrydain ar hyn o bryd, ond hoffwn weld ei gwerth yn cynyddu. Dyma her: beth am inni ofyn i bob un o'n harchfarchnadoedd ddweud wrthym faint o gynnyrch masnach deg y maent yn ei werthu yn eu siopau mawrion. Gallem gael cystadleuaeth i weld pwy sy'n gwerthu fwyaf. Byddai hynny'n sicr o wneud iddynt godi oddi ar eu penolau i wneud rhywbeth da dros fasnach deg a helpu i fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Mae angen i wledydd cyfoethocach gydweithio i ddarparu cyngor cyson. Mae'n ddigon hawdd cael rhethreg, ond mae angen inni ei hategu gyda buddsoddiad er mwyn cael effaith economaidd wirioneddol, a chyda phrofiad, fel profiad y bobl ifanc a anfonwn ar deithiau cyfnewid i wledydd datblygedig. Mae Dulas Engineering Cyf, ym Machynlleth, yn fy etholaeth i, wedi datblygu oergell solar, sy'n cadw meddyginiaethau'n oer heb fod angen trydan. Mae ganddi banel solar, ac mae'n defnyddio goleuni i greu'r atmosffer y mae angen i gyffuriau pwysig gael eu cadw ynddo.

Mae'n bosibl sicrhau ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd mewn sawl

lead by example in Wales. Our commitment to promoting sustainable development must be translated into action here so that others can see the benefit of it. Many poorer people in the world could have a better quality of life as a result of our actions in Wales.

Mark Isherwood: The modern Commonwealth is a force for good in a divided world. Although it is only 59 years old, the concept first took root in the nineteenth century. As we have heard, it is a voluntary association of 53 independent sovereign states, including the UK with its four nations and overseas territories. In 1867, Canada became the first colony to be transformed into a self-governing dominion, implying equality with Britain. In 1884, Lord Rosebury described the gradually changing empire as a 'Commonwealth of Nations'. Today, the modern Commonwealth Secretariat mission statement says,

'We work as a trusted partner for all Commonwealth people as a force for peace, democracy, equality, and good governance; a catalyst for global consensus building; and a source of assistance for sustainable development and poverty eradication'.

The common values and goals of the Commonwealth, outlined in the 1971 Singapore declaration, include the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism and world peace. Each member is regarded as a sovereign equal.

That contrasts with the constitution that dare not speak its name—the Treaty of Lisbon—which transfers control over justice and home affairs from member states to the European Union. As former French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, an architect of the original constitution says, the changes in the proposed treaty were,

'few and far between...and more cosmetic than real'.

ffordd, a gallem arwain drwy esiampl yng Nghymru. Rhaid troi ein hymrwymiad i hybu datblygu cynaliadwy yn gamau gweithredu yma er mwyn i eraill weld budd ohono. Gallai nifer o bobl dlawd y byd gael ansawdd bywyd gwell o ganlyniad i'r camau a gymerwn ni yng Nghymru.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r Gymanwlad fodern yn gwneud daioni mewn byd rhanedig. Er mai dim ond 59 mlwydd oed ydyw, mae gwreiddiau'r cysyniad yn dyddio o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Fel y clywsom, mae'n gymdeithas wirfoddol o 53 o wledydd sofran annibynnol, gan gynnwys y DU a'i phedair gwlad a'i thriogaethau tramor. Yn 1867, trawsffurfiwyd Canada yn ddominiwn hunanlywodraethol—y drefedigaeth gyntaf i wneud hynny—a oedd yn golygu ei bod yn gydradd â Phrydain. Yn 1884, disgrifiodd yr Arglwydd Rosebury yr ymerodraeth a oedd yn newid yn raddol fel 'Cymanwlad o Wledydd'. Heddiw, dywed datganiad cenhadaeth Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Gymanwlad fodern,

Yr ydym yn gweithio fel partner ffyddlon i bawb yn y Gymanwlad dros heddwch, democratiaeth, cydraddoldeb, a llywodraethu da; fel catalydd ar gyfer sicrhau consensws byd-eang; ac fel ffynhonnell gymorth ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy a dileu tlodi.

Mae gwerthoedd a nodau cyffredin y Gymanwlad, a amlinellwyd yn natganiad 1971 Singapôr, gan gynnwys hybu democratiaeth, hawliau dynol, llywodraethu da, rheolaeth y gyfraith, rhyddid yr unigolyn, egalitariaeth, masnach deg, amlochredd a heddwch byd. Ystyrir bod pob aelod yn sofran cyfartal.

Mae hynny'n gwrthgyferbynnu â'r cyfansoddiad na feiddiaf ddweud ei enw—Cytuniad Lisbon—sy'n trosglwyddo rheolaeth dros gyfiawnder a materion cartref o aelod-wladwriaethau i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fel y dywed cyn Arlywydd Ffrainc, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, lluniwr y cyfansoddiad gwreiddiol, yr oedd y newidiadau yn y cytuniad arfaethedig

yn brin...ac yn fwy o newidiadau cosmetig na newidiadau real.

As the Prime Minister of Luxembourg said, Britain is different. Of course, there will be transfers of sovereignty, but would it be intelligent to draw the attention of public opinion to that fact? As Giuliano Amato, the former Italian Prime Minister and vice-president of the convention that wrote the EU constitution said,

‘EU leaders...decided that the treaty document should be unreadable to produce a document...that our citizens...will never understand’.

Churchill spoke of Britain as being one of the friends and sponsors of the new Europe, but his vision was of a more united continent, with Britain—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. We are actually here to talk about the Commonwealth and not Europe. Could you please move on to the Commonwealth?

Mark Isherwood: There is a direct link, as I was about to evidence.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. It is a bit of a convoluted link, so please move on to the Commonwealth.

Mark Isherwood: Churchill’s vision was of a more united continent, with Britain preserving her world role via the Commonwealth, and tied to Europe rather loosely. He coined the term ‘the united states of Europe’ in 1930; he believed that obsolete hatreds could be appeased by the American federalist model, but that Britain would not belong to it.

5.00 p.m.

‘We have our own dreams. We are with Europe, but we are not of it. We are linked, but not compromised’.

After the second world war, he did not believe that the United Nations could prevent a future European war without a united Europe. He visualised a united states of Europe—and I will get to this in a minute—

Fel y dywedodd Prif Weinidog Luxembourg, mae Prydain yn wahanol. Wrth gwrs, bydd trosglwyddiadau o ran sofraniaeth, ond a fyddai’n ddoeth tynnu sylw’r cyhoedd at y ffaith honno? Fel y dywedodd Giuliano Amato, cyn Brif Weinidog yr Eidal a dirprwy lywydd y confensiwn a ysgrifennodd gyfansoddiad yr UE,

Penderfynodd arweinyddion yr UE y dylai dogfen y cytuniad fod yn annarllenadwy i gynhyrchu dogfen na fydd ein dinasyddion byth yn ei deall.

Soniodd Churchill am Brydain fel un o gyfeillion a noddwyr yr Ewrop newydd, ond yr oedd ei weledigaeth yn fwy o gyfandir unedig, gyda Phrydain—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yr ydym yma i siarad am y Gymanwlad, nid Ewrop. A allech symud ymlaen i sôn am y Gymanwlad os gwelwch yn dda?

Mark Isherwood: Ceir cysylltiad uniongyrchol, fel yr oeddwn ar fin ei ddangos.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae’n gysylltiad braidd yn llac, felly symudwch ymlaen i sôn am y Gymanwlad os gwelwch yn dda.

Mark Isherwood: Yr oedd gweledigaeth Churchill yn fwy o gyfandir unedig, gyda Phrydain yn cadw ei rôl fyd-eang drwy’r Gymanwlad, a chanddi gysylltiad eithaf llac gydag Ewrop. Bathodd y term ‘unol daleithiau Ewrop’ yn 1930; credai y gellid tawelu cas bethau hynafol drwy ddefnyddio’r model ffederal Americanaidd, ond na fyddai Prydain yn perthyn iddo.

Mae gennym ein breuddwydion ein hunain. Yr ydym gydag Ewrop, ond nid ydym yn rhan ohoni. Yr ydym wedi’n cysylltu, ond nid wedi’n cyfaddawdu.

Wedi’r ail ryfel byd, ni chredai y gallai’r Cenhedloedd Unedig atal rhyfel Ewropeaidd yn y dyfodol heb Ewrop unedig. Ei weledigaeth oedd unol daleithiau Ewrop—a deuaif at hyn mewn munud—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry, you must come to it now, or I will have to ask you to stop. This is a debate on the Commonwealth, and not on your thoughts on Mr Churchill and Europe. Please address the subject.

Mark Isherwood: He visualised the Commonwealth as another pillar of the United Nations. He declared that Britain had three areas of interest, the first among them being the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Week is an opportunity to promote international co-operation to improve the lives of global citizens. A stronger Commonwealth can help to eradicate poverty. As Oxfam Cymru states, climate change is seriously impacting on the ability of poorer countries, such as Commonwealth states in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, to achieve the UN's millennium development goals and overcome poverty. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to undermine any progress made.

As we heard, the theme of Commonwealth Day is The Environment—Our Future. We can enhance our environment by maximising our environmental resources, by reducing, reusing and recycling, by developing less-polluting production techniques, by improving energy conservation and efficiency in our buildings and our transport systems, by using environmentally friendly technologies, by protecting and regenerating our forests, by protecting our land and water resources, and by strengthening national and international environmental protection and education programmes. The Commonwealth can help us to achieve these goals.

In seeking fair-weather friends, we must never turn our back on our all-weather family. We must be part of an outward-looking, global United Kingdom. Our duty and our destiny is to stand shoulder to shoulder with our Commonwealth brethren as we tackle together the shared challenges of the twenty-first century.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae'n rhaid ichi ddod at y pwnc yn awr, neu bydd raid imi ofyn ichi roi terfyn arni. Dadl ar y Gymanwlad yw hon, ac nid ar eich meddyliau chi am Mr Churchill ac Ewrop. Cyfarchwch y pwnc, os gwelwch yn dda.

Mark Isherwood: Ei weledigaeth oedd y Gymanwlad fel colofn arall o'r Cenedloedd Unedig. Datganodd fod gan Brydain dri maes buddiant, a'r cyntaf o'u plith oedd y Gymanwlad.

Mae Wythnos y Gymanwlad yn gyfle i hyrwyddo cydweithrediad rhyngwladol i wella bywydau dinasyddion y byd. Gall Cymanwlad gryfach helpu i ddileu tlodi. Fel y dywed Oxfam Cymru, mae'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yn effeithio'n ddifrifol ar allu gwledydd tlotach, fel gwladwriaethau'r Gymanwlad yn Affrica, y Caribî a'r Môr Tawel, i gyflawni amcanion datblygu'r Cenedloedd Unedig ar gyfer y mileniwm a churo tlodi. Mae'r pandemig HIV/AIDS yn parhau i danseilio unrhyw gynnydd a wneir.

Fel y clywsom, Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol yw thema Diwrnod y Gymanwlad. Gallwn wella ein hamgylchedd drwy wneud y mwyaf o'n hadnoddau amgylcheddol, drwy leihau, aildefnyddio ac ailgylchu, drwy ddatblygu technegau cynhyrchu llai llygrol, drwy wella cadwraeth ac effeithlonrwydd ynni yn ein hadeiladau a'n systemau trafniadaeth, drwy ddefnyddio technolegau caredig i'r amgylchedd, drwy warchod ac adfywio ein coedwigoedd, drwy warchod ein hadnoddau tir a dŵr, a drwy gryfhau rhaglenni addysg a gwarchod amgylcheddol cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol. Gall y Gymanwlad ein helpu i gyflawni'r amcanion hyn.

Wrth geisio ffrindiau tywydd teg, rhaid inni beidio byth â throi ein cefn ar ein teulu pob tywydd. Rhaid inni fod yn rhan o Deyrnas Unedig sy'n edrych tuag allan, yn fyd-eang. Ein dyletswydd a'n tynged yw sefyll ysgwydd yn ysgwydd gyda'n brodyr Cymanwladol wrth inni uno â'n gilydd i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau a rannwn yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones): I admired Mark Isherwood's ingenuity in getting Lisbon, a well-known Commonwealth city, and Italy and France, two well-known Commonwealth countries, into his speech. I would point out that Churchill did not believe in the Commonwealth; he believed in the empire, and he said so at the 1945 general election. Fortunately, of course, the Conservatives appear to have moved on since then.

Croesawaf yr achlysur hwn. Dyma'r ail dro inni ddathlu Diwrnod y Gymanwlad yma yng Nghymru gyda dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Y tro diwethaf oedd yn ôl ym mis Mawrth 2006. Fel yn 2006, mae ysgolion wedi'n helpu i ddathlu'r diwrnod yn y Cynulliad gydag arddangosfeydd ardderchog yn y Neuadd, a gwn fod rhai o ddisgyblion yr ysgolion hynny'n gwylio'r ddadl hon.

Yn y derbyniad heno, cyflwynir i Ddolen Cymru, y corff sy'n hybu cysylltiadau rhwng Cymru a Lesotho, siec oddi wrth gynllun gwirfoddoli staff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gyda'r arian yn mynd at brosiectau i helpu plant sydd wedi colli'u rhieni oherwydd HIV/AIDS.

Mae hefyd yn bleser croesawu ymwelwyr o bwyllgor HIV/AIDS Senedd Lesotho i Gymru. Maent yma i ddysgu mwy am y ffordd y mae pwyllgorau craffu'n gweithio yma yng Nghymru.

Cynhaliodd y Prif Weinidog dderbyniad ar 27 Chwefror yn y Senedd i fyfyrwyr rhyngwladol sy'n astudio ym mhrifysgolion a cholegau Cymru. Bu Jane Hutt hefyd yn y derbyniad. Cynrychiolwyd 12 o wledydd y Gymanwlad yn yr achlysur hwnnw.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, cafwyd naw ymweliad rhyngwladol swyddogol i Gymru o wledydd y Gymanwlad, sef Prif Weinidog Seland Newydd, Gweinidog Materion Undebau Tansania, a chynrychiolwyr o Ganada, Maleisia, Cyprus ac India.

What can we in Wales do to assist Commonwealth countries that are not as fortunate as us? An important contribution

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Carwyn Jones): Edmygais ddyfeisgarwch Mark Isherwood yn cael Lisbon, dinas adnabyddus yn y Gymanwlad, a'r Eidal a Ffrainc, dwy wlad adnabyddus yn y Gymanwlad, i mewn i'w araith. Dylwn nodi nad oedd Churchill yn credu yn y Gymanwlad; credai yn yr ymerodraeth, a dywedodd hynny yn etholiad cyffredinol 1945. Yn ffodus, wrth gwrs, mae'n ymddangos bod y Ceidwadwyr wedi symud ymlaen ers hynny.

I welcome this occasion. This is the second time that we have celebrated Commonwealth Day here in Wales with a Plenary debate. The last time was back in March 2006. As in 2006, schools have assisted us in celebrating the day in the Assembly with excellent exhibitions in the Neuadd, and I know that some of those school pupils are following this debate.

In the reception this evening, Dolen Cymru, the body that promotes links between Wales and Lesotho, will be awarded a cheque from the Welsh Assembly Government staff voluntary scheme, with the money going towards projects to assist children who have lost their parents because of HIV/AIDS.

It is also a pleasure to welcome to Wales visitors from the HIV/AIDS committee of the Lesotho Parliament. They are here to learn more about how scrutiny committees work in Wales.

The First Minister held a reception in the Senedd on 27 February for international students who are studying in the universities and colleges in Wales. Jane Hutt was also at the reception. Twelve Commonwealth nations were represented at that particular event.

Over the past year, there have been nine official visits to Wales from Commonwealth nations, namely the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Minister for Union Matters in Tanzania, and representatives from Canada, Malaysia, Cyprus and India.

Beth a allwn ni yng Nghymru ei wneud i gynorthwyo gwledydd y Gymanwlad sy'n llai ffodus na ni? Gellir canfod cyfraniad

from Wales to relationships with Commonwealth and other countries can be found in the Welsh Assembly Government's 'Wales for Africa: The Wales International Sustainable Development Framework', known by its short title as 'Wales for Africa'. This is managed by the small international sustainable development and Wales for Africa team based in the Department of the First Minister. When the last Commonwealth debate was held, the framework had not at that point been launched, so the programme is now about a year and a half old, and much has been achieved in that time. Members will know that the main responsibility for international development in the UK lies with the Department for International Development, DfID, that UK Government department whose acronym sounds like the mispronunciation of an old Welsh county. However, we know that there was a demand within Wales to make an identifiably Welsh contribution to tackling global poverty and addressing international disasters. Therefore, the Wales for Africa framework was launched in October 2006, with our efforts focused on countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where Wales has existing links. We are supporting international development activities and contributing to the millennium development goals.

The nature of the legal powers devolved to the Assembly Government means that the actions that we take in support of the millennium development goals must be of benefit to Wales as well as to developing countries. The Wales for Africa programme includes projects such as the gold star communities pilot project, which links communities in Wales with communities in sub-Saharan Africa. It is a pilot project that we are running for the UN to identify the best attributes of community-to-community links, and five main links between communities across Wales with communities in Ethiopia, Mali, Uganda, Kenya and Lesotho have been created. Over 30 other community links are also now associated with the project.

One of the most well-established links, for example, is between Mbale in Uganda and Pontypridd, through an organisation called

pwysig gan Gymru at y berthynas â'r Gymanwlad a gwledydd eraill yn 'Cymru o blaid Affrica: Fframwaith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer Gweithredu ar Ddatblygu Rhyngwladol Cynaliadwy', a adwaenir wrth ei deitl byr 'Cymru o blaid Affrica'. Rheolir hwn gan y tîm bach sy'n gweithio dros ddatblygu cynaliadwy rhyngwladol a Chymru o blaid Affrica yn Adran y Prif Weinidog. Pan gynhaliwyd y ddadl ddiwethaf ar y Gymanwlad, nid oedd y fframwaith wedi'i lansio, felly erbyn hyn mae'r rhaglen oddeutu flwyddyn a hanner o oed, ac mae llawer wedi'i gyflawni yn yr amser hwnnw. Bydd Aelodau'n gwybod bod y prif gyfrifoldeb dros ddatblygu rhyngwladol yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn gorwedd gyda'r Adran Ddatblygu Rhyngwladol, DfID, yr adran honno o Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig y mae ei hacronym yn swnio fel camynganiad o hen sir Gymreig. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod galw yng Nghymru i wneud cyfraniad Cymreig penodol at fynd i'r afael â thlodi byd-eang a thrychinebau rhyngwladol. Felly lansiwyd fframwaith Cymru o blaid Affrica ym mis Hydref 2006, gan ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion ar wledydd yn Affrica is-Sahara, lle mae gan Gymru gysylltiadau'n barod. Yr ydym yn cefnogi gweithgareddau datblygu rhyngwladol ac yn cyfrannu at amcanion datblygu'r mileniwm.

Mae natur y pwerau cyfreithiol sydd wedi'u datganoli i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn golygu fod yn rhaid i'r camau a gymerwn i gefnogi amcanion datblygu'r mileniwm fod o fudd i Gymru yn ogystal ag i wledydd datblygol. Mae rhaglen Cymru o blaid Affrica'n cynnwys prosiectau fel prosiect peilot cymunedau seren aur, sy'n cysylltu cymunedau yng Nghymru â chymunedau yn Affrica is-Sahara. Prosiect peilot ydyw yr ydym yn ei redeg ar ran y Cenhedloedd Unedig i nodi rhinweddau gorau dolenni rhwng cymunedau, a chrëwyd pum prif ddolen rhwng cymunedau ledled Cymru a chymunedau yn Ethiopia, Mali, Uganda, Kenya a Lesotho. Mae dros 30 o ddolenni cymunedol eraill bellach yn gysylltiedig â'r prosiect hefyd.

Un o'r dolenni sydd wedi ennill ei phlwyf orau, er enghraifft, yw honno rhwng Mbale yn Uganda a Phontypridd, drwy sefydliad a

the Partnership Overseas Networking Trust. Those communities have focused on supporting primary healthcare provision in Mbale with training, educational development and provision of malaria nets, and also on developing a coalition against poverty, working with non-governmental organisations. The First Minister, as a representative of the United Nations, will present gold star awards to the first communities at the National Eisteddfod later this year.

We also have the international learning opportunities programme, a scheme that was established in partnership with VSO, which provides an opportunity for public sector managers in Wales to go on placements of around four weeks to organisations in sub-Saharan Africa that are linked with VSO. That provides an opportunity for those individuals to develop their skills further, as well as their being able to employ their skills in countries where those skills are desperately needed.

One theme that has been picked up by Members during the course of this debate is the sense of unity and purpose that exists between Commonwealth countries. Perhaps the greatest purpose that the Commonwealth can serve is to encourage fair trade and the ability of poorer countries in the world to be able to get a fair price for what they produce, and ensure that they are no longer exploited by international financial systems that have done them no good at all in the past.

We are now reaching a peak in our campaign to ensure that Wales becomes the world's first fair-trade country. We have been funding the Wales Fair Trade Forum to co-ordinate the campaign over the past two years, and much has been achieved across Wales during that time. Members will recall that a written statement was issued recently. A conference, aimed at putting Wales at the heart of the current international debate on fair trade, and involving direct discussions with fair-trade producers and co-operatives, is planned for 6 June 2008. We are also supporting the provision of advice on the procurement of fair-trade goods in the public sector, as well as working with the Wales Co-operative Centre to provide advice for big

elwir yr Ymddiriedolaeth Rhwydweithio Tramor rhwng Partneriaethau. Mae'r cymunedau hynny wedi canolbwyntio ar gynnal darpariaeth gofal iechyd sylfaenol ym Mbale drwy hyfforddiant, datblygiad addysgol a darparu rhwydi malaria, a hefyd ar ddatblygu cynghrair yn erbyn tlodi, gan weithio gyda chyrrff anllywodraethol. Bydd y Prif Weinidog, ar ran y Cenhedloedd Unedig, yn cyflwyno gwobrau seren arian i'r cymunedau cyntaf yn yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Mae gennym hefyd y rhaglen cyfleon dysgu rhyngwladol, cynllun a sefydlwyd mewn partneriaeth â Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Dramor, sy'n cynnig cyfle i reolwyr sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru fynd ar leoliadau o ryw bedair wythnos at sefydliadau yn Affrica is-Sahara sy'n gysylltiedig â VSO. Mae hynny'n cynnig cyfle i'r unigolion hynny ddatblygu'u sgiliau ymhellach, yn ogystal â gallu defnyddio'u sgiliau mewn gwledydd lle mae dirfawr angen y sgiliau hynny.

Un thema sydd wedi'i godi gan Aelodau yn ystod y ddadl hon yw'r ymdeimlad o undod a phwrpas sy'n bodoli rhwng gwledydd y Gymanwlad. Efallai mai'r pwrpas mwyaf y gall y Gymanwlad ei gyflawni yw annog masnach deg a gallu gwledydd tlotach y byd i gael pris teg am yr hyn a gynhyrchant, a sicrhau na chânt eu hecsbloetio mwyach gan systemau ariannol rhyngwladol sydd heb wneud dim lles o gwbl iddynt yn y gorffennol.

Yr ydym yn awr yn cyrraedd anterth yn ein hymgyrch i sicrhau mai Cymru fydd y wlad fasnach deg gyntaf yn y byd. Yr ydym wedi bod yn ariannu Fforwm Masnach Deg Cymru i gydgysylltu'r ymgyrch dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, ac mae llawer wedi'i gyflawni ar draws Cymru yn ystod yr amser hwnnw. Bydd Aelodau'n cofio y cyhoeddwyd datganiad ysgrifenedig yn ddiweddar. Mae cynhadledd, a fydd yn anelu at roi Cymru yng nghanol y ddadl ryngwladol gyfredol am fasnach deg, ac yn cynnwys trafodaethau uniongyrchol gyda chynhyrchwyr masnach deg a chwmnïau cydweithredol, wedi'i chynllunio ar gyfer 6 Mehefin 2008. Yr ydym hefyd yn cefnogi darparu cyngor ar brynu nwyddau masnach deg yn y sector

employers on switching to fair trade, and particularly in terms of developing more fair-trade businesses in Wales.

The Government has also provided funding for Dolen Cymru to employ a fundraising officer, so that Dolen Cymru can create further capacity to promote and support its linking activities in Lesotho. Jane Hutt's department continues to run the teacher placement programme in Lesotho, whereby teachers from Wales go on a six-month supported placement to work in schools in Lesotho and to assist with education training. The teachers who have been there have reported that they very much enjoyed their experiences in Lesotho, and that it developed their teaching skills in exciting and challenging ways, as well as their being able to ensure that their skills were transferred to Lesotho.

We also have successful hospital twinning, and the grant scheme for Wales for Africa programme funds that was launched in 2008-09. If the Commonwealth Day has a particular message, it is that the Commonwealth and all its member countries should seek to promote an innovative, prosperous, just and democratic society in all its member states. We in Wales must do all that we can to ensure that that becomes a reality.

5.10 p.m.

Janet Ryder: There is no better way to finish than with the words that the Leader of the House just used, that the aim is to provide an innovative, just and peaceful society for us all. I thank the majority of Members who have contributed today and who looked at the many aspects involved, including the theme for today, The Environment—Our Future, and the benefits that the Commonwealth can bring.

It is about learning by exchanging our skills. We are doing that with regard to our committees; we are exchanging those skills with Lesotho. We can learn from exchanging skills with other parliamentarians. We are

cyhoeddus, yn ogystal â gweithio gyda Chanolfan Gydweithredol Cymru i ddarparu cyngor i gyflogwyr mawr ynghylch newid i fasnach deg, a hynny'n enwedig yn nhermau datblygu mwy o fusnesau masnach deg yng Nghymru.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hefyd wedi darparu arian i Ddolen Cymru gyflogi swyddog codi arian, fel y gall Dolen Cymru greu mwy o allu i hybu a chefnogi ei gweithgareddau dolennu yn Lesotho. Mae adran Jane Hutt yn dal i redeg y rhaglen lleoli athrawon yn Lesotho, lle bydd athrawon o Gymru'n mynd ar leoliad chwe mis gyda chefnogaeth i weithio mewn ysgolion yn Lesotho ac i helpu gyda hyfforddi athrawon. Mae'r athrawon a fu yno wedi adrodd iddynt fwynhau eu profiadau yn Lesotho'n fawr iawn, ac iddynt ddatblygu eu sgiliau addysgu mewn ffyrdd cyffrous a heriol, yn ogystal â gallu sicrhau y câi eu sgiliau eu trosglwyddo i Lesotho.

Mae gennym gynllun llwyddiannus o efeillio ysbytai hefyd, a chynllun grantiau arian rhaglen Cymru o blaid Affrica a lansiwyd yn 2008-09. Os oes gan Ddiwrnod y Gymanwlad neges arbennig, y neges yw y dylai'r Gymanwlad a phob gwlad sy'n aelodau ohoni geisio hyrwyddo cymdeithas arloesol, lewyrchus, gyfiawn a democrataidd yn ei holl aelod-wladwriaethau. Rhaid i ninnau yng Nghymru wneud popeth a allwn i sicrhau y gwireddir hynny.

Janet Ryder: Nid oes dim ffordd well i orffen na gyda'r geiriau y mae Arweinydd y Tŷ newydd eu defnyddio, sef mai'r nod yw darparu cymdeithas arloesol, gyfiawn a heddychlon inni i gyd. Diolchaf i'r mwyafrif o Aelodau sydd wedi cyfrannu heddiw ac a edrychodd ar yr agweddau niferus dan sylw, gan gynnwys ein thema heddiw, Yr Amgylchedd—Ein Dyfodol, a'r buddiannau y gall y Gymanwlad eu rhoi inni.

Mater ydyw o ddysgu drwy gyfnewid ein sgiliau. Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny o ran ein pwyllgorau; yr ydym yn cyfnewid y sgiliau hynny â Lesotho. Gallwn ddysgu o gyfnewid sgiliau â seneddwyr eraill. Yr ydym yn dysgu

learning through exchanging the skills of our people in hospitals and schools as well. We had a wonderful exhibition at lunchtime by teachers who have been out to Lesotho, through Dolen Cymru, and have come back to teach at their school, Ysgol Pencae Llandaf. The school came here today and gave us a wonderful display of dancing and singing. It is personal skills that build strong communities and which will be needed to combat the effects of climate change. Those skills may be intergovernmental skills, financial skills through Governments, or are just about each of us playing our own part to combat climate change. I thank you all for taking part. I welcome everyone who has now come in and filled up the public gallery—we started this debate slightly early. I would urge all Members to stay and mingle with our guests, converse with them and exchange experiences with them. Thank you all for contributing this afternoon.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

That brings this afternoon's business to a close.

*Debyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.12 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.12 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)

drwy gyfnewid sgiliau ein pobl mewn ysbytai ac ysgolion hefyd. Cawsom arddangosfa ryfeddol amser cinio gan athrawon sydd wedi bod allan i Lesotho, drwy Ddolen Cymru, ac sydd wedi dod yn ôl i addysgu yn eu hysgol, Ysgol Pencae Llandaf. Daeth yr ysgol yma heddiw a rhoi sioe fendigedig inni o ddawnsio a chanu. Sgiliau personol sydd yn adeiladu cymunedau cryf ac a fydd yn angenrheidiol i ymladd yn erbyn effeithiau'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Gall y sgiliau hynny fod yn sgiliau rhynglywodraethol, yn sgiliau ariannol drwy Lywodraethau, neu'n ddim ond mater o bob un ohonom ni'n chwarae ein rhan ein hun i ymladd newid hinsawdd. Diolch i bawb am gymryd rhan. Croesawaf bawb sydd bellach wedi dod i mewn a llenwi'r oriel gyhoeddus—dechreusom y ddadl hon ychydig yn gynnar. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gyd i aros a chymysgu â'n gwsteion, sgwrsio â hwy a chyfnewid profiadau â hwy. Diolch yn fawr ichi i gyd am gyfrannu y prynhawn yma.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw i gytuno'r cynnig. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

Neges gan Ei Mawrhydi Y Frenhines, Pennaeth y Gymanwlad **A Message from Her Majesty The Queen, Head of the Commonwealth**

Her Majesty The Queen: Last year, Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Uganda on the edge of Lake Victoria and agreed to an action plan for tackling climate change. It was an appropriate place to do so: from there, the waters of the River Nile begin a three-month journey to the Mediterranean.

The Nile, throughout history, has served humankind in many ways. But for all its impressive size and importance, this river is a fragile eco-system; and its vulnerability grows with the number of people dependent upon it, so that a single incident of pollution upstream may affect the lives of countless numbers downstream.

The example of the Nile illustrates many of the challenges facing the global environment as a whole which, belatedly, we have come to understand cannot alone sustain our lives as once it did. The competition for fresh water by a growing population is itself becoming a source of potential conflict. Our own attitudes to the environment, and the use we put it to, may have

consequences for people on every continent and for every ocean and sea.

The impact of pollution falls unequally: it is often those who pollute the least—notably in the world's least-developed nations—who are closest to the razor's edge, most affected by the impact of climate change and least equipped to cope with it.

And it is important to remember that the environmental choices available in some countries may not be an option for others. In some parts of the world, for example, fossil fuels can be used more sparingly and buildings can be made of more efficient, sustainable materials; but it is far harder to expect someone to adapt if he relies on the trees of a local forest for fuel, shelter and livelihood. If we recognise the interests and needs of the people who are most affected, we can work with them to bring about lasting change. Happily, this approach has always been a strength of the Commonwealth, and awareness of environmental issues is now widespread, with a determination that future generations should enjoy clean air, sufficient fresh water and energy without risking damage to the planet. Few are more aware or energetic in confronting climate change than young people, and we should support them.

In the Commonwealth, governments, businesses, communities and individuals should each strive to match words and good intentions with deeds. Every contribution has its part to play. Whatever we do, wherever we live, our actions in defence of the environment can have a real and positive effect upon the lives of others, today and into the future.

Elizabeth R.
10 March 2008