



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 2 Mawrth 2010
Tuesday, 2 March 2010**

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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 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) in the Chair.*

Y Llywydd: Trefn yn y Cynulliad.

The Presiding Officer: Order in the Assembly.

Ethol Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro Election of Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Yn absenoldeb y Dirprwy Lywydd, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad ethol Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Gwahoddaf enwebiadau.

The Presiding Officer: In the absence of the Deputy Presiding Officer, I ask the Assembly to elect a temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for today's Plenary. I invite nominations.

William Graham: I nominate Peter Black.

William Graham: Enwebaf Peter Black.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to William Graham for nominating Peter Black. There being no other nominations, I therefore declare that Peter Black is elected as temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting. It is clear that we shall have a colourful session. [*Laughter.*]

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i William Graham am enwebu Peter Black. Gan nad oes enwebiadau eraill, datganaf felly yr etholir Peter Black yn Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Mae'n amlwg y cawn sesiwn liwgar. [*Chwerthin.*]

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Priorities (Young People)

Blaenoriaethau (Pobl Ifanc)

Q1 Mohammad Asghar: Will the First Minister outline his policy priorities for young people in Wales? OAQ(3)2685(FM)

C1 Mohammad Asghar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau polisi ar gyfer pobl ifanc yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2685(FM)

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): We have a number of priorities for young people in Wales. These are outlined in the consultation document on the revised statutory guidance for youth and learner support services, as well as in many other documents.

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Mae gennym nifer o flaenoriaethau ar gyfer pobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Amlinellir y rhain yn y ddogfen ymgynghori ar y canllawiau statudol diwygiedig ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymorth dysgwyr ac ieuencid, yn ogystal ag mewn sawl dogfen arall.

Mohammad Asghar: It is no secret that unemployment levels in Wales are too high and that young people in particular are struggling to get work. Last week, I had a young student visit the staff in my constituency office, desperate for advice on his search for part-time employment. He is having no luck, and he is just one of many across Newport, South Wales East, and Wales. Would the First Minister highlight his plan for helping young people, particularly

Mohammad Asghar: Nid yw'n gyfrinach bod lefelau diweithdra yng Nghymru'n rhy uchel a bod pobl ifanc yn enwedig yn ei chael yn anodd cael gwaith. Yr wythnos diwethaf, daeth myfyriwr ifanc i weld y staff yn fy swyddfa etholaeth, yn awyddus iawn i gael cyngor ynghylch chwilio am gyflogaeth ran-amser. Nid yw'n cael dim lwc, a dim ond un o lawer ydyw ar draws Casnewydd, Dwyrain De Cymru, a Chymru. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlygu ei gynllun i helpu pobl

school leavers and graduates, to find employment? Is the First Minister confident that young people are fully aware of the help and support available to them at present—if there is any?

The First Minister: A substantial amount of help is available. There are four parts to the young person's guarantee: first, the Routes into Work initiative, aimed at ensuring that young people can access the jobs market; secondly, the Future Jobs fund; thirdly, full-time work-focused training options; and, finally, the community taskforce. I urge anyone to refer young people to the young person's guarantee scheme, to assist them in gaining employment.

Val Lloyd: First Minister, do you agree that investment in early years education through policy initiatives such as the pioneering foundation phase and the free breakfasts scheme, and investment in the 14-19 learning pathways and in the young recruits programme all mean that young people in Wales have been given the best possible start in life, thanks to a Labour-led Assembly Government? Do you also agree that young people remain an important Government priority thanks to Labour in Government here, working in partnership with the Labour Government at Westminster? That is in contrast to the policies of the Tories, who would cut free breakfasts and child trust funds, given the chance, and who confined a generation of young people to the scrapheap of unemployment when in Government.

The First Minister: Val, you make an important point. We, in this Government, will always invest in the future of our children and young people, but the party opposite does not understand the meaning of the phrase 'investing in the future'.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, will you outline your Government's policies on assisting disabled young people in Wales?

The First Minister: There are special considerations for disabled young people. They have access to the young person's

ifanc, yn enwedig rhai sy'n gadael yr ysgol a graddedigion, i gael gwaith? A ydyw'r Prif Weinidog yn hyderus bod pobl ifanc yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r cymorth a'r gefnogaeth sydd ar gael iddynt ar hyn o bryd—os oes peth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cryn dipyn o gymorth i'w gael. Mae pedair rhan i'r warant i bobl ifanc: yn gyntaf, y fenter Llwybrau i Waith, sydd â'r nod o sicrhau y gall pobl ifanc gael bod yn rhan o'r farchnad swyddi; yn ail, cronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol; yn drydydd, opsiynau hyfforddi llawnamser sy'n canolbwyntio ar waith; ac, yn olaf, y tasglu cymunedol. Anogaf unrhyw un i gyfeirio pobl ifanc at y cynllun gwarant i bobl ifanc, i'w cynorthwyo i gael gwaith.

Val Lloyd: Brif Weinidog, a gytunwch fod buddsoddi mewn addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar drwy fentrau polisi fel y cyfnod sylfaen arloesol a'r cynllun brecwast am ddim, a buddsoddi yn y llwybrau dysgu 14-19 ac yn y rhaglen recriwtiaid newydd, i gyd yn golygu bod pobl ifanc yng Nghymru wedi cael y dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd, diolch i Lywodraeth Cynulliad o dan arweiniad Llafur? A gytunwch hefyd fod pobl ifanc yn parhau'n flaenoriaeth bwysig i'r Llywodraeth diolch i Lafur yn y Llywodraeth yma, yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan? Mae hynny'n wahanol i bolisiau'r Toriaid, a fyddai'n torri brecwast am ddim a chronfeydd ymddiriedolaeth plant, o gael y cyfle, ac a gondemniodd genhedlaeth o bobl ifanc i domen sbwriel diweithdra pan oeddent mewn Llywodraeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Val, yr ydych yn gwneud pwynt pwysig. Byddwn ni, yn y Llywodraeth hon, bob amser yn buddsoddi yn nyfodol ein plant a'n pobl ifanc, ond nid yw'r blaid gyferbyn yn deall ystyr yr ymadrodd 'buddsoddi yn y dyfodol'.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, a wnewch amlinellu polisiau eich Llywodraeth ar gyfer cynorthwyo pobl ifanc anabl yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceir ystyriaethau arbennig ar gyfer pobl ifanc anabl. Mae'r cynllun gwarant i bobl ifanc ar gael iddynt, ac mae

guarantee scheme, and we also have SkillBuild and the Pathways to Apprenticeship programme, among others. We hope that—well, we do not just hope, as it is a legal requirement for employers to view people in light of the skills that they can bring to the table, whether they are disabled or not. It is important that we provide opportunities for all our young people, including those who are less able than others.

Kirsty Williams: Given that you have just said that we need to treat young disabled people in exactly the same way as we would treat all young people, can you tell us how much your Government has taken out of the budget for post-16 special educational needs provision and out-of-county placements?

The First Minister: As you will be aware, we want to ensure that as much money as we can afford is invested in young people who have SEN, including disabled young people. We are operating in difficult financial times and will continue to do so over the next few years, so it is incumbent on anyone who wishes to suggest that there should be an increase in any budget to say from where that increase will come from.

Kirsty Williams: Let me help you out, First Minister, and tell you the answer. It is actually £8 million that you have taken out of the budget for post-16 SEN provision and out-of-county placements. In previous years, your Government has seen the importance of funding those placements to the tune of 100 per cent. Your Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning now says that that will not be the case this year or next year. Why have you taken the decision not to fully fund young people with disabilities who attend special schools after the age of 16? After all, they aspire to further education just like non-disabled young people.

The First Minister: As I said, we will always seek to provide the appropriate level of funding where we can. Again, if you are going to suggest that money should be made available over and above what you say is

gennym gynllun Adeiladu Sgiliau a'r rhaglen Llwybrau at Brentisiaethau, ymysg eraill. Ein gobaith yw—wel, nid gobaith yn unig, gan ei bod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol ar i gyflogwyr ystyried pobl yng ngoleuni'r sgiliau y gallant eu cyfrannu, boed hwy'n anabl ai peidio. Mae'n bwysig inni ddarparu cyfleon i'n pobl ifanc i gyd, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n llai abl nag eraill.

Kirsty Williams: Gan eich bod newydd ddweud bod angen inni drin pobl ifanc anabl yn yr un ffordd yn union ag y byddem yn trin ein pobl ifanc i gyd, a allwch ddweud wrthym faint y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'i dynnu allan o'r gyllideb ar gyfer darpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig ôl-16 a lleoliadau allsirol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, mae arnom eisiau sicrhau y buddsoddir cymaint o arian ag y gallwn ei fforddio mewn pobl ifanc sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, gan gynnwys pobl ifanc anabl. Yr ydym yn gweithredu mewn cyfnod ariannol anodd a bydd hynny'n parhau yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, felly rhaid i unrhyw un sy'n dymuno awgrymu y dylid cynyddu unrhyw gyllideb ddweud o ble y daw'r cynnydd hwnnw.

Kirsty Williams: Gadewch imi roi help llaw ichi, Brif Weinidog, a dweud yr ateb wrthyach. Wyth miliwn o bunnau yw'r swm yr ydych wedi'i dynnu allan o'r gyllideb ar gyfer darpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig ôl-16 a lleoliadau allsirol. Mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, mae eich Llywodraeth wedi gweld pwysigrwydd talu am y lleoliadau hynny 100 y cant. Dywed eich Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn awr na fydd hynny'n digwydd eleni na'r flwyddyn nesaf. Pam yr ydych wedi penderfynu peidio â thalu'n llawn am bobl ifanc ag anableddau sy'n mynychu ysgolion arbennig wedi iddynt droi 16 oed? Wedi'r cwbl, mae arnynt eisiau addysg bellach yn union fel pobl ifanc heb anabledd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, byddwn bob amser yn ceisio darparu'r lefel briodol o gyllid lle y gallwn. Eto, os ydych yn mynd i awgrymu y dylid darparu arian yn ychwanegol at yr hyn y dywedwch ei fod yn

satisfactory, it is incumbent on you to say where that money should come from.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, First Minister, you have just had a supplementary budget in which you have allocated additional resources to other areas of your Government. Can you explain why disabled young people are not a priority for your Government?

The First Minister: Disabled young people will always be a priority for us in terms of the help that we will offer them. Again, I come back to the point that, if you wish to suggest that extra money should be put into one particular area of the budget, you must state where that money will come from.

Chris Franks: First Minister, will you indicate how the proposed reorganisation of post-16 education in Rhondda Cynon Taf will help young people who choose to have their education through the medium of Welsh and in faith schools? Further, can we have a decision by the Minister for education as soon as possible regarding the reorganisation of schools in Cardiff? This is an issue that needs to be addressed as soon as possible. The delay is now causing discord among the many diverse and valued communities of Cardiff. A decision was due last year, but parents are still in the dark.

The First Minister: You will be aware that the Minister has a statutory role in considering the situation regarding the reorganisation of schools. As a result, you will no doubt understand that it is important that I do not comment until a decision has been reached.

Rhodri Morgan: Will the First Minister confirm that, in determining his priorities for young people, he will have no truck with false statistics, such as the recent claim by the Conservatives that 54 per cent of girls in deprived neighbourhoods become pregnant before the age of 18, when the correct figure is, in fact, 5.4 per cent?

The First Minister: It is a sad indictment of the standard of the mathematical education of

foddhaol, mae gofyn ichi ddweud o ble y dylai'r arian hwnnw ddod.

Kirsty Williams: Gyda phob dyledus barch, Brif Weinidog, yr ydych newydd gael cyllideb atodol lle yr ydych wedi dyrannu adnoddau ychwanegol i feysydd eraill o'ch Llywodraeth. A allwch esbonio pam nad yw pobl ifanc anabl yn flaenoriaeth i'ch Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd pobl ifanc anabl bob amser yn flaenoriaeth i ni o ran y cymorth a gynigiwn iddynt. Eto, deuaif yn ôl at y pwynt, os dymunwch awgrymu y dylid rhoi arian ychwanegol i un rhan benodol o'r gyllideb, fod yn rhaid ichi ddweud o ble y daw'r arian hwnnw.

Chris Franks: Brif Weinidog, a ddywedwch sut y gwnaiff yr ad-drefnu arfaethedig ar addysg ôl-16 yn Rhondda Cynon Taf helpu pobl ifanc sy'n dewis cael eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ac mewn ysgolion ffydd? At hynny, a gawn benderfyniad gan y Gweinidog addysg cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl ynglŷn ag ad-drefnu ysgolion yng Nghaerdydd? Mae hyn yn fater y mae angen ei ddatrys cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. Mae'r oedi bellach yn peri anghytgord ymhlith amryfal gymunedau gwerthfawr niferus Caerdydd. Yr oedd penderfyniad i fod i ddod y llynedd, ond nid yw'r rhieni byth wedi cael gwybod.

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod gan y Gweinidog rôl statudol wrth ystyried y sefyllfa ynglŷn ag ad-drefnu ysgolion. O ganlyniad, fe ddeallwch, mae'n siŵr, ei bod yn bwysig na roddaf sylw nes bydd penderfyniad wedi'i wneud.

Rhodri Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog gadarnhau, wrth benderfynu ar ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer pobl ifanc, na wnaiff roi dim sylw i ystadegau ffug, fel yr honiad yn ddiweddar gan y Ceidwadwyr fod 54 y cant o enethod mewn cymdogaethau difreintiedig yn beichiogi cyn eu bod yn 18 oed, er mai 5.4 y cant yw'r ffigur cywir, mewn gwirionedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n adlewyrchiad trist ar safon addysg fathemategol yr Aelodau

the Members opposite who do not understand what a decimal point is. I would agree with them that we need to raise educational attainment in Wales because we see the results in the abilities of the members of the party opposite.

UK Government

Q2 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on relations between the UK Government and the Welsh Assembly Government? OAQ(3)2677(FM)

The First Minister: Ministers and officials in the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government work closely together, through bilateral contacts and inter-governmental forums like the Joint Ministerial Committees.

Leanne Wood: You will no doubt be aware of the plans by the Public and Commercial Services Union to hold a strike next week, which could see up to 20,000 Welsh civil and public servants go on strike on Monday and Tuesday in defence of their redundancy rights. When I put a question to you on the PCS strike last month, you correctly stated that it was not a devolved matter. In the light of the fact that staff employed by the Welsh Assembly Government and the Assembly Commission are affected by this dispute, and that next Tuesday's Plenary could end up being cancelled, this is an issue that calls for strong representations from Wales. What measures can you take and what representations can you make to urge the Westminster Government to involve the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service and sit around the negotiating table with the union to agree an acceptable resolution to this impasse?

The First Minister: What will happen in the Senedd next Tuesday is primarily a matter for the Presiding Officer. With regard to the dispute itself, it is a dispute between PCS and the UK Government. PCS acknowledges that, but, inevitably, the staff of the Assembly Government and the Assembly Commission are members of PCS and are, therefore, involved in the dispute. As far as the Labour

gyferbyn nad ydynt yn deall beth yw pwynt degol. Cytunwn â hwy fod angen inni godi safonau cyrhaeddiad addysgol yng Nghymru oherwydd gwelwn y canlyniadau yng ngalluoedd aelodau'r blaid gyferbyn.

Llywodraeth y DU

C2 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ(3)2677(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Gweinidogion a'r swyddogion yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn cydweithio'n agos drwy gysylltiadau dwyochrog a fforymau rhwng llywodraethau fel Cydbwyllgorau'r Gweinidogion.

Leanne Wood: Byddwch yn ymwybodol, mae'n siŵr, o gynlluniau Undeb y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol i gynnal streic yr wythnos nesaf, a allai olygu bod hyd at 20,000 o weision sifil a chyhoeddus Cymru'n mynd ar streic ddydd Llun a dydd Mawrth i amddiffyn eu hawliau diswyddo. Pan ofynnais gwestiwn ichi am streic yr Undeb y mis diwethaf, dywedasoch, yn gwbl gywir, nad oedd yn fater datganoledig. Yng ngoleuni'r ffaith bod yr anghydfod hwn yn effeithio ar staff a gyflogir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Chomisiwn y Cynulliad, ac y gallai olygu canslo'r Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth nesaf, mae hyn yn fater sy'n galw am sylwadau cryf o Gymru. Pa gamau y gallwch chi eu cymryd a pha sylwadau y gallwch eu gwneud i annog Llywodraeth San Steffan i ymgysylltu â'r Gwasanaeth Cynghori, Cymodi a Chyflafareddu ac eistedd o gwmpas y bwrdd negodi gyda'r undeb i gytuno ar ddull derbyniol o ddatrys y cyfyngder hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mater i'r Llywydd yn bennaf yw'r hyn a ddigwydd yn y Senedd ddydd Mawrth nesaf. O ran yr anghydfod ei hun, anghydfod ydyw rhwng undeb y PCS a Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r undeb yn cydnabod hynny, ond, yn anochel, mae staff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Chomisiwn y Cynulliad yn aelodau o'r undeb ac maent, felly, yn rhan o'r anghydfod. O safbwynt y

group at the Assembly is concerned, it is certainly not our intention to cross any picket lines.

Angela Burns: The Joint Ministerial Committees are scheduled to meet regularly. Finally, after a great delay, a meeting of the First Ministers of all the devolved administrations and the Prime Minister was held in June 2008. A second meeting was held in September 2009. JMCs for Europe are meant to meet quarterly with the Foreign Secretary, and a JMC domestic committee has now been established.

1.40 p.m.

In all of these amazing relations between the Assembly and Westminster, can you tell me which one would be the appropriate venue for Wales to make representations on Afghanistan and Iraq and what is happening there, and what input we can have on this? Ultimately, this affects people in Wales greatly, as it is our young men who are serving out there.

The First Minister: The difficulty is that the JMCs have not met because of the situation in Northern Ireland. As a result of the impasse there over the devolution of criminal justice and policing, it has been impossible to hold any JMC meetings until quite recently. The JMCs, in all their forms, offer an opportunity for all devolved administrations and, indeed, the UK Government, to express views on any matters that affect them. The difficulty has been, as I have said, that there has been a delay in holding any JMC meetings because of the situation in Northern Ireland.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, do you agree that our priority is to build on our strong relationship with the Labour Government, thereby ensuring that we protect front-line services, raise employment rates, and tackle unemployment, and youth unemployment in particular, to prepare for the post-recession period? Is it not the case that Gordon Brown has acknowledged that this working

grŵp Llafur yn y Cynulliad, yn sicr nid yw'n fwriad gennym groesi unrhyw linellau piced.

Angela Burns: Mae Cyd-bwyllgorau'r Gweinidogion i fod i gyfarfod yn rheolaidd. O'r diwedd, ar ôl oedi mawr, cynhaliwyd cyfarfod o Brif Weinidogion pob gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig a Phrif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig ym mis Mehefin 2008. Cynhaliwyd ail gyfarfod ym mis Medi 2009. Mae Cyd-bwyllgorau Gweinidogion Ewropeaidd i fod i gyfarfod bob chwarter â'r Ysgrifennydd Tramor, ac mae Cyd-bwyllgor Gweinidogion cartref wedi'i sefydlu'n awr.

O ran yr holl gysylltiadau rhyfeddol hyn rhwng y Cynulliad a San Steffan, a allwch ddweud wrthyf pa un fyddai'r lleoliad priodol i Gymru wneud sylwadau ynghylch Affganistan ac Irac a'r hyn sy'n digwydd yno, a pha fewnbwn y gallwn ei gael ar hyn? Yn y pen draw, mae hyn yn effeithio'n fawr ar bobl yng Nghymru, gan mai ein dynion ifanc ni sy'n gwasanaethu allan yn y fan honno.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr anhawster yw nad yw Cyd-bwyllgorau'r Gweinidogion wedi cyfarfod oherwydd y sefyllfa yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. O ganlyniad i'r cyfyngder yn y fan honno ynghylch datganoli cyfiawnder troseddol a phlisma, bu'n amhosibl cynnal unrhyw gyfarfodydd o Gyd-bwyllgorau'r Gweinidogion tan yn ddiweddar iawn. Mae'r cyd-bwyllgorau, yn eu holl ffurfiau, yn cynnig cyfle i bob gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig ac, yn wir, i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, fynegi barn ar unrhyw faterion sy'n effeithio arnynt. Yr anhawster, fel y dywedais, yw bod oedi wedi bod o ran cynnal unrhyw gyfarfodydd cyd-bwyllgorau oherwydd y sefyllfa yng Ngogledd Iwerddon.

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, a gytunwch mai ein blaenoriaeth yw adeiladu ar ein perthynas gref â'r Llywodraeth Lafur, gan sicrhau felly ein bod yn gwarchod gwasanaethau rheng flaen, yn codi cyfraddau cyflogaeth, ac yn mynd i'r afael â diweithdra, a diweithdra ymysg yr ieuenctid yn arbennig, er mwyn paratoi at y cyfnod wedi'r dirwasgiad? Onid yw'n wir bod Gordon

partnership has changed Wales for the better, for ever? In other words, we are going to build a fair future for all, and we, of course, will be doing so without vast sums of money from non-doms.

The First Minister: Absolutely, Jeff. It is important that people who have made a lot of money in this country ensure that they contribute back to this country some of the money that they earned here. I hear anguished cries from the other side of the Chamber, but all that does is to hide their shame about it.

Not-for-profit Nursing Homes

Q3 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on increasing the number of not-for-profit nursing homes? OAQ(3)2682(FM)

The First Minister: The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration issued a written statement on 10 December that set out the Assembly Government's preferred approach on this issue. It responds to the needs of local people with the development of a single facility to replace a range of community-based nursing and care services.

Peter Black: Would you not agree that the statement issued on 10 December was, effectively, an abandonment of the One Wales Government's commitment to not-for-profit nursing homes? Would you explain why it was left so late in the day that the Deputy Minister concluded the statement by saying:

'it will not be possible to take up all of the funding made available for this One Wales commitment'?

Is it still a Government commitment, or have you walked away from it and are now trying to do something else?

The First Minister: It is still a commitment. The difficulty that we have faced is that further examination of the proposal indicates that restricting the selection of bidders to the

Brown wedi cydnabod bod y bartneriaeth waith hon wedi newid Cymru er gwell, am byth? Mewn geiriau eraill, yr ydym yn mynd i adeiladu dyfodol teg i bawb, a byddwn ni, wrth gwrs, yn gwneud hynny heb symiau enfawr o arian oddi wrth bobl nad ydynt yn talu trethi yn y wlad hon.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn hollol, Jeff. Mae'n bwysig i bobl sydd wedi gwneud arian mawr yn y wlad hon sicrhau eu bod yn cyfrannu'n ôl i'r wlad hon rywfaint o'r arian y maent wedi'i ennill yma. Clywaf wylofain a rhincian dannedd o'r ochr arall i'r Siambr, ond y cwbl a wna hynny yw cuddio'u cywilydd ynghylch hyn.

Cartrefi Nyrsio Di-elw

C3 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gynyddu nifer y cartrefi nyrsio di-elw? OAQ(3)2682(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyhoeddodd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar 10 Rhagfyr a amlinellai agwedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad at y mater hwn. Mae'n ymateb i anghenion pobl leol gan ddatblygu un cyfleuster i gymryd lle amrediad o wasanaethau nyrsio a gofal yn y gymuned.

Peter Black: Oni chytunech fod y datganiad a gyhoeddwyd ar 10 Rhagfyr, i bob pwrpas, wedi golygu rhoi heibio ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un tuag at gartrefi nyrsio di-elw? A allech esbonio pam y'i gadawyd mor ddiweddar nes i'r Dirprwy Weinidog gloi'r datganiad drwy ddweud:

'ni fydd yn bosibl defnyddio'r holl arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer yr ymrwymiad hwn yn Cymru'n Un'?

A ydyw'n dal yn ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth, ynteu a dydych wedi cefnu arno ac yn ceisio gwneud rhywbeth arall erbyn hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n dal yn ymrwymiad. Yr anhawster yr ydym wedi'i wynebu yw bod archwiliad pellach ar y cynnig yn dangos y byddai cyfyngu'r ymgeiswyr sy'n cael eu

not-for-profit sector would be a breach of state aid rules. I am aware that progress in taking forward this commitment has been slow, but I am confident that the development of integrated resource centres will provide a broader range of local services, including nursing home provision, relevant to local communities.

Helen Mary Jones: Further to your response to Peter Black, can you also confirm that the Government is exploring opportunities to work with established organisations in the voluntary sector to develop not-for-profit facilities that would then be able to bid on an equal basis? I am aware that Ministers have been discussing issues with the Royal British Legion, for example.

The First Minister: That is quite correct. We would want to encourage that, and I have met the Royal British Legion in my role as First Minister. Certainly, we are keen to ensure that as many not-for-profit organisations as possible get the opportunity to contribute in this sector.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A key deficit in the nursing home sector is in the ability of staff to get training to address many of the concerns that people raise in relation to dementia, for example. In nursing homes that provide dedicated dementia services, at least a third of staff do not have a professional qualification in the field. Do you recognise the importance of being able to train staff and to put money aside to ensure training is provided so that best practice can be adopted in nursing homes to ensure that patients can lead lives that are as full as possible, despite the limitations of their conditions?

The First Minister: Indeed. It is incumbent on the provider of care services to ensure that staff are trained to the best possible standard, and I would encourage all those involved in the sector to ensure that their staff have access to the level of training needed for them to carry out their duties.

Grading of Agricultural Land

Q4 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister

dewis i'r sector dielw'n torri rheolau cymorth gwladwriaethol. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod y cynnydd o ran gwireddu'r ymrwymiad hwn wedi bod yn araf, ond yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd datblygu canolfannau adnoddau integredig yn darparu amrediad ehangach o wasanaethau lleol, gan gynnwys darpariaeth cartrefi nyrsio, mewn modd perthnasol i gymunedau lleol.

Helen Mary Jones: Yn sgîl eich ymateb i Peter Black, a allwch gadarnhau hefyd fod y Llywodraeth yn ymchwilio i gyfleon i weithio gyda chyrff sefydledig yn y sector gwirfoddol i ddatblygu cyfleusterau dielw a fyddai wedyn yn gallu ymgeisio ar sail gyfartal? Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod Gweinidogion wedi bod yn trafod materion gyda'r Llang Brydeinig Frenhinol, er enghraifft.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n berffaith gywir. Byddem am annog hynny, ac yr wyf wedi cwrdd â'r Llang Brydeinig Frenhinol yn fy rôl fel Prif Weinidog. Yn sicr, yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau y caiff cymaint o gyrff dielw ag sy'n bosibl y cyfle i gyfrannu yn y sector hwn.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diffyg allweddol yn y sector cartrefi nyrsio yw anallu staff i gael hyfforddiant i ddelio â llawer o'r pryderon a godir gan bobl ynglŷn â demensia, er enghraifft. Mewn cartrefi nyrsio sy'n darparu gwasanaeth demensia pwrpasol, nid oes gan o leiaf traean y staff gymhwyster proffesiynol yn y maes. A ydych yn cydnabod ei bod yn bwysig gallu hyfforddi staff a neilltuo arian i sicrhau bod hyfforddiant yn cael ei ddarparu er mwyn gallu mabwysiadu'r arferion gorau mewn cartrefi nyrsio i sicrhau y gall cleifion fyw bywydau sydd mor llawn ag sydd bosibl, er gwaethaf cyfyngiadau eu cyflyrau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Rhaid i ddarparwr gwasanaethau gofal sicrhau bod staff wedi'u hyfforddi hyd at y safon orau posibl, ac anogwn bawb sy'n ymwneud â'r sector i sicrhau bod cyfle i'w staff gael y lefel o hyfforddiant sy'n angenrheidiol iddynt gyflawni eu dyletswyddau.

Graddio Tir Amaethyddol

C4 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog

make a statement on the grading of agricultural land in Wales? OAQ(3)2687(FM)

ddatganiad am raddio tir amaethyddol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2687(FM)

The First Minister: For the purpose of informing planning decisions, agricultural land is classified according to the agricultural land classification system, which provides a mechanism for assessing and grading land into one of five grades, according to what is the best and the most versatile for agricultural purposes. Under 'Planning Policy Wales', such land must be conserved as a finite resource.

Y Prif Weinidog: At ddibenion penderfyniadau cynllunio, dosberthir tir amaethyddol yn ôl y system dosbarthu tir amaethyddol, sy'n darparu mecanwaith ar gyfer asesu a graddio tir yn un o bum gradd, yn ôl yr hyn sydd orau a'r mwyaf amlbwrpas at ddibenion amaethyddol. O dan 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru', rhaid gwarchod tir o'r fath fel adnodd sydd â therfyn iddo.

Janet Ryder: An issue has been raised with me about the grading of agricultural land and it has caused me to look at the whole process. I thought, naively, that the grading had something to do with the quality of agricultural land, but, in fact, it is part of the planning process and concerns the utilisation of land by planning departments. The planning departments, while developing their unitary development plans, can request a re-grading of the land, but the people who own and farm that land do not have the right to appeal against it and there is no requirement for them to be notified of the re-grading. There have been cases when farmers have not known that their land has been re-graded. I am given to understand that the appeal process is through the planning process for local authority development plans. However, if farmers do not know that their land has been re-graded, they do not know that they need to interface with that process until it is too late.

Janet Ryder: Mae problem wedi'i chodi gyda mi ynglŷn â graddio tir amaethyddol ac mae wedi peri imi edrych ar yr holl broses. Tybiwn, yn naïf, fod a wnelo'r graddio rywbeth ag ansawdd tir amaethyddol, ond, mewn gwirionedd, mae'n rhan o'r broses gynllunio ac yn ymwneud â defnydd tir gan adrannau cynllunio. Gall yr adrannau cynllunio, wrth ddatblygu eu cynlluniau datblygu unedol, ofyn am ailraddio'r tir, ond nid oes gan y bobl biau'r tir hwnnw ac sy'n ei ffermio yr hawl i apelio yn erbyn hyn ac nid yw'n ofynnol eu hysbysu am yr ailraddio. Cafwyd achosion lle na wyddai ffermwyr fod eu tir wedi'i ailraddio. Yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall mai drwy'r broses gynllunio ar gyfer cynlluniau datblygu awdurdodau cynllunio y mae'r broses apelio'n digwydd. Fodd bynnag, os nad yw ffermwyr yn gwybod bod eu tir wedi'i ailraddio, ni wyddant fod angen iddynt ymwneud dim â'r broses honno nes ei bod yn rhy hwyr.

Will you, First Minister, look at that? It seems to be very unfair that farmers can have their land re-graded and there is no mechanism by which they are notified, or should be notified, of that re-grading. Notification would at least be a step in the right direction.

A wnewch chi, Brif Weinidog, edrych ar hynny? Mae'n ymddangos yn annheg iawn y gall tir ffermwyr gael ei ailraddio heb fod dim mecanwaith lle y cânt eu hysbysu, neu y dylid eu hysbysu, am yr ailraddio hwnnw. Byddai hysbysu o leiaf yn gam i'r cyfeiriad iawn.

The First Minister: As a matter of course, we would look to inform occupiers of the land of the intent to survey before commencement. If occupiers are on notice that their land is to be surveyed, it would be open to them to see what the results of that survey were. You are right to say that the opportunity to challenge the grading of the

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel rhan o'r drefn, byddem yn ceisio hysbysu meddianwyr y tir am y bwriad i'w arolygu cyn dechrau. Os bydd meddianwyr wedi cael hysbysiad bod arolwg i gael ei gynnal ar eu tir, byddent yn gallu gweld beth oedd canlyniadau'r arolwg hwnnw. Yr ydych yn iawn pan ddywedwch fod y cyfle i herio graddiad y tir yn rhan o'r

land lies within the planning system. There are changes that can take place when agricultural land is re-examined. Part of the problem is that, in the 1960s, the original land classification was provided on a map of a particular scale. When more detailed survey work is carried out, using maps that are of a finer scale, sometimes that land will be re-graded because of the closer attention given to the nature of the land during that process.

Brynle Williams: Following on from Janet's question, in some areas a lot of the land that has been taken for development is primarily grade 1 quality land—land of a quality that is in short supply in Wales. I hear what you are saying, but, like Janet, I would like a categorical assurance, if at all possible, that this is to be a far more open and transparent way of going about things. As Janet has mentioned, some landowners have been told out of the blue that their land has been devalued from grade 1 to grade 2. That devalues their assets immensely and the farmers may be borrowing against that land. It is important that we know exactly what is going on. We need better utilisation of brownfield sites in a lot of areas. First Minister, will you give us as much assurance as possible on that?

The First Minister: As I said, the normal practice would be for the occupier of the land to be notified of any intention to re-grade it. There is an appeals process that takes place via planning inspectors that addresses the issue of the land grading during the planning process. It would certainly be the case that I would expect the occupiers of the land to be informed of the intention to survey it and for the results of that survey to be made available to them.

Care Home Reorganisation

Q5 Bethan Jenkins: Will the First Minister make a statement on care home reorganisation? OAQ(3)2691(FM)

The First Minister: Local authorities have the legal responsibility to assess local social care needs and provide or commission care home services appropriately. Authorities should periodically review provision so that modern services continue to be made

system gynllunio. Mae newidiadau a all ddigwydd pan ailarchwilir tir amaethyddol. Rhan o'r broblem yw bod y dosbarthiad tir gwreiddiol yn yr 1960au wedi'i ddarparu ar fap o raddfa arbennig. Pan wneir gwaith arolygu manylach, gan ddefnyddio mapiau sydd ar raddfa fwy manwl, weithiau caiff y tir hwnnw ei ailraddio oherwydd bod mwy o sylw'n cael ei roi i natur y tir yn ystod y broses honno.

Brynle Williams: Yn sgîl cwestiwn Janet, mewn rhai ardaloedd mae llawer o'r tir sydd wedi'i gymryd ar gyfer datblygu yn dir o ansawdd gradd 1 yn bennaf—tir o ansawdd sydd yn brin yng Nghymru. Clywaf yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, ond, fel Janet, hoffwn gael sicrwydd pendant, os oes modd o gwbl, y bydd hyn yn ffordd lawer mwy agored a thryloyw o fynd ati. Fel y soniodd Janet, dywedwyd wrth rai tiffeddianwyr yn sydyn fod eu tir wedi'i israddio o radd 1 i radd 2. Mae hynny'n dibrisio'u hasedau'n aruthrol a gall y ffermwyr fod yn benthyca arian yn erbyn y tir hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig inni wybod beth yn union sy'n digwydd. Mae angen gwell defnydd ar safleoedd tir llwyd mewn llawer o ardaloedd. Brif Weinidog, a roddwch gymaint o sicrwydd inni ag sy'n bosibl ynglŷn â hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, y drefn arferol fyddai hysbysu'r tiffeddianwr am unrhyw fwrriad i'w ailraddio. Ceir proses apelio sy'n digwydd drwy arolygwyr cynllunio sy'n rhoi sylw i gwestiwn graddio'r tir yn ystod y broses gynllunio. Yn sicr, byddwn yn disgwyl i feddianwyr y tir gael eu hysbysu am y bwriad i wneud arolwg arno ac i ganlyniadau'r arolwg hwnnw fod ar gael iddynt.

Ad-drefnu Cartrefi Gofal

C5 Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ad-drefnu cartrefi gofal? OAQ(3)2691(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n gyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol i awdurdodau lleol asesu anghenion gofal cymdeithasol lleol a darparu neu gomisiynu gwasanaethau cartrefi gofal yn briodol. Dylai awdurdodau adolygu'r ddarpariaeth yn rheolaidd fel bod

available to meet changing demands and ensure good quality and dignified care in care homes.

1.50 p.m.

Bethan Jenkins: I am sure that you will be aware that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council is proposing to close its seven existing care homes and to replace them with three super care homes. There is considerable consternation in the borough about this, not least because it will necessitate the moving of elderly residents from what were previously considered to be secure environments to new surroundings, possibly outside their communities. There is also concern about access and transport links for relatives, and particularly about the affordability of those links. Has the Welsh Government issued any guidelines or standards on the movement of residents from one care home to another in the area, and on the access required by relatives? Or is there a more general proposal for Wales as a whole?

The First Minister: The social services inspectorate would be expected to provide guidance in circumstances such as these. This is a matter for Neath Port Talbot council. I understand that there was agreement across the board in the full council meeting held in December on the way forward. However, there is, of course, a consultation process, and I would urge anyone who has a strong interest in this issue to get involved in that consultation process with regard to the council's plans.

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, if we are to raise standards in our care homes, we need to make sure that the regulatory body that is charged with inspecting those care homes is properly equipped to do the job. The recent staff attitude survey conducted at the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales found that only 34 per cent of the staff believe that poor performance is effectively dealt with, and, worryingly, only 38 per cent of staff believe that the organisation puts the citizen at the heart of its decision making. If you bear in mind that the majority of inspectors working for the regulatory body have experience of inspecting local authority

gwasanaethau modern yn parhau ar gael i fodloni'r galw, sy'n newid, a sicrhau gofal urddasol o ansawdd da mewn cartrefi gofal.

Bethan Jenkins: Mae'n siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn bwriadu cau ei saith cartref gofal presennol a chael tri uwch gartref gofal yn eu lle. Mae llawer wedi dychryn yn y fwrdeistref am hyn, oherwydd y bydd yn golygu y bydd angen symud preswylwyr oedrannus o'r hyn a ystyrir o'r blaen yn amgylcheddau diogel i rywle newydd, a hynny o bosibl y tu allan i'w cymunedau. Ceir pryder hefyd ynghylch mynediad a chysylltiadau trafniadaeth i berthnasau, ac yn enwedig am eu gallu i fforddio'r cysylltiadau hynny. A ydyw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi unrhyw ganllawiau neu safonau ar gyfer symud preswylwyr o un cartref preswyl i un arall yn yr ardal, ac ynghylch gofynion mynediad y perthnasau? Ynteu a oes cynnig mwy cyffredinol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai disgwyl i'r arolygiaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ddarparu canllawiau mewn amgylchiadau fel y rhain. Mater i gyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot yw hyn. Deallaf fod cytundeb yn gyffredinol yng nghyfarfod llawn y cyngor a gynhaliwyd ym mis Rhagfyr ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, ceir proses ymgynghori, wrth gwrs, ac anogaf unrhyw un sydd â diddordeb cryf yn y mater hwn i ymwneud â'r broses ymgynghori honno ynghylch cynlluniau'r cyngor.

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, os ydym am godi safonau yn ein cartrefi gofal, mae angen inni wneud yn siŵr fod y corff rheoleiddio a gaiff y gwaith o arolygu'r cartrefi gofal hynny'n cael yr offer iawn i wneud y gwaith. Canfu'r arolwg diweddar o agweddau'r staff a gynhaliwyd yn Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru mai dim ond 34 y cant o'r staff sy'n credu bod perfformiad gwael yn cael ei drin yn effeithiol, ac mai dim ond 38 y cant o'r staff sy'n credu bod y sefydliad yn seilio'i benderfyniadau ar les y dinesydd, ac mae hynny'n peri cryn bryder. Os cofiwch fod gan y rhan fwyaf o arolygwyr sy'n

social services, and do not have experience of inspecting care homes, there is a clear and worrying mismatch between those two aspects of relevant experience. What will the Assembly Government do to examine the structure and function of CSSIW and, more importantly, to ensure that we have the right people, with the right skills, doing the job of inspecting care homes?

The First Minister: It is crucial to ensure that the inspectorate is in a position to properly examine and hold to account the premises that it inspects. In terms of ensuring that the personnel are in place to do that, this is a continuing priority for the appropriate Minister.

Brian Gibbons: There are issues to be resolved, as Bethan mentioned, in relation to the reorganisation of care homes in Neath Port Talbot, particularly in terms of staff pay and conditions. However, I do not understand Bethan's question, because the Neath Port Talbot proposal is based on improving dignity for residents and improving the quality of the care homes provided so that residents can have enhanced facilities, including, for example, en-suite facilities, rooms for couples, and more room in which to live so that they can have more than just a change of clothing and a few photographs. Indeed, at the very core of the proposal is the idea that residents would only have to move once. Many of these homes require hundreds of thousands of pounds to be spent on their refurbishment, and that would involve either the work being done around the residents, or residents having to move out and then move back into the upgraded home. Would you agree that these proposals are about improved quality and dignity for residents in Neath Port Talbot, particularly the most frail and fragile?

The First Minister: It is, ultimately, a matter for Neath Port Talbot. However, I know from experience elsewhere that there can be a great deal of resistance to closing an established home, particularly one that has been in existence for many years. Nevertheless, it is

gweithio i'r corff rheoleiddio brofiad o arolygu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol, ac nad oes ganddynt brofiad o arolygu cartrefi gofal, ceir anghysondeb amlwg rhwng y ddwy agwedd hynny ar brofiad perthnasol, sy'n destun pryder. Beth a wnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i archwilio strwythur a swyddogaeth yr arolygiaeth ac, yn bwysicach, i sicrhau bod gennym y bobl iawn, gyda'r sgiliau iawn, i wneud y gwaith o arolygu cartrefi gofal?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n hollbwysig sicrhau bod yr arolygiaeth yn gallu archwilio'r adeiladau a arolygir ganddi a'u dal yn atebol yn iawn. O safbwynt sicrhau bod ganddi'r personél i wneud hynny, mae hyn yn flaenoriaeth barhaus i'r Gweinidog priodol.

Brian Gibbons: Ceir problemau sydd i'w datrys, fel y soniodd Bethan, ynglŷn ag ad-drefnu cartrefi gofal yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, yn enwedig o ran cyflog ac amodau'r staff. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn deall cwestiwn Bethan, oherwydd y mae bwriad Castell-nedd Port Talbot wedi'i seilio ar wella urddas i breswylwyr a gwella ansawdd y cartrefi gofal a ddarperir er mwyn i'r preswylwyr allu cael gwell cyfleusterau, gan gynnwys, er enghraifft, cyfleusterau *en-suite*, ystafelloedd i gyplau, a mwy o le i fyw ynddo er mwyn iddynt allu cael mwy na dim ond ail set o ddillad ac ychydig o ffotograffau. Yn wir, wrth graidd y bwriad y mae'r syniad mai dim ond unwaith y byddai'n rhaid i breswylwyr symud. Mae angen gwario cannoedd o filoedd o bunnau ar ailwampio llawer o'r cartrefi hyn, a byddai hynny'n golygu naill ai gwneud y gwaith a'r preswylwyr yno, neu y byddai'n rhaid i breswylwyr symud allan ac wedyn symud yn ôl i'r cartref wedi'i uwchraddio. A fydech yn cytuno bod a wnelo'r bwriadau hyn â gwella ansawdd ac urddas i breswylwyr yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, yn enwedig y rhai mwyaf llesg a bregus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn y pen draw mater i Gastell-nedd Port Talbot ydyw. Fodd bynnag, gwn o brofiad mewn mannau eraill y gall fod llawer iawn o wrthwynebiad i gau cartref sydd wedi'i sefydlu, yn enwedig un sy'n bodoli ers blynyddoedd lawer. Serch hynny,

quite often the case that the proposed replacement facility is far superior in terms of build standard and quality. The standards of the 1960s are far below the standards that we would expect now. It can be a painful process to replace a care home with a brand-new, modern building, because people become used to the building that they know and, of course, there are the existing residents to consider. I would expect any local authority, regardless of where it is, to handle any changes with the utmost sensitivity.

Cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'

C6 Gareth Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y llwyddiannau diweddar o ran cyflawni amcanion cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'? OAQ(3)2694(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd da o ran cyflawni ein hamcanion yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Ymhlith rhai o'n llwyddiannau diweddar mae'r prosiect rhwydweithiau menter—JEREMIE—a'r ffaith bod 99.3 y cant o gleifion yn gorfod aros am lai na 26 wythnos i gael triniaeth.

Gareth Jones: Ddydd Gwener diwethaf, gwnaethoch gyhoeddi rhaglen newydd i sicrhau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o'r radd flaenaf gan amlygu rhai o lwyddiannau diweddar cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', gan gynnwys arloesi â pholisïau unigryw fel presgripsiynau am ddim, parcio am ddim mewn ysbytai a'r cynllun llwyddiannus i ddarparu teithiau bws am ddim i'r henoed a'r anabl. Pa ran y bydd cyllid cydgyfeirio yn ei chwarae yn y rhaglen newydd hon i geisio cael effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? A ydych yn hyderus y bydd unrhyw lwyddiannau yn sgîl y rhaglen yn rhai cynaliadwy?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig bod awdurdodau lleol a phob awdurdod yn y sector cyhoeddus yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd yn agosach nag y maent wedi gwneud hyd yn hyn. Er enghraifft, a yw'n gwneud synnwyr i gael 22 adran yn delio â thechnoleg gwybodaeth? Mae llawer o sgôp i sicrhau bod pobl yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd er mwyn sicrhau gwell bargaen i'w trethdalwyr a'r rhai sy'n eu cyllido. Nod y cyhoeddiad ddydd

mae'n aml yn wir bod y cyfleuster a gynigir yn ei le'n llawer gwell o ran safon ac ansawdd yr adeilad. Mae safonau'r 1960au'n llawer is na'r safonau a ddisgwyllem yn awr. Gall fod yn broses boenus disodli cartref gofal ag adeilad modern, newydd sbon, oherwydd bydd pobl wedi ymgynefino â'r adeilad y maent yn gyfarwydd ag ef, ac, wrth gwrs, mae angen ystyried y preswylwyr presennol. Byddwn yn disgwyl i unrhyw awdurdod lleol, lle bynnag y mae, ymdrin ag unrhyw newidiadau gyda'r sensitifrwydd mwyaf.

The 'One Wales' Agreement

Q6 Gareth Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on recent achievements in meeting objectives in the 'One Wales' agreement? OAQ(3)2694(FM)

The First Minister: We are making good progress in meeting our 'One Wales' objectives. Some of our recent achievements include the enterprise networks project—JEREMIE—and the fact that 99.3 per cent of patients wait less than 26 weeks for treatment.

Gareth Jones: Last Friday, you announced a new programme to provide excellent public services, outlining some of the recent achievements of the 'One Wales' agreement, including innovation through unique policies such as free prescriptions, free hospital parking and the successful scheme to provide free bus travel to older people and disabled people. What part will convergence funding play in this new scheme to try to ensure efficiency and innovation in public services? Are you confident that any resulting achievements will be sustainable?

The First Minister: It is important that local authorities and all public sector organisations collaborate far more closely than they have done to date. For example, does it make sense to have 22 departments dealing with information technology? There is a lot of scope for ensuring that people collaborate in order to get a better deal for taxpayers and those funding those organisations. The aim of last Friday's announcement was to ensure

Gwener diwethaf oedd sicrhau bod y neges yn mynd allan i bawb yn y sector cyhoeddus—ac mae hefyd yn berthnasol i ni yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad—bod rhaid cydweithio yn y dyfodol er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl Cymru'n cael gwell wasanaeth gan bob corff yn y sector cyhoeddus.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): A key part of the 'One Wales' agreement relates to educational attainment. The latest figures available, from 2006, indicate that, in reading and mathematics, 15-year-olds score significantly lower in Wales than they do, on average, in other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. Given the need to enhance our skills, do you view those figures with alarm? What are you doing about them?

The First Minister: We fully understand that there are difficulties in the transition between key stages 2 and 3. That has been an issue for some years. We do very well at key stage 2. However, when children leave primary school and go to the comprehensive, there is a difficulty; many of our children fall behind and do not catch up by the time that they reach the age of 14. We are looking to address this to ensure that the gap in performance in those three school years is closed and then eliminated.

Nick Bourne: I know what the First Minister says about that, but he has not told us what he is proposing to do. He is saying that he is concerned, but I invite him to enlarge on what he is doing for those pupils at age 15. Not only are they behind in comparison to the OECD average, but they are behind in comparison to the UK average and in comparison to the average in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. That is a concern, as these countries comprise markets that compete with us, and, as the First Minister knows, we have to enhance our competitive position in terms of skills. Once again, what are you doing, First Minister, in relation to this serious issue?

that everyone in the public sector got the message loud and clear—it is also relevant to us in the Assembly Government—that we must collaborate in future in order to ensure that the people of Wales have a better service from all organisations in the public sector.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Mae rhan allweddol o gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yn ymwneud â chyrrhaeddiad addysgol. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf sydd ar gael, rhai 2006, fod plant 15 oed yn sgorio'n sylweddol is mewn darllen a mathemateg yng Nghymru nag a wnânt, ar gyfartaledd, yng ngwledydd eraill y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithredu a Datblygu Economaidd. O ystyried yr angen i wella ein sgiliau, a ydych yn dychryn o weld y ffigurau hynny? Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yn eu cylch?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deallwn yn iawn fod anawsterau yn y trosglwyddo rhwng cyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3. Mae hynny'n broblem ers rhai blynyddoedd. Yr ydym yn gwneud yn dda iawn yng nghyfnod allweddol 2. Fodd bynnag, wrth i blant adael yr ysgol gynradd a mynd i'r ysgol gyfun ceir anhawster; bydd llawer o'n plant yn colli tir ac nid ydynt yn ei adennill erbyn iddynt gyrraedd 14 oed. Yr ydym yn bwriadu mynd i'r afael â hyn i sicrhau y caiff y bwch mewn perfformiad yn y tair blwyddyn ysgol hynny ei gau ac wedyn ei ddileu.

Nick Bourne: Gwn beth y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ei ddweud am hynny, ond nid yw wedi dweud wrthym beth y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud. Mae'n dweud ei fod yn bryderus, ond fe'i gwahoddaf i ymhelaethu ar yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud dros y disgyblion 15 oed hynny. Nid yn unig y maent ar ei hôl hi o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithredu a Datblygu Economaidd, ond maent ar ei hôl hi o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig ac â'r cyfartaledd yng Ngwlad Pwyl, y Weriniaeth Siec a Slofacia. Mae hynny'n peri bryder, gan fod y gwledydd hyn yn farchnadoedd sy'n cystadlu â ni, ac, fel y gwyr y Prif Weinidog, mae'n rhaid inni wella ein safle cystadleuol o ran sgiliau. Unwaith eto, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud, Brif Weinidog, ynglŷn â'r mater difrifol hwn?

The First Minister: The Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009 will have a great effect on this, because it will provide far more choice for 14 to 19-year-olds. It is important that that choice is made available not just in urban areas, but in rural areas. There is no reason why students in Powys should have less choice than students in Cardiff. Why should they have to lose out in that way? It is important for us to ensure that, as students see the breadth of choice in front of them, they are enthused to study and that we end up in a situation where our skills base in Wales is far broader than is the case elsewhere in the UK. With the Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure, I am sure that that will be the case in time.

Nick Bourne: I welcome the First Minister's commitment to choice. He will know that he has a receptive audience among Welsh Conservative Members on that particular point. He invites comparison with the rest of the United Kingdom. However, 70 per cent of students in England achieve five or more GCSEs at grades A to C, whereas, in Wales, the figure is 57 per cent. That is a gap of 13 per cent, and it is widening. Sometimes, First Minister, you say that these figures are not that bad. However they are bad and they are getting worse. That is not because of the commitment of the people, it is because of the Government's policies, is it not? What are you doing to ensure that that gap does not grow any further, as it has done under Labour, and that it starts to shrink? 13 per cent is a serious difference.

The First Minister: I do not see this as an issue of Government policy. Let us look at the policies that we have introduced. First, let us look at the choices that will now be made available to students between the ages of 14 and 19. They are choices not of going to somewhere where they have to pay for a course, but choices that will be available to them across the whole of the county where they live. The biggest issue that faces us over the next five or 10 years is the narrowness of the skills base. We have an education system that does not produce people with the breadth of skills that are required in the world

Y Prif Weinidog: Caiff Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009 effaith fawr ar hyn, oherwydd bydd yn darparu llawer mwy o ddewis i rai rhwng 14 a 19 mlwydd oed. Mae'n bwysig darparu'r dewis hwnnw nid dim ond mewn ardaloedd trefol, ond mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Nid oes rheswm pam y dylai myfyrwyr ym Mhowys gael llai o ddewis na myfyrwyr yng Nghaerdydd. Pam y dylent fod ar eu colled fel hyn? Mae'n bwysig inni sicrhau, wrth i fyfyrwyr weld ehangder y dewis o'u blaenau, yr enynnir brwdfrydedd ynddynt i astudio ac y cawn sefyllfa lle y mae ein sylfaen sgiliau yng Nghymru'n llawer ehangach nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Gyda'r Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru), yr wyf yn siŵr mai dyna a ddigwydd maes o law.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn croesawu ymrwymiad y Prif Weinidog i gynnig dewis. Gŵyr fod ganddo gynulleidfa barod i wrando ymhllith Aelodau'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ar y pwynt arbennig hwnnw. Mae'n gwahodd cymhariaeth â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Fodd bynnag, mae 70 y cant o fyfyrwyr yn Lloegr yn cael pum TGAU neu ragor ar raddau rhwng A ac C, ond, yng Nghymru, 57 y cant yw'r ffigur. Mae hynny'n fwlch o 13 y cant, ac mae'n lledu. Weithiau, Brif Weinidog, dywedwch nad yw'r ffigurau hyn yn wael iawn. Fodd bynnag, maent yn wael ac maent yn gwaethygu. Nid oherwydd ymrwymiad y bobl y mae hynny, ond oherwydd polisïau'r Llywodraeth, onid e? Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau na fydd y bwll hwnnw'n tyfu ymhellach, fel y mae wedi gwneud o dan Lafur, a'i fod yn dechrau lleihau? Mae 13 y cant yn wahaniaeth difrifol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gweld hyn fel cwestiwn yn ymwneud â pholisïau'r Llywodraeth. Gadewch inni edrych ar y polisïau yr ydym wedi'u cyflwyno. Yn gyntaf, edrychwn ar y dewisiadau a gaiff eu darparu'n awr i fyfyrwyr rhwng 14 a 19 oed. Maent yn ddewisiadau nid o fynd i rywle lle y bydd yn rhaid iddynt dalu am gwrs, ond yn ddewisiadau a fydd ar gael iddynt ar draws y cyfan o'r sir lle y maent yn byw. Y broblem mwyaf sy'n ein hwynebu yn ystod y pum neu 10 mlynedd nesaf yw culni'r sylfaen sgiliau. Mae gennym system addysg nad yw'n cynhyrchu pobl sydd â'r ehangder sgiliau y

economy. The Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure will address that.

mae ei angen yn economi'r byd. Bydd Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) yn mynd i'r afael â hynny.

2.00 p.m.

We have not, in the past, for example, tended to produce IT specialists who can speak one or more European languages, because of the fact that so many students specialise so young; that is why the Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure was brought in. Let us not forget that one of the major successes in education over the past decade has been the Welsh baccalaureate—something that the Tories opposed resolutely. It is a qualification that is widely supported by those institutions that have it in place. I hear it said time and again that employers value the Welsh baccalaureate tremendously because of the experience that it gives to young people beyond a narrow focus on study. Young people value the work and life experience that they can get with the baccalaureate and employers love it, too, yet this is a policy that the Tories fought tooth and nail to resist.

Nid ydym, yn y gorffennol, er enghraifft, wedi tueddu i gynhyrchu arbenigwyr technoleg gwybodaeth a all siarad un neu ragor o ieithoedd Ewropeaidd, oherwydd y ffaith bod cynifer o fyfyrwyr yn arbenigo mor ifanc; dyna pam y cyflwynwyd y Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru). Nac anghofiwn mai un o lwyddiannau mawr addysg yn y degawd diwethaf fu bagloriaeth Cymru—rhywbeth yr oedd y Torïaid yn gadarn yn ei erbyn. Mae'n gymhwyster a gefnogir yn gyffredinol gan y sefydliadau lle y mae wedi'i sefydlu. Clywaf bobl yn dweud dro ar ôl tro fod cyflogwyr yn gwerthfawrogi bagloriaeth Cymru'n aruthrol oherwydd y profiad y mae'n ei roi i bobl ifanc y tu hwnt i ffocws cul ar astudiaeth. Mae pobl ifanc yn gwerthfawrogi'r profiad gwaith a bywyd y gallant ei gael gyda'r fagloriaeth ac mae cyflogwyr wrth eu boddau â hi hefyd, ond mae'n bolisi yr ymladdodd y Torïaid yn galed i'w wrthsefyll.

Nick Bourne: I can understand why the First Minister does not want to answer the question that was asked. However, the question was based on Government figures showing that there is a 13 per cent gap in performance between England and Wales after 12 years of Labour Government in Westminster and 10 years here in Wales. That gap is widening. It has nothing to do with the Welsh baccalaureate. Those are your figures. We are behind Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Germany, and we are lower than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the UK averages. What are you doing to address this specific issue?

Nick Bourne: Gallaf ddeall pam nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn awyddus i ateb y cwestiwn a ofynnwyd. Fodd bynnag, seiliwyd y cwestiwn ar ffigurau'r Llywodraeth sy'n dangos bod bwlch o 13 y cant mewn perfformiad rhwng Cymru a Lloegr ar ôl 12 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan a 10 mlynedd yma yng Nghymru. Mae'r bwlch hwnnw'n lledu. Nid oes a wnelo hyn ddim â bagloriaeth Cymru. Eich ffigurau chi yw'r rheini. Yr ydym y tu ôl i Slofacia, Gwlad Pwyl, Hwngari a'r Almaen, ac yr ydym yn is na chyfartaledd y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithredu a Datblygu Economaidd a chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i ddelio â'r mater penodol hwn?

The First Minister: As I have said, we are addressing this issue by giving students choice between the ages of 14 and 19, and by introducing new qualifications such as the Welsh baccalaureate, which is widely supported by industry and widely opposed by the Conservatives. We also know that we will be looking to ensure that there is sufficient

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn delio â'r mater hwn drwy roi dewis i fyfyrwyr rhwng 14 a 19 oed, a thrwy gyflwyno cymwysterau newydd fel bagloriaeth Cymru, a gefnogir yn gyffredinol gan ddiwydiant ac a wrthwynebwyd yn gyffredinol gan y Ceidwadwyr. Gwyddom hefyd y byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau bod digon

money available for education at a time when the Tories would look to cut the amount of money that is available for education, as well as health, in Wales—that is something that they have said time and again that they will do. More than anything else, we know that the alleged gap in performance will become wider if the Tories are ever in charge in Wales.

Christine Chapman: A key commitment of the 'One Wales' agreement is the delivery of top-quality health services for all. Nowhere is this more apparent than in my own constituency of Cynon Valley. I was pleased to join the Minister for Health and Social Services yesterday at the topping-out ceremony for the new community hospital that is being built in Mountain Ash. The hospital is a state-of-the-art healthcare facility that will improve the care and treatment on offer to patients. First Minister, would you agree that, even in tough economic times, Labour in Government continues to take action to improve and protect our national health service? Do you also agree that it is time that we were told how the Tories would do the same when they are committed to cutting free prescriptions and bus passes for older people, disabled people and their carers—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot hear what Christine Chapman is saying. This is not Westminster; stop baying.

Christine Chapman: As we in the Labour party celebrate our NHS as one of our most treasured institutions, who exactly does the Tory Member of the European Parliament, Daniel Hannan, speak for when he says that the NHS is a 60-year mistake?

The First Minister: That is the Tories' little secret. I could not agree more with you, Christine. While you were on your feet you were accused of taking orders straight from Transport House. However, last week, when discussing the proposed housing LCO in the Assembly, Darren Millar said that he would support it in committee, the Tories said that they would vote for more powers, and then they were given orders straight from central office. We saw what the Welsh Tories did

o arian ar gael ar gyfer addysg ar adeg pryd y byddai'r Torïaid yn ceisio cwtdogi'r arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer addysg, yn ogystal ag iechyd, yng Nghymru—dyna rywbeth y maent wedi dweud dro ar ôl tro y byddant yn ei wneud. Yn fwy na dim arall, gwyddom yr aiff y bwlch honedig mewn perfformiad yn lletach os daw'r Torïaid fyth i rym yng Nghymru.

Christine Chapman: Un o ymrwymïadau allweddol cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yw sicrhau gwasanaethau iechyd o'r ansawdd gorau i bawb. Nid yw hyn yn amlycach yn unman nag yn fy etholaeth i, Cwm Cynon. Yr oeddwn yn falch o ymuno â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddoe yn seremoni gosod carreg gopa'r ysbyty cymuned newydd sy'n cael ei adeiladu yn Aberpennar. Mae'r ysbyty'n gyfleuster gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf a fydd yn gwella'r gofal a'r driniaeth a gynigir i gleifion. Brif Weinidog, a gytunech, hyd yn oed mewn cyfnod economaidd dyrys, fod Llafur mewn Llywodraeth yn parhau i gymryd camau i wella a gwarchod ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol? A gytunwch hefyd ei bod yn bryd inni gael gwybod sut y gwnâi'r Torïaid yr un peth a hwythau wedi ymrwymo i gwtogi presgripsiynau a thocynnau bws am ddim i bobl hŷn, pobl anabl a'u gofalwyr—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf glywed yr hyn y mae Christine Chapman yn ei ddweud. Nid yn San Steffan yr ydym; tewch â'ch udo.

Christine Chapman: Wrth i ni yn y blaid Lafur ganu clodydd ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fel un o'r sefydliadau a drysorwn fwyaf, dros bwy'n union y mae Aelod Torïaidd Senedd Ewrop, Daniel Hannan, yn siarad pan ddywed mai camgymeriad ers 60 mlynedd yw'r gwasanaeth iechyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfrinach fach y Torïaid yw honno. Yr wyf yn llwyr gytuno â chi, Christine. Tra oeddech chi ar eich traed fe'ch cyhuddwyd o gymryd gorchmynion yn syth o Transport House. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos diwethaf, wrth drafod y Gorchmyn tai arfaethedig yn y Cynulliad, dywedodd Darren Millar y byddai'n ei gefnogi yn y pwyllgor, dywedodd y Torïaid y byddent yn pleidleisio dros ragor o bwerau, ac wedyn rhoddwyd gorchmynion iddynt yn syth o'r swyddfa

then: they buckled under pressure.

Jenny Randerson: First Minister, it is generally accepted that small class sizes is one of the steps towards a better education system. One of the successes of the partnership Government was to introduce a legal maximum class size of 30 pupils for infant classes and a target of 30 pupils for junior classes. You will recall that the reason we did that was because about 6 per cent of children at that time were studying in infant classes of over 30 pupils. Following the introduction of that maximum, the numbers forced to study in classes of over 30 pupils were reduced dramatically to below 1 per cent. However, the percentage has crept up again from 1 per cent in 2007 to 2.5 per cent. The number of legally-permitted exceptions has also gone up considerably. Will you ensure that the rules on legally-permitted exceptions are not being abused? Do you accept that the fact that class sizes are creeping up again is a sign of the underfunding of education by your Government?

The First Minister: I do not accept that the rules are being abused, but it is symptomatic of a problem that exists in many local authorities in Wales. While there is pressure in some schools in terms of class sizes, there are other parts of Wales where local authorities are not taking decisions with regard to schools that are three-quarters empty. You cannot have it both ways. I know of one school in Wales that has no pupils, and yet there are still calls for the school not to be closed. I know that it is difficult for communities to lose their schools. I know that they have a tremendous sentimental value attached to them, and I fully understand that. However, where we have schools that are under pressure because of the number of pupils that they have, it is only right that money is made available to them, and that difficult decisions are taken where we have schools that are still open, yet are mainly empty.

Alun Davies: I am sure that you agree, First Minister, that one of the key priorities of the

ganolog. Gwelsom beth a wnaeth Torïaid Cymru wedyn: gwegian o dan y pwysau.

Jenny Randerson: Brif Weinidog, derbynnir yn gyffredinol fod dosbarthiadau bach yn un o'r camau tuag at gyfundrefn addysg well. Un o lwyddiannau'r Llywodraeth bartneriaeth oedd cyflwyno uchafswm maint dosbarth cyfreithiol o 30 disgybl i ddosbarthiadau babanod a tharged o 30 disgybl i ddosbarthiadau iau. Fe gofiwch mai'r rheswm inni wneud hynny oedd oherwydd bod tua 6 y cant o blant ar y pryd yn astudio mewn dosbarthiadau babanod a oedd â thros 30 o ddisgyblion. Wedi cyflwyno'r uchafswm hwnnw, bu gostyngiad aruthrol i lai nag 1 y cant yn y niferoedd a oedd yn gorfod astudio mewn dosbarthiadau o fwy na 30 disgybl. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ganran wedi cynyddu'n raddol eto o 1 y cant yn 2007 i 2.5 y cant. Mae nifer yr eithriadau a ganiateir yn gyfreithiol wedi codi'n sylweddol hefyd. A wnewch sicrhau nad yw'r rheolau ar eithriadau a ganiateir yn gyfreithiol yn cael eu camddefnyddio? A dderbyniwch bod y ffaith bod maint dosbarthiadau'n cynyddu'n raddol eto'n arwydd nad yw eich Llywodraeth yn darparu cyllid digonol ar gyfer addysg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn derbyn bod y rheolau'n cael eu camddefnyddio, ond mae'n arwydd o broblem sy'n bodoli mewn sawl awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Er bod pwysau mewn rhai ysgolion o ran maint dosbarthiadau, mae rhannau eraill o Gymru lle nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn gwneud penderfyniadau yn glŷn ag ysgolion sy'n dri chwarter gwag. Ni allwch ei chael y ddwy ffordd. Gwn am un ysgol yng Nghymru nad oes ganddi ddim disgyblion, ac eto ceir galwadau o hyd am beidio â chau'r ysgol. Gwn ei bod yn anodd i gymunedau golli'u hysgolion. Gwn fod gwerth sentimental aruthrol ynghlwm wrthynt, ac yr wyf yn deall hynny'n iawn. Fodd bynnag, lle y mae gennym ysgolion sydd dan bwysau oherwydd nifer y disgyblion sydd ganddynt, mae'n hollol briodol bod arian yn cael ei ddarparu iddynt, a bod penderfyniadau anodd yn cael eu gwneud lle y mae gennym ysgolion sy'n dal yn agored, ac eto bron yn gwbl wag.

Alun Davies: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, Brif Weinidog, mai un o brif flaenoriaethau

One Wales Government and the key objectives is to lead Wales out of the recession. I am sure that you are too modest to mention it, but many of us were delighted to see yesterday's BBC poll, which showed that you and Gordon Brown had twice as much support in leading Wales out of the recession than the shower of a party sitting opposite. Do you also agree that the economic renewal programme has to put in place the measures that will create a stronger and more sustainable Welsh economy? We need to invest in skills and in world-class research and development, and put job creation at the core of our economic strategy because we, unlike the party opposite, do not want to create unemployment; we want to create employment. If anything divides the parties in this Chamber today, it is a commitment to jobs on this side of the Chamber and a commitment to nothing on the other side of the Chamber.

The First Minister: It will be important for us, in years to come, to make sure that we do not seek to compete on wages. We will never do that. Those days in the 1980s are long gone. It is important that the Welsh economy competes first on high skills, high wage levels, high-quality jobs, ensuring that there is a broader range of jobs available to our people, which means ensuring that the research and development capacity within our universities is not just developed, but actually used. There is no point in having a great deal of intellectual property locked up in universities if it is not being used to create businesses. That is one of the priorities that this Government will be taking forward to ensure that all of those ideas that are locked up at the moment are set free to ensure that more businesses are set up in Wales as a result of the ideas generated by our universities.

Investors

Q7 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on the relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and major inward investors? OAQ(3)2686(FM)

Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un ac un o'r amcanion allweddol yw arwain Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad. Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn rhy wylaidd i'w grybwyll, ond yr oedd llawer ohonom wrth ein boddau o weld arolwg barn y BBC ddoe, a ddangosodd fod gennych chi a Gordon Brown gymaint ddwywaith o gefnogaeth i arwain Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad â'r giwed o blaid sy'n eistedd gyferbyn. A ydych yn cytuno hefyd fod yn rhaid i'r rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd roi ar waith y mesurau a fydd yn creu economi gryfach a mwy cynaliadwy yng Nghymru? Mae angen inni fuddsoddi mewn sgiliau ac mewn ymchwil a datblygu o'r radd flaenaf, a gwneud creu swyddi'n rhan greiddiol o'n strategaeth economaidd oherwydd nid oes arnom ni, yn wahanol i'r blaid gyferbyn, eisiau creu diweithdra; eisiau creu gwaith sydd arnom. Os oes unrhyw beth yn gwahanu'r pleidiau yn y Siambr hon heddiw, ymrwymiad i swyddi ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yw hynny ac ymrwymiad i ddim byd ar yr ochr arall i'r Siambr.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn bwysig i ni, yn y blynyddoedd a ddaw, sicrhau na cheisiwn gystadlu o ran cyflogau. Ni wnawn hynny byth. Mae'r dyddiau hynny yn yr 1980au wedi hen fynd. Mae'n bwysig bod economi Cymru'n cystadlu'n gyntaf ar sgiliau uchel, lefelau cyflog uchel, swyddi o ansawdd uchel, a sicrhau bod ystod ehangach o swyddi ar gael i'n pobl, sy'n golygu sicrhau bod y capasiti o ran ymchwil a datblygu o fewn ein prifysgolion yn cael ei ddefnyddio, yn hytrach na dim ond ei ddatblygu. Nid oes dim diben cael swmp helaeth o eiddo deallusol wedi'i gloi mewn prifysgolion os nad yw'n cael ei ddefnyddio i greu busnesau. Dyna un o'r blaenoriaethau y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn bwrw ymlaen â hi i sicrhau y caiff yr holl syniadau hynny sydd dan glo ar hyn o bryd eu gollwng yn rhydd i sicrhau y sefydlir rhagor o fusnesau yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i'r syniadau a gynhyrchir gan ein prifysgolion.

Mewnfuddsoddwyr

C7 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a mewnfuddsoddwyr mawr? OAQ(3)2686(FM)

The First Minister: We establish and maintain positive relationships with potential and existing major inward investors to promote the interests of Wales.

David Melding: One of the lessons that we should learn from the decision of Bosch to close its operation at Miskin is that we need to have the ability to track and to analyse the position of our major investors. I am not so naive as to think that Government intervention can always help. However, when I was talking to the senior directors at Bosch, who said that for two or three years they had been reviewing their worldwide operations and that a major review was conducted in 2007, which was made more acute by the international recession, I did think that perhaps if we had been discussing with them earlier, we may at least have been able to convey to them how committed we are to the next stage of automotive design. There are many other inward investors who have been in Wales for a generation or so, and are facing the decision of whether to invest and keep their operations viable, or to leave the sector in Wales—or in Europe in some cases—and that it is important for us to have, with all due diligence, a robust analysis of where we stand with these companies in Wales.

The First Minister: That is absolutely correct. You are right to point out, of course, that the Government cannot keep every factory open—that much is true. A great deal of effort was put into ensuring that Bosch remained in Wales. I went to Stuttgart, as you will be aware, and as your party is aware now. The Deputy First Minister also went and I know that a delegation from your own party also went to Stuttgart, as did Jane Hutt and Rhodri Morgan. The point was well made to them that the workforce of Bosch in Miskin is a well-trained and motivated workforce. The point was made to us that the company understood all of that, but it would move in any case. When we look at attracting investment in the future, it will be essential that we look at the sustainability of that investment: that we are not only attracting investment based simply on the grants that are available. Of course, grants will play an important part in attracting investment, but it

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn sefydlu ac yn cynnal perthynas gadarnhaol â mewnfuddsoddwyr mawr presennol a rhai posibl i'r dyfodol, er mwyn hyrwyddo buddiannau Cymru.

David Melding: Un o'r gwersi y dylem ei dysgu yn sgîl penderfyniad Bosch i gau ei waith ym Meisgyn yw bod angen inni fod â'r gallu i olrhain a dadansoddi sefyllfa ein prif fuddsoddwyr. Nid wyf yn ddigon naif i feddwl y gall ymyriad gan y Llywodraeth helpu bob tro. Fodd bynnag, wrth siarad ag uwch gyfarwyddwyr yn Bosch, a ddywedodd eu bod ers dwy neu dair blynedd wedi bod yn adolygu eu gweithgareddau byd-eang a bod adolygiad mawr wedi'i wneud yn 2007, a wnaethpwyd yn fwy tyngedfennol yn sgîl y dirwasgiad rhyngwladol, fe feddyliais y gallem, pe baem wedi trafod â hwy'n gynharach, o leiaf fod wedi gallu cyfleu iddynt faint ein hymrwymiad i gam nesaf dylunio moduron. Mae llawer o fewnfuddsoddwyr eraill sydd yng Nghymru ers cenhedlaeth neu fwy, ac sy'n wynebu'r penderfyniad naill ai i fuddsoddi a chadw eu gwaith yn hyfyw, neu i adael y sector yng Nghymru—neu yn Ewrop mewn rhai achosion—ac mae'n bwysig inni gael dadansoddiad cadarn, gyda phob diwydrwydd dyladwy, o ble'r ydym yn sefyll gyda'r cwmnïau hyn yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n hollol gywir. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth bwysleisio, wrth gwrs, na all y Llywodraeth gadw pob ffatri'n agored—mae hynny'n wir. Gwnaed ymdrech fawr i sicrhau bod Bosch yn aros yng Nghymru. Euthum i Stuttgart, fel y gwyddoch, ac fel y gŵyr eich plaid bellach. Aeth y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog hefyd, a gwn i ddirprwyaeth o'ch plaid chithau fynd i Stuttgart hefyd, fel y gwnaeth Jane Hutt a Rhodri Morgan. Pwysleisiwyd iddynt fod gweithlu Bosch ym Meisgyn yn weithlu brwdfrydig sydd wedi'i hyfforddi'n dda. Gwnaethpwyd y pwynt i ni fod y cwmni'n deall hynny i gyd, ond y byddai'n symud beth bynnag. Pan edrychwn ar ddenu buddsoddiad yn y dyfodol, bydd yn hanfodol inni edrych ar gynaliadwyedd y buddsoddiad hwnnw: nad ydym yn denu buddsoddiad ar sail y grantiau sydd ar gael yn unig. Wrth gwrs, bydd grantiau'n chwarae rhan bwysig mewn denu buddsoddiad, ond bydd yn

will also be important to make sure that the investment that comes in stays for an appreciable length of time. That will be the challenge for us over the next few years.

2.10 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Brif Weinidog, yn dilyn y pwynt olaf yn eich ateb i David Melding, yn ogystal â chynaliadwyedd buddsoddiad, rhaid edrych ar gydbwysedd buddsoddiad o ran yr economi yng Nghymru. Yn ystod dau ddegawd olaf y ganrif ddiwethaf, rhoddodd y Llywodraeth Geidwadol yr holl bwyslais ar fewnfuddsoddiad, heb edrych ar fuddsoddi mewn cwmnïau o Gymru er mwyn cael cydbwysedd yn yr economi. Yr ydym yn awr yn dioddef o ganlyniad i hynny. A wnewch ymrwymiad i drafod gyda Phrif Weinidog y DU a Llywodraeth San Steffan i sicrhau bod buddsoddiad economaidd yng Nghymru yn gytbwys yn y dyfodol ac yn rhoi gwerth ar gwmnïau sydd wedi datblygu yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n bwynt teg. Yn hanesyddol, ni wnaethpwyd digon, yn enwedig 15 neu 20 mlynedd yn ôl, i sicrhau twf busnesau bychain yng Nghymru, a rhaid sicrhau bod y busnesau hynny'n tyfu yn y dyfodol. Un ffordd o wneud hynny yw edrych ar ffyrdd o sicrhau cyfalaf i'r cwmnïau hynny. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n anodd iawn i gwmnïau gael benthyciadau gan y banciau heb iddynt gynnig rhyw fath o sicrwydd. Gwn am gwmnïau yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud yn iawn o ran eu busnes, ond yn awr mae'r banciau'n gofyn iddynt dalu eu benthyciadau yn ôl, neu'n gofyn am sicrwydd os ydynt am gadw'r arian. Mae hynny'n rhyfedd yn fy marn i, a rhaid inni sicrhau bod ffyrdd newydd o ddarparu cyfalaf i gwmnïau yng Nghymru yn cael eu datblygu.

Addysg Gymraeg

C8 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i hybu addysg Gymraeg? OAQ(3)2692(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r cynllun gweithredu wedi cael eu diwygio'n sylweddol yn sgîl yr

bwysig hefyd sicrhau bod y buddsoddiad a ddaw i mewn yn aros am gyfnod gwerth chweil. Dyna fydd yr her i ni yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, following on from the last point in your reply to David Melding, in addition to the sustainability of investment, we must look at the balance of investment in terms of the economy in Wales. During the last two decades of the last century, the Conservative Government's whole emphasis was on inward investment, and it did not look at investing in Welsh companies to ensure a balance in the economy. We are now suffering as a result of that. Will you commit to having a discussion with the Prime Minister and the Westminster Government to ensure that economic investment in Wales is balanced in the future and values companies that have developed in Wales?

The First Minister: That is a fair point. Historically, not enough has been done, particularly 15 or 20 years ago, to ensure the growth of small businesses in Wales, and we must ensure that those businesses grow in the future. One way of doing that is to look at ways of securing capital for those companies. At present, it is very difficult for companies to obtain loans from the banks without offering some kind of security. I know of companies in Wales who are doing fine in terms of their business, but now the banks are asking them to repay their loans, or asking them for security if they wish to keep the money. That is strange, in my view, and we must ensure that new ways of providing capital to companies in Wales are developed.

Welsh-language Education

Q8 Nerys Evans: Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to promote Welsh-language education? OAQ(3)2692(FM)

The First Minister: The Welsh-medium education strategy and the accompanying implementation programme have been

ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus. Bydd y strategaeth derfynol yn cynnwys amcanion penodol i weithio gyda phartneriaid i wella'r ddarpariaeth a hyrwyddo manteision addysg drwy'r iaith Gymraeg.

Nerys Evans: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at weld y strategaeth a'r cynllun gweithredu'n cael eu cyhoeddi. A allwch roi rhagor o fanylion ynglŷn â phryd y byddant yn cael eu cyhoeddi? Er nad yw fersiwn derfynol y strategaeth wedi cael ei chyhoeddi eto, a allwch gadarnhau bod awdurdodau addysg yn dilyn egwyddorion y strategaeth wrth iddynt newid a datblygu cynlluniau yn lleol, yn enwedig o ran yr agenda trawsnewid? Mae llawer o ddryswch ynglŷn â beth yw addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg ddwyieithog, ac ynghylch y diffiniad o ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn ysgolion Saesneg eu hiaith. Mae gwahaniaethau mawr ledled Cymru o ran diffiniadau o'r categori hwn. A allwch gadarnhau y bydd y strategaeth yn cynnwys diffiniad clir o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, er mwyn cael eglurder a chysondeb ledled Cymru ynghylch beth yn union y gallwn ei ddisgwyl gan addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn bwriadu cael diffiniad o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg ddwyieithog yn y strategaeth ei hun, ac yr ydym yn gobeithio sicrhau bod y strategaeth yn cael ei chyhoeddi fis Ebrill.

Paul Davies: Fel y gŵyr y Prif Weinidog, mae nifer o awdurdodau lleol yn ad-drefnu eu hysgolion cynradd, ac o ganlyniad mae rhai ysgolion categori A, sef ysgolion Cymraeg, yn cau. Gall hynny gael effaith enfawr ar hybu'r Gymraeg yn ein cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn derbyn, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn gynharach, na allwn byth gadw pob ysgol ar agor. A all y Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym pa ganllawiau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau nad yw gormod o ysgolion yn y categori hwn yn cael eu colli?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae canllawiau wedi cael eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â sicrhau bod addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gael yn eu hardal. Mater i'r awdurdod lleol yw edrych ar

significantly refined in light of the responses to the public consultation. The final strategy will include specific objectives to work with partners to improve provision and promote the benefits of Welsh language education.

Nerys Evans: Thank you for that answer. I look forward very much to seeing the publication of the strategy and the implementation plan. Can you provide more details as to when they will be published? Although the final version of the strategy is not yet published, can you confirm that education authorities are following the principles of the strategy when they change and develop local plans, especially in relation to the transformation agenda? There is a great deal of confusion about what is meant by Welsh-medium education and bilingual education, and about the definition of Welsh-medium education provision in English-medium schools. There are huge differences across Wales in the definitions of this category. Can you confirm that the strategy will include a clear definition of Welsh-medium education, to ensure clarity and consistency across Wales regarding what exactly we can expect from Welsh-medium education?

The First Minister: We intend to include a definition of Welsh-medium education and bilingual education in the strategy itself, and we hope to ensure that the strategy is published in April.

Paul Davies: As the First Minister knows, a number of local authorities are reorganising their primary schools, and as a result some category A schools, namely Welsh-medium schools, are closing. This can have a huge impact on promoting the Welsh language in our communities. However, I accept, as the First Minister said earlier, that we cannot keep every school open. Can the First Minister tell us what guidance the Assembly Government is providing to local authorities to prevent too many schools in this category from being lost?

The First Minister: Guidance has been provided to local authorities to ensure that Welsh-medium education is available in their areas. It is a matter for individual local

sut y bydd yn trefnu addysg Gymraeg yn yr ardal honno. Mae'n bwysig bod ysgolion yn gallu darparu addysg gyflawn i'r plant, ond mae'n bwysig hefyd bod gan awdurdodau lleol y rhyddid i drefnu ysgolion yn eu hardaloedd. Mae hynny'n golygu bod rhaid iddynt edrych yn fanwl ar sut y darperir addysg Gymraeg i blant yn yr ardal.

Eleanor Burnham: I symud ymlaen ychydig, mae'r dirwasgiad yn poeni awdurdodau lleol ar draws Cymru. Pa asesiad a wnaethoch, y tu hwnt i'r canllawiau a grybwyllwyd gan Paul Davies, i sicrhau y caiff y gofynion hyn eu bodloni'n ariannol? Yn ogystal, beth yw eich asesiad o'r drafferth y mae nifer o oedolion sy'n dod i fyw yng Nghymru yn ei chael wrth edrych am ddarpariaeth Gymraeg oherwydd nad oes gan yr awdurdod lleol ddigon o arian i'w chynnig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, mater i awdurdodau lleol yw cyfanswm yr arian a roddir i addysg yn eu hardaloedd. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn bwysleisio yn gryf nad yw'n bosibl i awdurdod lleol drefnu ysgolion mewn ffordd effeithiol os yw rhai o'r ysgolion yn hanner gwag. Nid yw honno'n ffordd synhwyrol o wario arian, sef gwario arian ar adeiladau yn hytrach na rhoi'r flaenoriaeth i blant. Deallaf fod unrhyw benderfyniad i gau ysgol yn un anodd nid yn unig i awdurdodau lleol ond i gymunedau. Mae'r cymunedau hynny'n teimlo'r golled. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n bwysig inni sicrhau bod yr arian yn cael ei wario ar blant ac edrych ar ffyrdd eraill o strwythuro addysg, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae hyn eisoes wedi digwydd mewn sawl rhan o Gymru. Gwn am un enghraifft yng Ngheredigion lle mae ysgol newydd yn cael ei hadeiladu ym Mhost-mawr. Mae tair ysgol wedi eu cau oherwydd hynny, ond mae ysgol newydd sbon yn yr ardal, a bydd honno'n ased mawr i'r rhieni, i'r gymuned ac i'r plant.

Local Government Staff

Q9 Trish Law: What assessment has the Welsh Assembly Government made of the number of local government staff who will be laid off in 2010-11? OAQ(3)2681(FM)

authorities to look at how they organise Welsh-medium education in their areas. It is important that schools are able to provide a complete education for children, but it is also important that local authorities have the freedom to organise schools in their areas. That means that they must look in detail at the way in which Welsh-medium education is provided to children in the area.

Eleanor Burnham: To change topic slightly, the recession is a cause of great concern to local authorities throughout Wales. What assessment have you carried out, beyond the guidelines mentioned by Paul Davies, to ensure that these requirements are met, financially? In addition, what is your assessment of the difficulties that many adults who come to live in Wales experience in trying to get Welsh language provision because the local authority does not have enough money to offer it?

The First Minister: Once again, the amount of money that they allocate to education in their areas is a matter for local authorities. However, I want to emphasise strongly that it is not possible for a local authority to organise its schools in an efficient way if some of the schools are half empty. That is not a sensible way in which to spend money, namely to spend money on buildings rather than making children the priority. I understand that any decision to close a school will be difficult to make, not only for the local authority but for the communities. Those communities feel the loss. Having said that, it is important that we ensure that the money is spent on children and on looking for other ways of structuring education, particularly in rural areas. This already happens in several areas of Wales. I know of one example in Ceredigion in which a new school is being built in Synod Inn. Three schools have closed because of it, but there is a brand-new school in the area, and that will be a great asset to parents, to the community and to the children.

Staff Llywodraeth Leol

C9 Trish Law: Pa asesiad y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i wneud o nifer y staff llywodraeth leol a fydd yn colli eu swyddi yn 2010-11? OAQ(3)2681(FM)

The First Minister: It is a matter for local government, because it is the employer, to determine its own budgets and who it employs.

Trish Law: The Welsh Local Government Association has forecast that up to 4,000 council jobs could go in Wales in 2010-11 as a result of the stingy financial settlement meted out to local government. In Blaenau Gwent's case, it is the lowest settlement for 10 years. It is all very well saying that many job losses will be achieved by natural wastage or voluntary redundancy, but we will nevertheless be losing up to 4,000 posts in Wales, which we will probably never see reinstated again. It is, in effect, contributing to the appalling unemployment situation in Wales. What will the Welsh Assembly Government do to prevent what some experts fear will be the axing of one in three council jobs in Wales in the next few years?

The First Minister: I am surprised about that, because, on 28 January, the figure, according to the WLGA, was 10,000 people. So, that seems to have gone down now. My view is simply that local authorities should not look to make people redundant without considering every other possible alternative. That involves collaboration and local authorities working with each other rather than thinking that they have to provide every single service themselves. They can work with other local authorities and they can share services with other local authorities, and cutting jobs is the last resort and the last thing that they should look for.

If you are saying that the financial settlement is stingy, you have a responsibility to say where you think the money should come from within the Assembly Government budget in order to boost local government finances. It is also important to ensure that any money made available to local authorities is spent efficiently.

Alun Davies: In the public sector summit that you held on Friday, you focused on the issue of maintaining jobs in the public sector across the whole of Wales. Is it true that one

Y Prif Weinidog: Mater i lywodraeth leol, gan mai hi yw'r cyflogwr, yw penderfynu ar ei chyllidebau ei hun a phwy y mae'n ei gyflogi.

Trish Law: Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi proffwydo y gellid colli hyd at 4,000 o swyddi cyngor yng Nghymru yn 2010-11 o ganlyniad i'r setliad ariannol crintachlyd a roddwyd i lywodraeth leol. Yn achos Blaenau Gwent, dyma'r setliad isaf ers 10 mlynedd. Digon hawdd yw dweud y bydd llawer o swyddi'n cael eu colli drwy golli'n naturiol neu ddiswyddo gwirfoddol, ond byddwn serch hynny'n colli hyd at 4,000 o swyddi yng Nghymru, nad ydym yn debyg o weld eu hailsefydlu byth eto. Effaith hynny yw ei fod yn cyfrannu at y sefyllfa echrhydus o ran diweithdra yng Nghymru. Beth a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i rwystro'r hyn y mae ar rai arbenigwyr ofn ei weld yn digwydd, sef y dileir un o bob tair swydd cyngor yng Nghymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n fy synnu, oherwydd, ar 28 Ionawr, 10,000 o bobl oedd y ffigur yn ôl Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Felly, mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn llai erbyn hyn. Yn fy marn i ni ddylai awdurdodau lleol ystyried diswyddo pobl heb ystyried pob dewis arall posibl. Mae hynny'n golygu cydweithio a bod awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd yn hytrach na meddwl bod yn rhaid iddynt ddarparu pob un gwasanaeth eu hunain. Gallant weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol eraill a gallant rannu gwasanaethau gydag awdurdodau lleol eraill, a chwtogi swyddi yw'r dewis olaf a'r peth olaf y dylent fod yn edrych amdano.

Os ydych yn dweud bod y setliad ariannol yn grintachlyd, mae gennych gyfrifoldeb i ddweud o ble'r ydych yn meddwl y dylai'r arian ddod oddi mewn i gyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i hybu cyllid llywodraeth leol. Mae'n bwysig hefyd sicrhau y caiff unrhyw arian a ddarperir i awdurdodau lleol ei wario'n effeithlon.

Alun Davies: Yn uwchgynhadledd y sector cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd gennych ddydd Gwener, canolbwytiasoch ar fater cynnal swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus ledled Cymru

thing that differentiates this party from all other parties represented in the Chamber is the fact that this party puts jobs first and will continue to work to ensure that we fund public services—and there is no-one else here with any better suggestions—so that people throughout Wales can enjoy the best, world-class public services that we can provide, while we focus on maintaining jobs in those public services?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: Let me give Members just one example of how things can be improved. First, there are 22 local authorities, each determining its level of housing benefit, each with its own outcomes and each with a different way of working. Yet, a project was proposed for authorities in north Wales, through which they would all work together to the same standards. What happened? They would not do it. That is not acceptable, I am afraid. That will not be acceptable in the future. Local authorities and, indeed, other public bodies such as local service boards, and the Assembly Government will have to work far more closely together and share services in the future, not just to make those services more efficient, but to ensure that the public gets a better service. The days of local authorities feeling that everything has to be provided in-house by them rather than by sharing a service with another local authority are coming to an end.

William Graham: First Minister, you will agree that the determination of Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council to maintain front-line services is clearly to be welcomed. Can you outline what you can do to increase new business starts in Blaenau Gwent, the rate of which, as you know, is well below the national average, and there are some 3,500 people claiming unemployment benefit? How can you make people more amenable to that in the borough in question?

The First Minister: One of the important things to do is to ensure that further

gyfan. A ydyw'n wir mai un peth sy'n gwneud y blaid hon yn wahanol i bob plaid arall a gynrychiolir yn y Siambr yw'r ffaith bod y blaid hon yn rhoi swyddi'n gyntaf ac y gwnaiff barhau i weithio a sicrhau yr ariannwn wasanaethau cyhoeddus—ac nid oes gan neb yma awgrymiadau gwell—er mwyn i bobl drwy Gymru gyfan allu mwynhau'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gorau, o'r radd flaenaf, y gallwn eu darparu, tra byddwn ni'n canolbwyntio ar gynnal swyddi yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gadewch imi roi un enghraifft fach i Aelodau o'r modd y gellir gwella pethau. Yn gyntaf, ceir 22 awdurdod lleol, pob un yn penderfynu ar lefel y budd-dal tai, pob un â'i ganlyniadau gwahanol a phob un â ffordd wahanol o weithio. Eto, cynigiwyd prosiect ar gyfer awdurdodau yn y gogledd, lle y byddent i gyd yn cydweithio yn unol â'r un safonau. Beth a ddigwyddodd? Gwrthodasant wneud hynn y. Nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol, mae arnaf ofn. Ni fydd hynny'n dderbyniol yn y dyfodol. Bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ac, yn wir, cyrff cyhoeddus eraill fel byrddau gwasanaethau lleol, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gydweithio'n llawer agosach a rhannu gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol, nid dim ond er mwyn gwneud y gwasanaethau hynny'n fwy effeithlon, ond i sicrhau y caiff y cyhoedd well gwasanaeth. Mae'r dyddiau pryd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn credu bod yn rhaid darparu popeth yn fewnol ganddynt hwy yn hytrach na thrwy rannu gwasanaeth gydag awdurdod lleol arall yn dod i ben.

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, fe gytunwch y dylid yn amlwg groesawu penderfyniad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent i gynnal gwasanaethau rheng flaen. A allwch amlinellu beth y gallwch ei wneud i gynyddu nifer y busnesau newydd sy'n cychwyn ym Mlaenau Gwent, a chyfradd y rheini, fel y gwyddoch, ymhell o dan y cyfartaledd cenedlaethol, gyda rhyw 3,500 o bobl yn hawlio budd-dal diweithdra? Sut y gallwch wneud i bobl fod yn fwy agored i hynny yn y fwrdeistref dan sylw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Un o'r pethau pwysig i'w gwneud yw sicrhau bod darpariaeth addysg

education provision in particular is widely available. I know that this has been done in Blaenau Gwent. Part of the challenge is to ensure that more people see further and higher education as being accessible to them. That is why it is important that FE colleges in particular, and higher education institutions, work more closely together, which, in fairness, I know many of them are planning to do. That will mean that many people who would not have thought about entering higher education feel that they can do it and attend a course in their local area. Blaenau Gwent has much to offer.

I do not accept that Blaenau Gwent is somewhere that must perennially have high unemployment. I have seen changes in Blaenau Gwent. I first started working in Blaenau Gwent in the early 1990s, and I know that it is a very different place now. There have been substantial changes in many towns and villages in Blaenau Gwent. It is true to say that a lot of the development has been patchy, and there are some parts that have not done as well as others. The challenge will be to ensure that, in the future, the changes for the better that have occurred there over the past 10 to 15 years are spread more widely not just within Blaenau Gwent, but further across the Valleys.

Priorities

Q10 Darren Millar: Will the First Minister make a statement on his priorities for north Wales for the remainder of this Assembly term? OAQ(3)2675(FM)

The First Minister: North Wales is an important part of Wales—you would expect me to say that. Many things have happened in north Wales in relation to employment and opportunities that have been of great help to the people who live there, such as Airbus and the apprenticeships that it has taken forward; FibreSpeed; Microvisk in the St Asaph business park; and companies such as DMM Engineering in Llanberis. On top of that, there are examples such as the new fabrication centre, which I had the privilege to open in Coleg Menai in Llangefni. Much is being done to ensure further opportunity for the people who live in north Wales.

bellach, yn arbennig, ar gael yn eang. Gwn fod hyn wedi'i wneud ym Mlaenau Gwent. Rhan o'r her yw sicrhau bod pobl yn gweld bod addysg bellach ac uwch ar gael iddynt. Dyna pam y mae'n bwysig i golegau addysg bellach yn arbennig, a sefydliadau addysg uwch, gydweithio'n agosach, rhywbeth sydd ar y gweill gan lawer ohonynt, a bod yn deg, fe wn. Bydd hynny'n golygu y bydd llawer o bobl na fyddent wedi meddwl am fynd i addysg uwch yn teimlo y gallant wneud hynny a mynychu cwrs yn eu hardal leol. Mae gan Flaenau Gwent lawer i'w gynnig.

Nid wyf yn derbyn bod Blaenau Gwent yn rhywle lle y mae diweithdra uchel parhaus yn anochel. Yr wyf wedi gweld newidiadau ym Mlaenau Gwent. Dechreuais weithio am y tro cyntaf ym Mlaenau Gwent yn yr 1990au cynnar, a gwn ei fod yn lle gwahanol iawn bellach. Cafwyd newidiadau sylweddol mewn sawl tref a phentref ym Mlaenau Gwent. Mae'n wir dweud bod llawer o'r datblygiad wedi bod yn dameidiog, a bod rhai rhannau heb wneud cystal ag eraill. Yr her fydd sicrhau, yn y dyfodol, y caiff y newidiadau er gwell sydd wedi digwydd yno yn ystod y 10 neu 15 mlynedd diwethaf eu lledaenu ymhellach nid dim ond o fewn Blaenau Gwent, ond ymhellach ar draws y Cymoedd.

Blaenoriaethau

C10 Darren Millar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gogledd Cymru ar gyfer gweddill y tymor Cynulliad hwn? OAQ(3)2675(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gogledd yn rhan bwysig o Gymru—byddech yn disgwyl imi ddweud hynny. Mae llawer o bethau wedi digwydd yn y gogledd o ran cyflogaeth a chyfleon sydd wedi bod o gymorth mawr i'r bobl sy'n byw yno, fel Airbus a'r prentisiaethau y mae wedi'u cyflwyno; FibreSpeed; Microvisk ym mharc busnes Llanelwy; a chwmnïau fel DMM Engineering yn Llanberis. Ar ben hynny, ceir enghreifftiau fel y ganolfan gynhyrchu newydd, y cefais y fraint o'i hagar yng Ngholeg Menai yn Llangefni. Mae llawer yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau cyfleon pellach i'r bobl sy'n byw yn y gogledd.

Darren Millar: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. When you were campaigning for the leadership of the Labour Party, you indicated that education would be your single priority during your term as First Minister. Many schools in north Wales, as is the case elsewhere in the country, are facing a backlog of maintenance issues, with children being educated in totally substandard accommodation that is not fit for purpose. If education is such a priority, why is your Assembly Government cutting the school buildings improvement grant by £34 million, which will mean a cut of one third in the grant in the next financial year? Do you accept that, with a backlog of around £800 million to bring school buildings up to scratch, there is little prospect, if any, of you fulfilling your promise to get all school buildings in Wales into good physical shape by 2010? How do you reconcile that with your commitment to education in Wales?

The First Minister: As far as capital grants to schools are concerned, we are making it absolutely clear to local authorities that capital grants are predicated on local authorities dealing with surplus places in their areas. The one thing that we are not prepared to do is to provide more capital grants for more buildings if the issue of schools with falling rolls is not addressed. Those days cannot carry on into the future.

We will always invest in education. We will continue to do it. The Tories ask, 'Why do you spend money on this or that?'. They want to cut, cut and cut again. It is simply not good enough to say to the people of Wales that the Assembly Government should spend more money on education, health, or anything else, when your party is saying that the first thing that it will do in coming into power in Westminster for the first time in 15 years is to cut the amount of money that is made available to the Assembly.

Janet Ryder: First Minister, two Communities First projects in north Wales have run into problems, although for different reasons. One project is in Rhyl and the other is in Plas Madoc. Both have lost a great deal of the confidence of the communities that

Darren Millar: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Pan oeddech yn ymgyrchu am arweinyddiaeth y Blaid Lafur, dywedasochoch mai addysg fyddai eich un flaenoriaeth yn ystod eich tymor fel Prif Weinidog. Mae llawer o ysgolion yn y gogledd, fel mewn rhannau eraill o'r wlad, ar ei hôl hi gyda gwaith cynnal a chadw, a chaiff plant eu haddysgu mewn adeiladau hollol is-safonol nad ydynt yn addas i'r diben. Os yw addysg yn gymaint o flaenoriaeth, pam mae eich Llywodraeth Cynulliad yn cwtdogi £34 miliwn oddi ar y grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion, a fydd yn golygu toriad o draean yn y grant yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf? A ydych yn derbyn, gydag ôl-groniad o ryw £800 miliwn i beri i adeiladau ysgolion gyrraedd y safon ofynnol, nad oes fawr o obaith, os oes gobaith o gwbl, ichi gyflawni'ch addewid i sicrhau bod holl adeiladau ysgolion Cymru mewn cyflwr da erbyn 2010? Sut yr ydych yn cysoni hynny â'ch ymrwymiad i addysg yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran grantiau cyfalaf i ysgolion, yr ydym yn dweud yn berffaith glir wrth awdurdodau lleol na fydd grantiau cyfalaf i'w cael heb i'r awdurdodau lleol ddelio â lleoedd gwag yn eu hardaloedd. Yr un peth nad ydym yn fodlon ei wneud yw darparu mwy o grantiau cyfalaf ar gyfer mwy o adeiladau os nad eir i'r afael â chwestiwn ysgolion lle y mae'r niferoedd yn gostwng. Ni all y dyddiau hynny barhau i'r dyfodol.

Fe wnawn bob amser fuddsoddi mewn addysg. Mae'r Torïaid yn gofyn, 'Pam yr ydych yn gwario arian ar hyn neu'r llall?'. Mae arnynt hwy eisiau cwtogi, cwtogi a chwtogi drachefn. Yn y bôn, nid yw'n ddigon da dweud wrth bobl Cymru y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wario mwy o arian ar addysg, iechyd, nac unrhyw beth arall, a'ch plaid yn dweud mai'r peth cyntaf a wna wrth ddod i rym yn San Steffan am y tro cyntaf ers 15 mlynedd yw cwtogi'r arian a fydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad.

Janet Ryder: Brif Weinidog, mae dau brosiect Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn y gogledd wedi cael trafferthion, er bod hynny am resymau gwahanol. Yn y Rhyl y mae un prosiect ac ym Mhlas Madoc y mae'r llall. Mae'r ddau wedi colli llawer iawn o hyder y

they serve, and both have had to look at the structures that govern them. Those two projects represent a great opportunity to use Communities First as a way of developing participatory budgeting, which would really link Communities First into the communities that they are supposed to serve and give those communities ownership as to how that money is spent. First Minister, will you consider those two projects as a way forward to developing participatory budgeting as a good means of relocation with the communities that have lost confidence in the Communities First partnerships?

The First Minister: We will always consider good practice, wherever in the public sector it is found, and sometimes in the private sector. The examples that you have given will inform any further thinking on Communities First.

cymunedau a wasanaethant, ac mae'r ddau wedi gorfod edrych ar y strwythurau sy'n eu rheoli. Yn y ddau brosiect hynny ceir cyfle mawr i ddefnyddio Cymunedau yn Gyntaf fel modd i ddatblygu cyllidebu cyfranogol, a fyddai'n creu dolen gyswllt go iawn rhwng Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a'r cymunedau y maent i fod i'w gwasanaethu ac yn rhoi perchenogaeth i'r cymunedau hynny ynghylch sut y gwerir yr arian hwnnw. Brif Weinidog, a wnewch ystyried y ddau brosiect hynny fel ffordd ymlaen at ddatblygu cyllidebu cyfranogol fel modd da i ailgysylltu â'r cymunedau sydd wedi colli hyder ym mhartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn bob amser yn ystyried arferion da, lle bynnag y'u gwelir yn y sector cyhoeddus, ac weithiau yn y sector preifat. Cedwir yr enghreifftiau a roesoch mewn cof wrth ystyried Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn y dyfodol.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): The only change to this week's planned Government business is the postponement of the statement on the proposed Welsh language Measure by the Minister for Heritage until next week. Business for the next three weeks is as set out on the business statement and announcement, which can be found in the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for business for that statement and I ask her to seek two oral statements from the Government. The first is in relation to special educational needs spending. Although the matter was raised with the First Minister, he did not give a satisfactory response. These are the most vulnerable children in our society, and they have until now been funded at 100 per cent by successive Governments. The spending will be reduced in the current year, 2009-10, to 90 per cent of the cost, and it is set to reduce next year to 69 per cent. As I said, these are the most vulnerable children in society. Yesterday, I met the chair of governors of Ysgol Penmaes in Brecon, a school that will be affected, as will schools

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Yr unig newid ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon yw gohirio'r datganiad ar Fesur arfaethedig yr iaith Gymraeg gan y Gweinidog Treftadaeth tan yr wythnos nesaf. Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, a welir ymysg papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau'n electronig.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Gweinidog busnes am y datganiad hwnnw a gofynnaf iddi geisio dau ddatganiad llafar gan y Llywodraeth. Mae a wnelo'r cyntaf â gwariant ar anghenion addysgol arbennig. Er i'r mater gael ei godi gyda'r Prif Weinidog, ni roddodd ateb boddhaol. Y rhain yw'r plant mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas, a hyd yma fe'u hariannwyd 100 y cant gan Lywodraeth ar ôl Llywodraeth. Cwtogir y gwariant yn y flwyddyn gyfredol, 2009-10, i 90 y cant o'r gost, a'r flwyddyn nesaf bydd yn gostwng i 69 y cant. Fel y dywedais, dyma'r plant mwyaf agored i niwed yn y gymdeithas. Ddoe, cwrddais â chadeirydd llywodraethwyr Ysgol Penmaes yn Aberhonddu, ysgol yr effeithir arni, fel yr effeithir ar ysgolion ar

up and down Wales. I ask the Minister to ensure that a statement is brought forward on these most serious cuts to services for the most vulnerable group in our society.

The second issue relates exclusively to the area that I represent. Newtown in Powys is affected by massive traffic problems, partly as a consequence of the opening of a Tesco store. A statement in January was promised by the Deputy First Minister on the preferred route for the Newtown bypass, and that is still awaited. In addition, there is the problem caused by the traffic occasioned by the arrival of the Tesco store. I ask the Minister for business to speak to the Deputy First Minister to see whether he could make a statement on this pressing issue for mid Wales.

Jane Hutt: The issue of initial allocations to local authorities for special school sixth form provision for 2010-11 is important, and I hope that I can clarify some points for you in that regard. These allocations are based on initial funding estimates that have been provided by local authorities, and I made this point in response to a question last week. Also, they are based on the budget for this provision, which was set by the Assembly in 2009. That is an important point of clarification for you.

It is important to recognise that the amount of funding allocated to local authorities for this provision has more than doubled since 2003. However, of course, as I said in answer to a question about this last week, we are talking to local authorities and the Welsh Local Government Association about pressures to do with this important budgetary provision as the year proceeds.

Nick Bourne: There was a second question.

Jane Hutt: On the traffic problems affecting Newtown, in your regional constituency, I am sure that the Deputy First Minister will take on board the concerns that you have raised.

Chris Franks: Minister, can we have a

hyd a lled Cymru. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog sicrhau y cyflwynir datganiad ar y toriadau tra difrifol hyn yn y gwasanaethau i'r grŵp mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

Dim ond â'r ardal yr wyf yn ei chynrychioli y mae a wnelo'r ail fater. Mae problemau traffig enfawr yn effeithio ar y Drenewydd ym Mhowys, yn rhannol yn sgîl agor siop Tesco. Addawyd datganiad ym mis Ionawr gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ynglŷn â'r llwybr a ffefrir ar gyfer ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd, ac yr ydym yn dal i aros am hwnnw. Ar ben hynny, ceir y broblem a achosir gan y traffig a gynhyrchir gan ddyfodiad siop Tesco. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog busnes siarad â'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i weld a allai wneud datganiad ynghylch y mater pwysig hwn i'r canolbarth.

Jane Hutt: Mae cwestiwn dyraniadau cychwynnol i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer darpariaeth chweched dosbarth ysgolion arbennig ar gyfer 2010-11 yn bwysig, a gobeithio y gallaf egluro rhai pwyntiau ichi ynglŷn â hynny. Mae'r dyraniadau hyn yn seiliedig ar amcangyfrifon cyllid cychwynnol a ddarparwyd gan awdurdodau lleol, a gwneuthum y pwynt hwn mewn ymateb i gwestiwn yr wythnos diwethaf. Maent hefyd yn seiliedig ar y gyllideb ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth hon, a bennwyd gan y Cynulliad yn 2009. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig o eglurhad ichi.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod swm y cyllid a ddyrennir i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth hon wedi dyblu a mwy ers 2003. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, fel y dywedais mewn ateb i gwestiwn am hyn yr wythnos diwethaf, yr ydym yn siarad ag awdurdodau lleol a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ynglŷn â phwysau'n ymwneud â'r ddarpariaeth gyllidebol bwysig hon wrth i'r flwyddyn fynd rhagddi.

Nick Bourne: Yr oedd ail gwestiwn.

Jane Hutt: Ynglŷn â'r problemau traffig sy'n effeithio ar y Drenewydd, yn eich etholaeth ranbarthol, yr wyf yn siŵr yr ystyria'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog y pryderon a godwyd gennych.

Chris Franks: Weinidog, a gawn ddadl ar

debate on the regeneration of our communities? I am delighted that the Welsh Government has agreed to invest heavily in the regeneration of Barry. However, I fear that if the UK Government cuts the Welsh budget, such projects will be at risk.

Further, there is growing alarm about unacceptable delays in determining councils' school regeneration plans. Week after week, Ministers demand greater efficiencies in the public sector. However, that worrying delay is adversely affecting children's education, and public resources are not being used effectively. The First Minister was unable to comment on that today, so I ask for a statement from the Minister for education.

2.30 p.m.

I note that the First Minister subsequently made the point that local authorities have to make hard decisions on the use of limited resources. Surely, the Government must respond in a timely manner to support the work of councils.

Jane Hutt: As you can all imagine, I am delighted to hear that Barry has been designated a strategic regeneration area by the Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration. The regeneration designation focusing on the largest town in Wales will ensure benefits for the whole of the South Wales East region. Clearly, regeneration is a priority for the One Wales Government, which is why we are robust about investing in public services and in our communities.

I thank Chris for listening so carefully to the First Minister's response to the question about school reorganisation. As he has said more than once this afternoon, it is clear that local authorities have the responsibility for planning the provision of school places. They must take local circumstances and the best interests of their learners into account, and they must engage and consult with local people. If a statutory proposal is published and the Welsh Ministers receive objections to it for their determination, that process must be thoroughly and robustly considered. That is an important point to make on school reorganisation.

adfywio ein cymunedau? Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cytuno i fuddsoddi llawer yn adfywiad y Barri. Fodd bynnag, mae arnaf ofn os bydd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn cwtogi cyllideb Cymru, y bydd prosiectau o'r fath mewn perygl.

Ar ben hynny, ceir pryder cynyddol ynglŷn ag oedi annerbyniol wrth benderfynu ar gynlluniau cynghorau i adfywio ysgolion. Wythnos ar ôl wythnos, bydd Gweinidogion yn mynnu mwy o arbedion yn y sector cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, mae'r oedi hwnnw'n andwyo addysg plant, ac nid yw adnoddau cyhoeddus yn cael eu defnyddio'n effeithiol. Nid oedd y Prif Weinidog yn gallu rhoi sylw ar hynny heddiw, felly gofynnaf am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog addysg.

Sylwaf i'r Prif Weinidog wneud y pwynt wedyn fod yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol wneud penderfyniadau anodd ynghylch defnyddio adnoddau cyfyngedig. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ymateb yn amserol i gefnogi gwaith cynghorau, siawns.

Jane Hutt: Fel y gallwch i gyd ddechmygu, yr wyf wrth fy modd o glywed bod y Barri wedi'i dynodi'n ardal adfywio strategol gan y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio. Bydd dynodi'r dref fwyaf yng Nghymru'n ardal adfywio'n sicrhau manteision i'r cyfan o ranbarth Dwyrain De Cymru. Yn amlwg, mae adfywio'n flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un, a dyna pam yr ydym yn gadarn dros fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac yn ein cymunedau.

Diolch i Chris am wrando mor astud ar ymateb y Prif Weinidog i'r cwestiwn ynglŷn ag ad-drefnu ysgolion. Fel y dywedodd fwy nag unwaith y prynhawn yma, mae'n glir mai cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol yw cynllunio darpariaeth lleoedd mewn ysgolion. Rhaid iddynt ystyried amgylchiadau lleol a buddiannau eu dysgwyr, a rhaid iddynt ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori â phobl leol. Os cyhoeddir cynnig statudol ac os caiff Gweinidogion Cymru wrthwynebiadau iddo i benderfynu yn eu cylch, rhaid ystyried y broses honno'n drwyadl ac yn gadarn. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig i'w wneud ar ad-drefnu ysgolion.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, I reiterate the request of the leader of the Welsh Conservatives for a debate on special educational needs. On your point of clarification, with great respect, the only clarification that we need is of why the Government thinks that it is okay to take money out of post-16 special educational needs provision when these children are most vulnerable. They deserve the opportunity to carry on with their education post 16, just like their non-disabled counterparts. That is the only clarification that we need.

Moving on to a second matter, would it be possible for you to schedule a debate in Government time on the implications of the current bidding process for independently financed news consortia, and on access to broadcast media in Wales? I am sure that you agree that that is a crucial issue for broadcasting in Wales. It has received scant attention in the Chamber in recent weeks, but it has potentially huge consequences for civic life in Wales. It is about time we had an opportunity to discuss the process to ensure that our country has plurality of news broadcasting.

Jane Hutt: I am glad that you welcomed my clarification on the funding for special school sixth-form provision. That clarification was important, because directors of education received their funding allocation on 22 February. I repeat that the allocation was based on the estimates submitted to us by local authorities. We must recognise that it was the responsibility of local authorities to provide their initial funding estimates on the basis of the budget set by the Assembly in 2009.

On your second question, we want to promote the highest standards of public service broadcasting and safeguard access to it for our citizens. I am sure that the Minister will have heard the point expressed, but you also have an opportunity to raise these issues during non-Government business.

Alun Davies: I support the request made by

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, ailadroddaf gais arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig am ddadl ar anghenion addysgol arbennig. Ynglŷn â'ch pwynt o eglurhad, gyda phob parch, yr unig eglurhad y mae arnom ei angen yw pam y mae'r Llywodraeth yn meddwl ei bod yn dderbyniol tynnu arian allan o ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig ôl-16 er mai'r plant hyn yw'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed. Maent yn haeddu'r cyfle i fwrw ymlaen â'u haddysg ôl-16, yn union fel eu cymheiriaid sydd heb anabledd. Dyna'r unig eglurhad y mae arnom ei angen.

A symud ymlaen at ail fater, a fyddai modd ichi drefnu dadl yn amser y Llywodraeth ar oblygiadau'r broses geisiadau gyfredol i gonsortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol, ac ar fynediad at gyfryngau darlledu yng Nghymru? Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod hynny'n fater allweddol i ddarlledu yng Nghymru. Prin yw'r sylw y mae wedi'i gael yn y Siambr yn yr wythnosau diweddar, ond mae iddo ganlyniadau a allai fod yn enfawr i fywyd dinesig yng Nghymru. Mae'n hen bryd inni gael cyfle i drafod y broses hon i sicrhau lluosogrwydd ym maes darlledu newyddion i'n gwlad.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi croesawu fy eglurhad ynghylch y cyllid ar gyfer darpariaeth chweched dosbarth ysgolion arbennig. Yr oedd yr eglurhad hwnnw'n bwysig, oherwydd cafodd cyfarwyddwyr addysg eu dyraniad cyllid ar 22 Chwefror. Ailadroddaf i'r dyraniad gael ei seilio ar yr amcangyfrifon a gyflwynwyd inni gan awdurdodau lleol. Rhaid inni gydnabod mai cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol oedd darparu eu hamcangyfrifon cyllid cychwynnol ar sail y gyllideb a bennwyd gan y Cynulliad yn 2009.

O ran eich ail gwestiwn, mae arnom eisiau hyrwyddo'r safonau uchaf mewn darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus a diogelu mynediad ato i'n dinasyddion. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog wedi clywed y pwynt a fynegwyd, ond mae gennych chithau gyfle i godi'r materion hyn yn ystod busnes nad yw'n fusnes y Llywodraeth.

Alun Davies: Cefnogaf y cais a wnaed gan

Kirsty Williams for a debate on the important issue of public service broadcasting, which is becoming increasingly urgent. It is high time the Chamber discussed the future of public service broadcasting, particularly the provision of news in Wales. That should certainly happen before we even think of going down the road of holding a referendum, if we are to have an informed electorate.

I have also been asking since last June for a debate, or a statement at least, on the Assembly Government's response to the 'Digital Britain' strategy. We have not received a statement on that strategy since it was announced last June, but it is important for the Assembly to get an opportunity to debate these matters.

A second and related issue is that of the digital switchover. We know that the Wenvoe transmitter, the biggest serving Wales, begins the switchover process tonight, to be completed by the end of the month. To date, the process has proceeded very smoothly, but it would be useful if the Government were to make a statement on the matter, so that we are given an opportunity to raise any issues that may have been raised with us by our constituents.

Finally, I ask for a statement in Government time, as soon as possible, on the nature of democracy in Wales. Over the past two days, we have heard that our democracy may well have been corrupted by a non-domiciled tax exile. Before we face any elections, it is important that we make a clear statement that our democracy is not for sale and that our seats in the Chamber cannot be bought.

Jane Hutt: I note your request on the broadcasting issues while recognising the parameters of our competence in that regard. On the importance of our developing a digital Wales programme, it is to be welcomed that Lesley Griffiths is now chairing a ministerial group to bring that together across the One Wales Government, ensuring that our developments and responses are robust as far as that is concerned. Not only do we take account of the issues related to the switchover and how it is developing, but we

Kirsty Williams am ddadl ar fater pwysig darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, sy'n dod yn fater o frys cynyddol. Mae'n hen bryd i'r Siambr drafod dyfodol darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, yn enwedig darpariaeth newyddion yng Nghymru. Yn sicr dylai hynny ddigwydd cyn inni hyd yn oed feddwl am ddilyn trywydd cynnal refferendwm, os ydym am gael etholwyr gwybodus.

Yr wyf hefyd wedi bod yn gofyn ers mis Mehefin diwethaf am ddadl, neu ddatganiad o leiaf, ar ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i'r strategaeth 'Prydain Ddigidol'. Nid ydym wedi cael datganiad ar y strategaeth honno ers ei chyhoeddi fis Mehefin diwethaf, ond mae'n bwysig i'r Cynulliad gael cyfle i drafod y materion hyn.

Ail fater cysylltiedig â hyn yw'r newid i ddigidol. Gwyddom fod trosglwyddydd Gwenfô, y mwyaf sy'n gwasanaethu Cymru, yn dechrau'r newid heno, i'w gwblhau erbyn diwedd y mis. Hyd yn hyn, mae'r broses wedi mynd yn ddiraffferth iawn, ond byddai'n dda o beth pe gwnâi'r Llywodraeth ddatganiad ar y mater, er mwyn rhoi cyfle inni godi unrhyw faterion y mae ein hetholwyr efallai wedi'u codi gyda ni.

Yn olaf, gofynnaf am ddatganiad yn amser y Llywodraeth, cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl, ar natur democratiaeth yng Nghymru. Yn ystod y ddeuddydd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi clywed y gallai ein democratiaeth yn wir fod wedi'i llygru gan alltud treth dibreswyl. Cyn inni wynebu unrhyw etholiadau, mae'n bwysig inni wneud datganiad clir nad yw ein democratiaeth ar werth ac na ellir prynu ein seddi yn y Siambr.

Jane Hutt: Nodaf eich cais ynglŷn â'r materion darlledu gan gydnabod terfynau ein cymhwysedd yn hynny o beth. Ynghylch pwysigrwydd datblygu rhaglen Cymru ddigidol, mater i'w groesawu yw bod Lesley Griffiths yn awr yn cadeirio grŵp gweinidogol i gydlynu hynny ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, gan sicrhau y bydd ein datblygiadau a'n hymatebion yn gadarn yn hynny o beth. Yn ogystal ag ystyried y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r newid a'r modd y mae'n datblygu, yr ydym

also take an interest in them, particularly as regards access for our more vulnerable citizens in Wales.

On your final point, I am sure that there will be an opportunity for the Chamber to demonstrate robustly that we can have a lively democracy. The BBC Wales/ICM poll endorses that, given the Welsh people's interest in further extending our powers. I am sure that that will be taken into account. However, we must recognise that non-dom Ashcroft may be the chief shareholder of the Tory party.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister for business, can you schedule a statement on the task-and-finish groups that the Government has commissioned since the last Assembly elections? I have tabled written questions to your good self, but you were unable to provide me with information on the cost of such groups. I have also tabled written questions to the First Minister on the timeframe to which they have been working, but the reply has come back that he, too, is unable to provide any information, because such information is not held centrally. Given many Ministers' dependence on task-and-finish groups to help to shape policy and inform Government opinion, could we have a statement to inform the Assembly of the cost and remit of these groups, and of how many are functioning according to their full capability, as set out in their remits by Ministers?

Jane Hutt: As you can imagine, we as a Government and I, particularly in my role as Minister for budget, seek to streamline Government business—and task-and-finish groups are just one part of Government business—to ensure that we deliver on our priorities, tackling issues and any problems that we have to investigate, explore and overcome. We also have to deliver on new policy programmes, which is the role of task-and-finish groups. They are a part of Government, and an important part at that.

Leanne Wood: You will be aware that, next Monday and Tuesday, some 20,000 civil and public servants will be going on strike,

hefyd yn ymddiddori ynddynt, yn enwedig o ran mynediad i'n dinasyddion mwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru.

O ran eich pwynt olaf, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd cyfle i'r Siambr ddangos yn ddiamwys y gallwn gael democratiaeth fywiog. Mae pŵl piniwn BBC Cymru/ICM yn ategu hynny, o weld diddordeb pobl Cymru mewn ehangu ein pwerau ymhellach. Yr wyf yn siŵr y rhoir sylw i hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gydnabod efallai mai Ashcroft ddibreswyl yw prif gyfranddaliwr y blaid Doriaidd.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog busnes, a allwch drefnu datganiad ar y grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'u comisiynu ers etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad? Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno cwestiynau ysgrifenedig ichi, ond nid ydych wedi gallu rhoi gwybodaeth imi am gost grwpiau o'r fath. Yr wyf hefyd wedi cyflwyno cwestiynau ysgrifenedig i'r Prif Weinidog am yr amserlen y maent wedi bod yn ei dilyn, ond daeth yr ateb yn ôl ei fod yntau'n methu rhoi dim gwybodaeth, oherwydd nad yw gwybodaeth o'r fath yn cael ei chadw'n ganolog. O gofio dibyniaeth llawer o Weinidogion ar grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen i helpu i lunio polisiau a rhoi sail i farn y Llywodraeth, a gaem ddatganiad i hysbysu'r Cynulliad am gost a chylch gwaith y grwpiau hyn, a faint ohonynt sy'n gweithredu'n unol â'u gallu llawn, fel y nodir yn eu cylchoedd gwaith gan Weinidogion?

Jane Hutt: Fel y gallwch ddyfalu, byddwn ni fel Llywodraeth a minnau, yn enwedig yn fy rôl fel Gweinidog y gyllideb, yn ceisio symleiddio busnes y Llywodraeth—a dim ond un rhan o fusnes y Llywodraeth yw grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen—i sicrhau ein bod yn gwireddu ein blaenoriaethau, gan fynd i'r afael â materion ac unrhyw broblemau y bydd angen inni ymchwilio iddynt, edrych arnynt a'u goresgyn. Rhaid inni hefyd wireddu rhaglenni polisi newydd, sef rôl grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen. Maent yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth, ac yn rhan bwysig ar hynny.

Leanne Wood: Byddwch yn ymwybodol y bydd rhyw 20,000 o weision sifil a chyhoeddus, gan gynnwys y rhan fwyaf o

including most of the employees of the Welsh Assembly Government, the Assembly Commission and Assembly Government-sponsored bodies. The strike is in defence of redundancy rights, which would be severely cut back under current UK Government proposals.

2.40 p.m.

Will you arrange for representations to be made to the UK Government, urging it to return to the negotiating table, with the involvement of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, in an attempt to agree an acceptable resolution to this dispute, thus protecting the living standards of thousands of public employees who face the threat of job losses over the next few years as a result of UK Government public spending cuts? Will you also agree that Assembly Members should demonstrate our sympathy for, and solidarity with, the hard-working staff who provide vital services to us here by suspending Plenary business next Tuesday and supporting members of the PCS union at picket lines and strike rallies?

Jane Hutt: The changes that have led to the decision to take industrial action over the civil service compensation scheme are negotiated at a UK level, and we are being kept updated on developments. I hope that the issues that led to the proposal for industrial action can be resolved, but, as the First Minister said earlier, Labour Members will not be crossing any picket lines, as a sign of support for our public service workforce.

Eleanor Burnham: Will you explain why we are again waiting for the debate on the proposed Measure on the Welsh language, which has been delayed? Can you give us a categorical assurance that it will be laid in good time for debate, hopefully next Tuesday?

Jane Hutt: I very much hope that it will be laid later this week.

weithwyr Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, Comisiwn y Cynulliad a chyrrff a noddir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn mynd ar streic ddydd Llun a dydd Mawrth nesaf. Nod y streic yw amddiffyn hawliau diswyddo, a gâi eu cwtogi'n ddifrifol o dan gynlluniau cyfredol Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig.

A drefnwch i sylwadau gael eu gwneud i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, yn ei hannog i ddychwelyd at y bwrdd trafod, gan gynnwys y Gwasanaeth Cyngori, Cymodi a Chyflafareddu, mewn ymgais i gytuno ar ddull derbyniol o ddatrys yr anghydfod hwn, gan warchod safonau byw miloedd o weithwyr cyhoeddus sy'n wynebu'r bygythiad y byddant yn colli'u swyddi yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf o ganlyniad i doriadau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig mewn gwariant cyhoeddus? A gytunwch hefyd y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddangos ein cydymdeimlad a'n cydsafiad â'r staff gweithgar sy'n darparu gwasanaethau hanfodol i ni yma drwy ohirio busnes y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth nesaf a chefnogi aelodau undeb y PCS ar linellau piced a raliau streic?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r newidiadau sydd wedi arwain at y penderfyniad i weithredu'n ddiwydiannol ynghylch cynllun iawndal y gwasanaeth sifil yn cael eu trafod ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yr ydym yn cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y datblygiadau. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y gellir datrys y materion a arweiniodd at gynnig gweithredu diwydiannol, ond, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn gynharach, ni fydd Aelodau Llafur yn croesi llinellau piced, fel arwydd o'n cefnogaeth i'n gweithlu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus.

Eleanor Burnham: A wnewch esbonio pam yr ydym yn aros eto am y ddadl ar Fesur arfaethedig yr iaith Gymraeg, sydd wedi'i gohirio? A allwch roi sicrwydd pendant inni y'i gosodir mewn da bryd ar gyfer dadl, a hynny, gobeithio, ddydd Mawrth nesaf?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn gobeithio'n fawr y'i gosodir yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon.

Janet Ryder: Could I raise with you again the Communities First project at Plas Madoc? While I appreciate that it is the subject of Government reviews and a police investigation, there is growing concern on that estate. I therefore request that the Minister responsible make a statement to the Assembly to allow Members to ask questions about the issues. That would show the residents that the Assembly and the Government are nothing if not open and transparent.

Jane Hutt: In response to allegations of impropriety at Plas Madoc Communities First partnership, the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government has commissioned a detailed, forensic audit study, to be undertaken over a six-month period. We expect to receive the results of that shortly.

Paul Davies: I had the privilege of visiting Barnardo's last week, and met several groups of people, including young carers. They were articulate when sharing their experiences, and told me of the difficulties that they face in caring for loved ones while trying to cope with their education. I am told that, in other parts of the UK, a young carers strategy provides guidance to groups and statutory bodies so that young people receive the support that they deserve. However, we have no such strategy in Wales, although I am told that one could be forthcoming under the Proposed Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure. In the meantime, given that no strategy is in place, could the Minister for Business and Budget ask the relevant Minister to bring forward a statement on this issue, so that guidance and support can be provided to these young people? I would appreciate if the statement could also concentrate on the educational needs of these young people.

Jane Hutt: I remember one of the most important decisions that we made as a Government, back in 1999, which was to develop a carers strategy for Wales. I was Minister for Health and Social Services at the time, and I remember that it was important that we include a strand to address the needs of young carers. Over the past 10 and a half

Janet Ryder: A gaf godi gyda chi eto brosiect Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ym Mhlas Madoc? Er fy mod yn sylweddoli ei fod yn destun adolygiadau gan y Llywodraeth ac ymchwiliad gan yr heddlu, mae pryder cynyddol ar y stad honno. Gofynnaf felly ar i'r Gweinidog cyfrifol wneud datganiad i'r Cynulliad i ganiatáu i Aelodau ofyn cwestiynau am y materion. Byddai hynny'n dangos i'r trigolion fod y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth yn agored a thryloyw, o leiaf.

Jane Hutt: Mewn ymateb i honiadau o amhriodoldeb ym mhartneriaeth Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Plas Madoc, mae'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol wedi comisiynu astudiaeth archwilio ffforensig, fanwl, i'w chynnal dros gyfnod o chwe mis. Disgwyliwn gael canlyniadau honno cyn bo hir.

Paul Davies: Cefais y frainc o ymweld â Barnardo's yr wythnos diwethaf, a chwrdd â sawl grŵp o bobl, gan gynnwys gofawyr ifanc. Yr oeddent yn huawdl wrth rannu eu profiadau, a dywedasant wrthyf am yr anawsterau a wynebant wrth ofalu am anwyliaid a hwythau'n ceisio ymdopi â'u haddysg. Dywedir wrthyf fod strategaeth gofawyr ifanc mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig yn cynnig canllawiau i grwpiau a chyrff statudol er mwyn i bobl ifanc gael y gefnogaeth a haeddant. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennym strategaeth o'r fath yng Nghymru, er y dywedir wrthyf y gallai un fod ar y gweill o dan y Mesur Strategaethau Gofawyr Arfaethedig (Cymru). Yn y cyfamser, gan nad oes strategaeth, a allai'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb ofyn i'r Gweinidog perthnasol gyflwyno datganiad ar y mater hwn, er mwyn gallu darparu canllawiau a chefnogaeth i'r bobl ifanc hyn? Gwerthfawrogwn pe gallai'r datganiad ganolbwyntio hefyd ar anghenion addysgol y bobl ifanc hyn.

Jane Hutt: Cofiaf un o'r penderfyniadau pwysicaf a wnaethom fel Llywodraeth, yn 1999, sef datblygu strategaeth gofawyr i Gymru. Fi oedd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y pryd, a chofiaf ei bod yn bwysig inni gynnwys elfen i roi sylw i anghenion gofawyr ifanc. Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd a hanner diwethaf, mae'r

years, that work has been funded by the Assembly Government, originally through a hypothecated grant to local authorities, which included an element of support for young carers. Indeed, we funded research and work through Barnardo's to ensure that we learned from the opinions and experiences of young carers to improve the way in which we help them, particularly in relation to their educational opportunities. It is important that that be recognised in the strategy on those not in employment, education or training, because a percentage of young people are NEET as a result of being young carers. That has been recognised in the strategy, and we are overcoming those barriers with European funding to help us take this forward and to reach the heights for our young people.

Jonathan Morgan: I would be grateful if the Minister for Health and Social Services could make a statement in Plenary on the current review of the national service framework for older people, which includes the provision of mental health services. I understand that the Government is examining the targets and aspirations of the national service framework, and, in particular, that work involves an examination of the target dates. I want this statement because, with the possibility that the Assembly Government may publish a proposed Measure to reform mental health services, I believe strongly that the proposed Measure and the national service framework need to complement each other. It is wise therefore for the Assembly Government to consider reviewing the national service framework in light of any legislative reform that it may wish to bring forward. Will you ask your colleague, Edwina Hart, whether she will be willing to make a statement in Plenary at the earliest opportunity?

Jane Hutt: That is an important point. I am sure that the Minister will take the review of the national service framework into account in relation to the legislative opportunities that are coming forward as a result of your legislative competence Order. I will certainly draw this issue to her attention.

gwaith hwnnw wedi'i ariannu gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn wreiddiol drwy grant wedi'i neilltuo i awdurdodau lleol, a gynhwysai elfen o gefnogaeth i ofalwyr ifanc. Yn wir, talasom am ymchwil a gwaith drwy Barnardo's i sicrhau ein bod yn dysgu oddi wrth sylwadau a phrofiadau gofalwyr ifanc er mwyn gwella'r modd y rhoddwn gymorth iddynt, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'u cyfleon addysgol. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod hynny yn y strategaeth ar rai nad ydynt mewn cyflogaeth, addysg na hyfforddiant, oherwydd y mae canran o bobl ifanc yn y sefyllfa honno am eu bod yn ofalwyr ifanc. Mae hynny wedi'i gydnabod yn y strategaeth, ac yr ydym yn goresgyn y rhwystrau hynny gyda chyllid Ewropeaidd i'n helpu i fwrw ymlaen â hyn a chyrraedd yr uchelfannau er mwyn ein pobl ifanc.

Jonathan Morgan: Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wneud datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn am yr adolygiad cyfredol o'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i bobl hŷn, sy'n cynnwys darpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Deallaf fod y Llywodraeth yn edrych ar dargedau a dyheadau'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol, ac, yn arbennig, fod y gwaith hwnnw'n cynnwys archwilio'r dyddiadau targed. Mae arnaf eisiau'r datganiad hwn oherwydd, yn sgîl y posibilrwydd y gall Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gyhoeddi Mesur arfaethedig i ddiwygio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl, credaf yn gryf fod angen i'r Mesur arfaethedig a'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ategu ei gilydd. Mae'n ddoeth felly i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried adolygu'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yng ngoleuni unrhyw ddiwygiad deddfwriaethol y bydd efallai'n dymuno'i gyflwyno. A ofynnwch i'ch cyd-Weinidog, Edwina Hart, a fydd hi'n fodlon gwneud datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn cyn gynted ag y bo modd?

Jane Hutt: Mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried yr adolygiad o'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â'r cyfleon deddfwriaethol a ddaw gerbron yn sgîl eich Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Yn sicr tynnaf ei sylw at y mater hwn.

Brynle Williams: A yw'n bosibl i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol ddod â datganiad i'r Siambr ynghylch safon ffermydd cyngor? Mae angen mwy o ffermydd ar gyfer pobl ifanc, ond nid yw'r tai o'r safon angenrheidiol i gael eu gosod iddynt. Yr ydym yn ceisio cael mwy o bobl ifanc i mewn i'r ffermydd hyn. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn bodoli ar draws Cymru; mae safon tai ffermydd yn is na safon tai cyngor ac felly nid yw'n bosibl eu gosod, sy'n creu prinder ffermydd. A yw'n bosibl i'r Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros lywodraeth leol wneud datganiad ynghylch y sefyllfa hon?

Jane Hutt: This is a cross-cutting issue for the Minister for Rural Affairs and the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing, as well as for the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government. I am sure that your point today will be considered by the Ministers.

Nick Ramsay: I want to question you, Minister, on two aspects of health policy and the national health service, which I would very much like to see discussed in this Chamber. The first is the recent revelation that, following the reorganisation of the health boards, there has been a considerable overspend in six out of the seven health boards in the current financial year. We were promised that that would not be the case and that we would see greater efficiencies following the reorganisation, but just six months down the line that has been called into question. Therefore, I would appreciate a statement from the Minister on that issue.

The second issue concerns our hospitals. I have been seriously lobbied during the past few weeks on the issue of hospital vending machines and the Government's policy with regard to the regulations governing the content of those vending machines. I am sure that you are aware of this situation. I have been contacted by a number of NHS staff members on this issue. Sometimes, I receive e-mails in the early hours of the morning from staff members who are unable to get the food that they want from the vending machines, who feel that the guidelines are too tough. I would like to hear the Minister's

Brynle Williams: Would the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government make a statement in the Chamber about the standard of council-owned farms? More farms are needed for young people, but the houses are not up to the necessary standard and therefore they cannot be let to them. We are trying to get more young people in these farms. This situation exists across Wales, that the standard of farm houses is lower than council houses and therefore it is not possible to let them, which creates a shortage of farms. Would the Minister for local government make a statement on this situation?

Jane Hutt: Mater trawsbynciol yw hwn i'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai, yn ogystal â'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff eich pwynt heddiw ei ystyried gan y Gweinidogion.

Nick Ramsay: Mae arnaf eisiau eich holi, Weinidog, am ddwy agwedd ar bolisi iechyd a'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, yr hoffwn yn fawr weld eu trafod yn y Siambr hon. Y gyntaf yw'r hyn a ddatgelwyd yn ddiweddar, wedi ad-drefnu'r byrddau iechyd, sef bod gorwario sylweddol wedi bod mewn chwech o'r saith bwrdd iechyd yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol. Addawyd inni na fyddai hynny'n digwydd ac y gwelem fwy o arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn sgîl yr ad-drefnu, ond chwe mis yn ddiweddarach mae amheuaeth wedi'i fwrw ar hynny. Felly, gwerthfawrogwn ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog ar y mater hwnnw.

Mae a wnelo'r ail fater â'n hysbytai. Yr wyf wedi cael fy llobio'n helaeth yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf ar fater peiriannau gwerthu mewn ysbytai a pholisi'r Llywodraeth ynghlŷn â'r rheoliadau ynghylch yr hyn sydd yn y peiriannau gwerthu hynny. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa hon. Cysylltwyd â mi gan nifer o aelodau staff y GIG ar y mater hwn. Weithiau, caf e-byst yn oriau mân y bore oddi wrth aelodau'r staff sy'n methu cael y bwyd y mae arnynt ei eisiau o'r peiriannau gwerthu, sy'n teimlo bod y canllawiau'n rhy gaeth. Hoffwn glywed barn y Gweinidog am

view on the possible ways in which those guidelines could be changed so that there is choice in hospitals for the staff who work at hours of the day when this place is all silent and shut and who do a great deal for us.

Finally, I am sure that you share my delight at the success of the Assembly's rugby team at the weekend. They did a sterling job and I understand that Dr Dai Lloyd and Alun Davies are going to be called up for the Welsh squad in the near future. I am sure that we would all welcome the team's success. Assembly staff and Members have certainly done us proud in putting Wales well and truly on the rugby map.

2.50 p.m.

Jane Hutt: Thank you for those three points, Nick. You know that the Minister for Health and Social Services has made it quite clear what her expectations are with regard to the financial management of the new health boards. I also have to say that there have been questions and discussion this afternoon about the important work that is now taking place as a result of the public services summit that relates to efficiency and innovation. Of course, the health service will be very much part of that work.

On your second point, we have received more than one question as Ministers about the need to provide healthy food in vending machines. With regard to 'Appetite for Life' and what we are trying to achieve for our children in schools, we must recognise that this is part of the change agenda that we need to take forward for the health and wellbeing of our population. That includes other settings where we need to ensure that there are healthy options in vending machines. Your request would run counter to Government policy and, I would have thought, to the views of some in your group.

On your third point, yes, I congratulate the rugby team. I am sure that you enjoyed the mud and glory. Most recently, I was glad to cheer the team from the Sea View Labour Club and Institute in Barry, which beat the Assembly rugby team. I was very torn on that occasion, but I am afraid that, on that

y ffyrdd posibl y gellid newid y canllawiau hynny er mwyn rhoi dewis i'r staff sy'n gweithio yn ystod oriau o'r dydd pryd y bydd y lle hwn yn hollol ddistaw ac ar gau, ac sy'n gwneud llawer iawn drosom.

Yn olaf, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod wrth eich bodd fel yr wyf fi ynglŷn â llwyddiant tîm rygbi'r Cynulliad dros y Sul. Gwnaethant waith campus a deallaf y bydd Dr Dai Lloyd ac Alun Davies yn cael eu galw i garfan Cymru yn y dyfodol agos. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem i gyd yn croesawu llwyddiant y tîm. Mae staff ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn sicr wedi rhoi achos inni ymfalchïo gan roi Cymru ar y map rygbi go iawn.

Jane Hutt: Diolch am y tri phwynt hynny, Nick. Gwyddoch fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi datgan yn gwbl glir beth yw ei disgwyliadau o ran rheolaeth ariannol y byrddau iechyd newydd. Rhaid imi ddweud hefyd inni gael cwestiynau a thrafodaeth y prynhawn yma ynghylch y gwaith pwysig sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd yn sgîl yr uwchgynhadledd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n ymwneud ag effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi. Wrth gwrs, bydd y gwasanaeth iechyd yn rhan hanfodol o'r gwaith hwnnw.

O ran eich ail bwynt, yr ydym wedi cael mwy nag un cwestiwn fel Gweinidogion ynglŷn â'r angen i ddarparu bwyd iach mewn peiriannau gwerthu. O ran 'Blas am Oes' a'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio'i gyflawni dros ein plant mewn ysgolion, rhaid inni gydnabod bod hyn yn rhan o'r agenda ar gyfer newid y mae angen inni ei gweithredu er mwyn iechyd a lles ein poblogaeth. Mae hynny'n cynnwys lleoliadau eraill lle y mae angen inni sicrhau bod dewisiadau iach mewn peiriannau gwerthu. Byddai eich cais yn mynd yn groes i bolisi'r Llywodraeth ac, fe dybiwn, yn groes i fam rhai pobl yn eich grŵp.

O ran eich trydydd pwynt, ydwyf, yr wyf yn llongyfarch y tîm rygbi. Yr wyf yn siŵr ichi fwynhau'r mwd a'r gogoniant. Yn ddiweddar, yr oeddwn yn falch o weiddi dros y tîm o Glwb a Sefydliad Llafur Sea View yn y Barri, a gurodd dîm rygbi'r Cynulliad. Yr oeddwn mewn cyfyng-gyngor gwirioneddol y

occasion, the Assembly rugby team did not win.

Alun Cairns: The first issue that I want to raise with the Business Minister relates to the potential industrial action next week. I want to clarify that Assembly business will continue in the same way that Welsh Assembly Government business needs to carry on. Governance does not stop as a result of industrial action, and not one Assembly Member is taking the job of any of those individuals who might lawfully choose to strike. Therefore, if there is a problem or a halt to Assembly business, a worrying precedent will have been set whereby any union could bring this place to a standstill, irrespective of the actions taken and the budget set in the interests of all of the people of Wales and particularly some of the most vulnerable. Will you confirm that Welsh Assembly Government business will continue and that the Assembly will continue its process of deliberating and deciding matters in the interests of all the people of Wales?

The second point that I want to raise relates to special educational needs. Nick Bourne and Kirsty Williams asked legitimate questions about funding for special educational needs, but I want to ask what plans the Minister for education has to make a statement on provision for those with special educational needs in schools, rather than in post-16 educational settings. One local authority in Wales has committed to making provision for special educational needs solely within mainstream schools. That is not right for all people with special educational needs, and the most vulnerable people in the community are potentially going to be squeezed, which will force more people to go to a special educational needs tribunal, knowing that it is extremely difficult to challenge decisions on statements. Can you ask the Minister to reassure us that people with special educational needs will not be squeezed as a result of central Government budget cuts?

My final point relates to children in care who are the responsibility of social services

tro hwnnw, ond mae arnaf ofn, y tro hwnnw, nad tîm rygbi'r Cynulliad a orfu.

Alun Cairns: Mae a wnelo'r mater cyntaf y dymunaf ei godi gyda'r Gweinidog Busnes â'r gweithredu diwydiannol posibl yr wythnos nesaf. Mae arnaf eisiau ei gwneud yn glir y bydd busnes y Cynulliad yn mynd rhagddo yn yr un modd ag y mae angen i fusnes Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fynd rhagddo. Nid yw llywodraethu'n dod i ben yn sgîl gweithredu diwydiannol, ac nid oes yr un Aelod Cynulliad yn mynd â swydd neb o'r unigolion hynny a allai ddewis streicio'n gyfreithlon. Felly, os bydd problem neu os bydd busnes y Cynulliad yn cael ei atal, bydd cynsail anffodus wedi'i osod lle y gallai unrhyw undeb beri bod gwaith y lle hwn yn cael ei rwystro, beth bynnag fo'r camau a gymerwyd a'r gyllideb a bennwyd er lles holl bobl Cymru ac yn enwedig rhai o'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed. A wnewch gadarnhau y bydd busnes Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn mynd rhagddo ac y bydd y Cynulliad yn parhau â'i broses o drafod a phenderfynu ar faterion er budd holl bobl Cymru?

Mae'r ail bwynt yr hoffwn ei godi'n ymwneud ag anghenion addysgol arbennig. Gofynnodd Nick Bourne a Kirsty Williams gwestiynau dilys am gyllid at anghenion addysgol arbennig, ond mae arnaf fi eisiau gofyn pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog addysg i wneud datganiad ar y ddarpariaeth i rai ag anghenion addysgol arbennig mewn ysgolion, yn hytrach nag mewn lleoliadau addysg ôl-16. Mae un awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru wedi ymrwmo i wneud darpariaeth ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig o fewn ysgolion prif ffrwd yn unig. Nid yw hynny'n iawn i bawb sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, ac mae posibilrwydd i'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed yn y gymuned gael eu gwasgu, rhywbeth a fydd yn gorfodi mwy o bobl i fynd i dribiwnlys anghenion addysgol arbennig, gan wybod ei bod yn eithriadol o anodd herio penderfyniadau ar ddatganiadau. A allwch ofyn i'r Gweinidog roi sicrwydd inni na chaiff pobl ag anghenion addysgol arbennig eu gwasgu o ganlyniad i doriadau yng nghyllideb y Llywodraeth ganolog?

Mae a wnelo fy mhwynt olaf â phlant mewn gofal sy'n gyfrifoldeb adrannau

departments. They are the most vulnerable people in society, without question. Since the baby P case, there has been a significant increase in the number of children being referred to social services. There are some data that suggest that a significant number of children have not been allocated social workers. This is extremely worrying. Will you ask the Deputy Minister for Social Services to make a statement to Plenary so that we can clarify the position and establish what risks those children face?

Jane Hutt: I think that I have made clear the views of Labour Members with regard to support for our public sector workforce. I am sure that further discussions on this will take place outside the Chamber.

On your point about special educational needs, I will again repeat the fact that we have doubled the funding available for special educational needs since 2003. As you are well aware, we have also ensured that we have new legislative opportunities for children and adults with special educational needs regarding their entitlements and opportunities relating to education and training.

Finally, the Deputy Minister for Social Services, Gwenda Thomas, is clear about her responsibility, and our responsibility as a Government, to ensure that we are safeguarding our most vulnerable children. She has not only responded by clarifying who is responsible for delivery in our social services departments across Wales, but is also appointing a commission to look at the delivery of social services in Wales.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to you, Llywydd, for your indulgence, because I need to ask the Minister again about the potential industrial action next week. This is an extremely important issue. There has been no clear answer on the intentions of the Government and whether it will carry on as normal whether there is a strike or not. Wales needs to be governed and this sets a worrying precedent for any potential future action, which can legally happen in a just and fair way. Government needs to carry on. Can you

gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Dyma'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas, yn ddi-os. Ers achos baban P, bu cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y plant a atgyfeirir at y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Ceir data sy'n awgrymu bod nifer sylweddol o blant nad oes gweithiwr cymdeithasol wedi'i ddynodi ar eu cyfer. Mae hyn yn destun pryder eithriadol. A wnewch ofyn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol wneud datganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn er mwyn inni allu gwneud y sefyllfa'n glir a gweld pa beryglon y mae'r plant hynny'n eu hwynebu?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn meddwl fy mod wedi egluro safbwynt Aelodau Llafur ynglŷn â chefnogaeth i'n gweithlu sector cyhoeddus. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cynhelir trafodaethau pellach am hyn y tu allan i'r Siambr.

Ynglŷn â'ch pwynt am anghenion addysgol arbennig, ailadroddaf eto'r ffaith ein bod wedi dyblu'r arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig ers 2003. Fel y gwyddoch yn iawn, yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod gennym gyfleon deddfwriaethol newydd i blant ac oedolion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig ynglŷn â'u hawliau a'u cyfleon o ran addysg a hyfforddiant.

Yn olaf, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Gwenda Thomas, yn glir ynglŷn â'i chyfrifoldeb, a'n cyfrifoldeb ni fel Llywodraeth, i sicrhau ein bod yn diogelu ein plant mwyaf agored i niwed. Mae hi nid yn unig wedi ymateb drwy egluro pwy sy'n gyfrifol am weithredu yn ein hadrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ledled Cymru, ond mae hi hefyd yn penodi comisiwn i edrych ar gyflwyno gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi, Lywydd, am eich goddefgarwch, oherwydd y mae arnaf eisiau holi'r Gweinidog eto am y gweithredu diwydiannol posibl yr wythnos nesaf. Mae hwn yn fater eithriadol bwysig. Ni chafwyd ateb clir ynghylch bwriadau'r Llywodraeth ac a wnaiff fwrw ymlaen fel arfer, boed streic neu beidio. Mae angen llywodraethu Cymru ac mae hyn yn gosod cysail anffodus ar gyfer unrhyw weithredu posibl yn y dyfodol, a all ddigwydd yn gyfreithiol mewn ffordd gyfiawn a theg. Mae

confirm that it is your intention to carry on?

angen i Lywodraeth ddal ati. A allwch gadarnhau mai dal ati yw eich bwriad?

Jane Hutt: I am glad that you recognise that people who work in the public sector are entitled to take action on negotiations in a legal and responsible way, and particularly on those that affect their terms and conditions. I have made clear the views that Labour Members have expressed in discussions today about not crossing picket lines.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cydnabod bod gan bobl sy'n gweithio yn y sector cyhoeddus hawl i weithredu ar gyd-drafodaethau mewn ffordd gyfreithlon a chyfrifol, ac yn enwedig ar rai sy'n effeithio ar eu telerau a'u hamodau. Yr wyf wedi egluro beth yw barn Aelodau Llafur, y maent wedi'i mynegi mewn trafodaethau heddiw, ynghylch peidio â chroesi llinellau piced.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Andrew R.T. Davies: Point of order. Presiding Officer, I would be grateful for your interpretation of the equal standing of Members in this institution. Yesterday, there was an announcement by the Government on the regeneration of Barry, at which a regional Member from the Government side and the constituency Member were present. No prior notice was given to other Assembly Members who, I presume, are equal representatives of that area of Barry according to our Standing Orders. I would be grateful if you could offer your interpretation of the standing of Members in this Chamber. Is it the case that we are all of equal standing and that when public money is involved and announcements are to be made, all Members who have a relevant interest should be informed and have the opportunity to participate, rather than it being up to the Government to decide to have certain Members there?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Lywydd, byddwn yn ddiolchgar o gael eich dehongliad o gydraddoldeb Aelodau yn y sefydliad hwn. Ddoe, cafwyd cyhoeddiad gan y Llywodraeth ynglŷn ag adfywio'r Barri, ym mhresenoldeb Aelod rhanbarthol o ochr y Llywodraeth a'r Aelod etholaeth. Ni roddwyd rhagrybudd i Aelodau eraill y Cynulliad sydd, fe dybiaf, yn gynrychiolwyr cydradd i ardal y Barri yn ôl ein Rheolau Sefydlog. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gynnig eich dehongliad o safle Aelodau yn y Siambr hon. A ydyw'n wir ein bod i gyd yn gydradd a phan fo arian cyhoeddus yn y fantol a chyhoeddiadau i'w gwneud, y dylai pob Aelod sydd â diddordeb perthnasol gael gwybod a chael y cyfle i gyfranogi, yn hytrach na gadael i'r Llywodraeth benderfynu cael rhai Aelodau yno?

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to you for raising this point. I have no direct jurisdiction over what goes on in Barry, but the normal convention, which I thought had been established among Assembly Members since the beginning, is that when a Minister visits a particular location, the regional Members and the constituency Members are to be informed. Whether there are particular arrangements surrounding visits is a matter for the people concerned, however, people are normally informed that a visit is taking place by the private office of the relevant Minister. That is my understanding. Following this point of order—I will call the Minister for Business and Budget on this

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am godi'r pwynt hwn. Nid oes gennyf awdurdod uniongyrchol dros yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Barri, ond y confensiwn arferol, y tybiwn ei fod wedi'i sefydlu ymysg Aelodau'r Cynulliad ers y dechrau, pan fydd Gweinidog yn ymweld â lleoliad arbennig, yw bod yr Aelodau rhanbarthol a'r Aelodau etholaeth yn cael eu hysbysu. Mater i'r bobl sy'n ymwneud â'r ymweliadau yw a wneir trefniadau arbennig yn eu cylch, ond fel rheol, hysbysir pobl fod ymweliad yn digwydd gan swyddfa breifat y Gweinidog perthnasol. Dyna sut yr wyf yn deall y sefyllfa. Yn dilyn y pwynt o drefn hwn—galwaf ar y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r

point of order in a moment—I will confirm with you and with the Government what the practice is. I repeat that it is not strictly a matter for me that I can enforce, but it is a convention that I believe is appropriate because it follows from the way in which both regional and constituency Members are always treated equally in our debates in this Chamber.

Jane Hutt: That clarification is very helpful. I understand that a written statement is published prior to any announcement being made by the Minister. Also, as the local Assembly Member for the Vale of Glamorgan—I have to put that hat on in answering this question—I did invite the Minister to visit Vale of Glamorgan Council. I was delighted to be notified of that invitation by the Vale of Glamorgan Council.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Further to that point of order, I was led to believe that a formal meeting had been arranged, rather than a meeting at the constituency Member's invitation. There was a formal meeting with the council to inform it of the success that this announcement will undoubtedly bring to Barry, and at the meeting was the constituency Member and another regional Member for South Wales Central. It was clearly a ministerial initiative, and the equality of Members' rights is critical. I would be grateful for your interpretation and response to my understanding of Standing Orders, Presiding Officer.

3.00 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: Further to that point of order, I call the leader of the opposition.

Nick Bourne: I have a separate point of order. It concerns the industrial action that I understand will take place next week. I appeal to you as the guardian of democratic rights in this place. I heard the response of the Minister for business on this, but she was responding as a Labour Member, not as the Minister who manages the Government's business. The prospect that we will not be meeting here, as the representatives of the people of Wales, because of an industrial dispute, would set a dangerous precedent. No

Gyllideb ar y pwynt o drefn hwn mewn munud—fe gadarnhaf gyda chi a chyda'r Llywodraeth beth yw'r arfer. Ailadroddaf nad yw'n fater i mi y gallaf ei orfodi, a bod yn fanwl gywir, ond mae'n gonfensiwn sydd, fe gredaf, yn briodol oherwydd y mae'n dilyn patrwm y ffordd y caiff Aelodau rhanbarthol ac Aelodau etholaeth bob amser eu trin yn gydradd yn ein dadleuon yn y Siambr hon.

Jane Hutt: Mae'r eglurhad hwnnw o gymorth mawr. Deallaf fod datganiad ysgrifenedig yn cael ei gyhoeddi cyn y gwneir unrhyw gyhoeddiad gan y Gweinidog. Hefyd, fel yr Aelod Cynulliad dros Fro Morgannwg—rhaid imi wisgo'r het honno wrth ateb y cwestiwn hwn—gwahoddais y Gweinidog i ymweld â Chyngor Bro Morgannwg. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd o gael fy hysbysu am y gwahoddiad hwnnw gan Gyngor Bro Morgannwg.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, cefais ar ddeall fod cyfarfod ffurfiol wedi'i drefnu, yn hytrach na chyfarfod ar wahoddiad yr Aelod etholaeth. Yr oedd cyfarfod ffurfiol gyda'r cyngor i'w hysbysu am y llwyddiant a ddaw i'r Barri yn ddi-os yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad hwn, ac yn y cyfarfod yr oedd yr Aelod etholaeth ac Aelod rhanbarthol arall dros Ganol De Cymru. Yr oedd yn amlwg yn drefniant gan y Gweinidog, ac mae cydraddoldeb hawliau Aelodau'n allweddol. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am eich dehongliad a'ch ymateb i'm dealltwriaeth o'r Rheolau Sefydlog, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, galwaf ar arweinydd yr wrthblaid.

Nick Bourne: Mae gennyf bwynt o drefn gwahanol. Mae'n ymwneud â'r gweithredu diwydiannol a fydd yn digwydd yr wythnos nesaf, yn ôl a ddeallaf. Apeliaf arnoch fel gwarcheidwad hawliau democrataidd yn y lle hwn. Clywais ymateb y Gweinidog busnes i hyn, ond yr oedd hi'n ymateb fel Aelod Llafur, nid fel y Gweinidog sy'n rheoli busnes y Llywodraeth. Byddai'r posibilrwydd na fyddem yn cyfarfod yma, fel cynrychiolwyr pobl Cymru, oherwydd anghydfod diwydiannol, yn gosod cysnail

matter how justified that dispute may be, it will send out an invitation to any group, which may not be as justified as in this case, to seek to halt business here. I appeal to you to say that it will be business as usual, as far as you are concerned, next Tuesday.

The Presiding Officer: I regret that the leader of the opposition has put me in such a position on this question. Business here is delivered by a partnership between Assembly Members and the people who work for the Assembly Commission. As Chair of the Assembly Commission I represent—at a non-executive director level, as it were—the employers; the employees are directly employed as staff of the Assembly Commission led by our chief executive. I will make every endeavour to ensure that we can continue business here, but I also understand that it is important for me not to do anything that antagonises the legitimate views of the trade unionists who work for us. That is the conundrum that I face.

How can I organise business without these efficient people who sit around me, or the equally efficient people whom you hear interpreting for you, making a Record of Proceedings and organising our committees, not to mention our communications people and our very important security staff? Were the PCS union to decide that this dispute and action should continue, and were the people who look after us in terms of security in this building to take part in that action, we could not open the building to the public. These are not matters that I can preside over, because I do not deliver the business. Leader of the opposition, I wish that you would not have put me in this position, because these are sensitive matters, and negotiations are continuing. I do not go in for strike breaking, but nor am I into preventing the National Assembly for Wales from meeting.

Nick Bourne: With respect, I understand that very well, but it sets a very dangerous precedent if we send out a message that we will not be meeting because of industrial action.

The Presiding Officer: It has happened here

perylus. Dim ots pa mor gyfiawn y bo'r anghydfod hwnnw, bydd yn anfon gwahoddiad i unrhyw grŵp, na fydd efallai mor gyfiawn ag yn yr achos hwn, i geisio rhoi taw ar fusnes y fan hon. Apeliaf arnoch i ddweud y cynhelir busnes fel arfer, o'ch safbwynt chi, ddydd Mawrth nesaf.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn gresynu bod arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi fy rhoi yn y fath sefyllfa ar y cwestiwn hwn. Cynhelir busnes yma gan bartneriaeth rhwng Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'r bobl sy'n gweithio i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad. Fel Cadeirydd Comisiwn y Cynulliad yr wyf yn cynrychioli—ar lefel cyfarwyddwr anweithredol, fel petai—y cyflogwyr; cyflogir y gweithwyr yn uniongyrchol fel staff Comisiwn y Cynulliad o dan arweiniad ein prif weithredwr. Gwnaf bob ymdrech i sicrhau y gallwn barhau â'n busnes yma, ond deallaf hefyd ei bod yn bwysig imi beidio â gwneud dim a aiff yn groes i farn gyfreithlon yr undebwyr llafur sy'n gweithio inni. Dyna'r cyfyng-gyngor yr wyf yn ei wynebu.

Sut y gallaf drefnu busnes heb y bobl effeithlon hyn sy'n eistedd o'm cwmpas, neu'r bobl yr un mor effeithlon a glywch yn cyfieithu ichi, yn llunio Cofnod y Trafodion ac yn trefnu ein pwyllgorau, heb sôn am ein pobl cyfathrebu a'n staff diogelwch pwysig iawn? Pe penderfynai undeb y PCS y dylai'r anghydfod a'r gweithredu hwn barhau, a phe byddai'r bobl sy'n gofalu amdanom o ran diogelwch yn yr adeilad hwn yn cymryd rhan yn y gweithredu hwnnw, ni allem agor yr adeilad i'r cyhoedd. Nid materion y gallaf fi lywyddu drostynt yw'r rhain, oherwydd nid fi sydd yn cyflawni'r busnes. Arweinydd yr wrthblaid, hoffwn pe na baech wedi fy rhoi yn y sefyllfa hon, oherwydd y mae'r rhain yn faterion sensitif, ac mae'r negodi'n mynd rhagddo. Nid wyf yn un am dorri streiciau, ond nid wyf ychwaith yn un am atal Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru rhag cyfarfod.

Nick Bourne: Gyda pharch, yr wyf yn deall hynny'n iawn, ond mae'n gosod cysnail peryglus iawn os ydym yn cyfleu neges na fyddwn yn cyfarfod oherwydd gweithredu diwydiannol.

Y Llywydd: Mae wedi digwydd yma o'r

before.

blaen.

**Dadl a Chymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Trafnidiaeth) 2010
Debate and Approval of the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative
Competence) (Transport) Order 2010**

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Cynigiau fod

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I move that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.34:

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.34:

yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Trafnidiaeth) 2010. (NDM4427)

approves the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Transport) Order 2010. (NDM4427)

Pleser a braint yw gosod drafft terfynol Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Trafnidiaeth) 2010 gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw. Ar ôl mynd drwy'r holl gamau, bydd yn rhoi'r pŵer i'r Cynulliad basio Mesurau ym meysydd diogelwch dysgwyr wrth deithio a theithio rhatach.

It is my pleasure to introduce the final draft of the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Transport) Order 2010 before the Assembly today. Once it has gone through all the steps, it will give the Assembly the power to introduce Measures on learner transport safety and concessionary travel.

Er bod cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol eisoes wedi'i ddatganoli mewn perthynas â threfniadau teithio i ac o leoliadau addysg neu hyfforddiant, nid yw hynny'n cynnwys disgrifiad y cerbydau sy'n cael eu defnyddio ar gyfer teithio gan ddysgwyr. Mae hynny'n ein rhwystro rhag deddfu ar eu nodweddion diogelwch, er enghraifft, gwregysau diogelwch a chamerau teledu cylch cyfyng.

Although legislative competence has already been devolved in relation to arrangements for persons to travel to and from the places where they receive education or training, it does not cover the description of the vehicles used for learner transport. That prevents us from legislating for their safety features, such as seat belts and closed-circuit television cameras.

Yn ystod hynt y Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008, daeth y rhwystrau a'r cyfyngiadau oedd arnom yn fwy amlwg, gan arwain at alwadau trawsbleidiol am fwy o bwerau yn y maes. Addewais wneud cais am fwy o bwerau ac yr wyf yn falch o gael dweud wrth y Cynulliad heddiw y gallwn wireddu'r addewid.

During the passage of the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008, the barriers to and limitations of our legislative competence in relation to learner transport became more apparent, which led to cross-party calls for more powers in this area. I pledged to make a bid for more powers, and I am pleased to be able to tell the Assembly today that I can deliver on that commitment.

Yn y cyd-destun hwn, hoffwn ddiolch i Gareth Jones a'i bwyllgor am eu gwaith craffu ar y Mesur gwreiddiol ac am yr argymhellion a wnaed ar y pryd. Dengys y broses graffu bod modd i'r Llywodraeth a phwyllgorau craffu gydweithio i wella a

In this context, I want to thank Gareth Jones and the committee for their scrutiny work on the original Measure and for the recommendations that were made at the time. The scrutiny process shows that it is possible for the Government and scrutiny committee

chryfhau deddfwriaeth. Mae honno'n wers bwysig i'w chofio ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Mewn perthynas â theithio rhatach, nid ydym o'r farn fod ein pwerau gweithredol yn ddigonol ar hyn o bryd. Bydd cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn caniatáu i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu er mwyn sicrhau gwell trefn ar y cynllun a'i wneud yn fwy cynaliadwy. Dyna'r rheswm dros gyflwyno'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn achub ar y cyfle i gadarnhau bod ein hymrwymiad i'r cynllun tocynnau teithio rhatach yn gwbl gadarn. Nid oes gennym unrhyw fwriad i newid yr hawl na'r meini prawf cymhwysedd i'r bobl sy'n elwa o'r cynllun, gan gynnwys pobl anabl a'u cymdeithion.

Gosodwyd drafft cyntaf y Gorchymyn arfaethedig gerbron Cyfarfod Llawn o'r Cynulliad hwn ar 8 Rhagfyr 2009. Yna, fe'i trosglwyddwyd i Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 3 y Cynulliad er mwyn craffu arno. Cafodd aelodau'r pwyllgor gyfle i archwilio'n fanwl gwmpas y pwerau yr ydym yn eu ceisio, ac i gynnig unrhyw ddiwygiadau i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Fe'i cyflwynwyd hefyd gerbron Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig Tŷ'r Cyffredin a Phwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi.

I am pleased to say that both scrutiny committees supported the principles and policies that underpin this draft legislative competence Order, without expressing any substantive concerns. However, I will specifically mention the first recommendation in the National Assembly Legislation Committee's report. It proposed that consideration be given to seeking additional powers in relation to learner travel by rail. The safety of trains is, however, regulated under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Unfortunately, functions within this Act are not devolved to Welsh Ministers. Therefore, while there is no policy objection to considering this, the extent and scope of the current devolution settlement prevents us from doing so.

The suggestions and recommendations arising from the reports of the scrutiny committees have been considered carefully.

to work together to improve and strengthen legislation. It is important to bear that in mind for the future.

In relation to concessionary travel, we believe our current executive powers to be insufficient. Legislative competence would enable the Assembly to legislate to keep the scheme coherent and to make it more sustainable. For those reasons, this draft LCO has been brought forward. I would, however, like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that the Welsh Assembly Government remains wholly committed to the concessionary fares scheme. We have no plans to change the entitlement or eligibility criteria for those who benefit from the scheme, including disabled people and their companions.

The first draft of the proposed Order was laid before the Assembly in Plenary on 8 December 2009. Then, it was referred to the Assembly's Legislation Committee No. 3 for scrutiny. Members of that committee had an opportunity to examine in detail the scope of the powers being sought, and to table amendments to the proposed Order. It was also presented for scrutiny to the House of Commons Welsh Affairs Committee and the House of Lords Constitution Committee.

Mae'n dda gennyf ddweud bod y ddau bwyllgor craffu wedi cefnogi'r egwyddorion a'r polisiau sy'n sail i'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft hwn, heb fynegi dim pryder sylweddol. Serch hynny, cyfeiriau yn benodol at argymhelliad cyntaf adroddiad Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr oedd yn cynnig y dylid ystyried ceisio pwerau ychwanegol yng nghyswllt dysgwyr yn teithio ar drenau. Fodd bynnag, rheoleiddir diogelwch trenau o dan Ddeddf Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith etc 1974. Yn anffodus, nid yw swyddogaethau o fewn y Ddeddf hon wedi'u datganoli i Weinidogion Cymru. Felly, er nad ydym yn gwrthwynebu ystyried hyn o ran polisi, nid yw'r setliad datganoli presennol, nac o ran ei ehangder na'i gwmpas, yn caniatáu inni wneud hynny.

Ystyriwyd yr awgrymiadau a'r argymhellion sy'n deillio o adroddiadau'r pwyllgorau craffu'n ofalus. Nid oes fawr o newid wedi

The draft Order before Plenary today is mainly unchanged from the proposed Order laid on 7 December 2009. Minor amendments have been made to the accompanying explanatory memorandum in order to clarify that the draft Order covers community transport and long-distance coach services in relation to concessionary fares. We have also taken the opportunity to clarify that vehicles owned and operated by educational establishments will be covered by the learner transport powers.

Finally, I am sure that Members will note that article 4(1) has been inserted into the draft Order. This technical amendment to the Government of Wales Act 2006 is necessary as a result of the coming into force of EC Regulation 1370/2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road. There is no direct comparison between this technical amendment and either learner transport safety or concessionary travel. The amendment is simply being made through the draft transport Order as there is no other suitable legislative vehicle at this time. This technical amendment will not limit or change the National Assembly's existing competence or limit or change the functions of the Welsh Ministers.

The granting of legislative competence in the areas of learner transport safety and concessionary travel will enable the Assembly Government to continue with its policy of improving the safety of children and young people on the journey to school or college. It will also enable us to safeguard the long-term sustainability of concessionary travel for older people and the disabled. This draft legislative competence Order supports our strategic aim to improve the quality of life for all our citizens, young and old. It will provide an important tool to help us to reduce road traffic congestion, as well as promoting wider environmental, economic, health-related and social benefits. Therefore, I commend the draft Order to the Assembly for approval.

bod yn y Gorchymyn drafft sydd gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw ers y Gorchymyn arfaethedig a osodwyd ar 7 Rhagfyr 2009. Mae mân ddiwygiadau wedi'u gwneud i'r memorandwm esboniadol sy'n cyd-fynd ag ef er mwyn ei gwneud yn glir fod y Gorchymyn drafft yn cynnwys trafniadaeth gymunedol a gwasanaethau coetsys teithiau hir o ran tocynnau rhatach. Yr ydym hefyd wedi achub y cyfle i'w gwneud yn glir y bydd cerbydau sy'n eiddo i sefydliadau addysgol ac a weithredir ganddynt yn dod o dan y pwerau'n ymwneud â theithio gan ddysgwyr.

Yn olaf, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Aelodau'n sylwi bod erthygl 4(1) wedi'i chynnwys yn y Gorchymyn drafft. Mae angen y diwygiad technegol hwn i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn sgîl rhoi Rheoliad 1370/2007 y Gymuned Ewropeaidd ar waith. Mae hwnnw'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau trafniadaeth i'r cyhoedd sy'n teithio ar y rheilffyrdd ac ar y ffyrdd. Nid oes cysylltiad uniongyrchol rhwng y diwygiad technegol hwn nac a diogelwch cludiant i ddysgwyr nac a theithio rhatach. Yr unig reswm dros ddefnyddio'r Gorchymyn trafniadaeth drafft i gyflwyno'r diwygiad yw oherwydd nad oes cyfrwng deddfu arall ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Ni fydd y diwygiad technegol hwn yn cyfyngu ar gymhwysedd presennol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol nac yn ei newid ac ni fydd ychwaith yn cyfyngu ar swyddogaethau Gweinidogion Cymru nac yn eu newid.

Drwy gael cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ym maes diogelwch cludiant i ddysgwyr a theithio rhatach, bydd modd i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad barhau â'i pholisi o wella diogelwch plant a phobl ifanc ar y daith i'r ysgol neu'r coleg. Bydd hefyd yn ein galluogi i ddiogelu cynaliadwyedd hirdymor teithio rhatach i bobl hŷn a phobl anabl. Mae'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft hwn yn cefnogi'n nod strategol, sef gwella ansawdd bywyd i'n holl ddinasyddion, yn ifanc ac yn hen. Bydd yn gyfrwng pwysig i'n cynorthwyo i liniaru tagfeydd ar y ffyrdd, a bydd hefyd yn hybu manteision amgylcheddol, economaidd a chymdeithasol a'r rhai sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd. Felly, cymeradwyaf y Gorchymyn drafft i'r Cynulliad ei gymeradwyo.

3.10 p.m.

David Lloyd: Ystyriodd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 3 y Gorchymyn arfaethedig rhwng mis Rhagfyr y llynedd a mis Ionawr eleni. Buom yn ystyried egwyddorion cyffredinol y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ac yn ystyried yn fanwl sut y cafodd ei ddrafftio er mwyn canfod a oedd ei delerau wedi'u llunio'n briodol. Cyhoeddwyd galwad gyffredinol am dystiolaeth, ac ymatebodd 25 o sefydliadau. Clywodd y pwyllgor dystiolaeth lafar hefyd, fel y clywsom, gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, Cymdeithas Swyddogion Cydgysylltu Trafnidiaeth Cymru, y consortia trafniadaeth rhanbarthol, Trenau Arriva Cymru, Cydffederasiwn Cludiant Teithwyr, Ymgyrch Stuart, a BUSK. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth ac i'r tystion am eu cyfraniadau. Helpodd hynny i lunio'r casgliadau a'r argymhellion yn ein hadroddiad.

Cyflwynodd y pwyllgor adroddiad ar 29 Ionawr 2010. Yr oedd yn fodlon â chwmpas y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ac yn cytuno'n unfrydol y dylai cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd a nodwyd yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig gael ei roi i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr ydym hefyd yn fodlon, mewn egwyddor, y dylai'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y maes a ddarperir gan welliannau i baragraff A1 (eithriadau i faterion) o Ran 2 Atodlen 5 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 i naddu ymaith feysydd cymhwysedd ychwanegol gael eu rhoi i'r Cynulliad.

Mae rhan gyntaf y Gorchymyn drafft yn ymwneud â theithio rhatach, ac, ar ôl ystyried y dystiolaeth yn ofalus, yr oeddem yn cefnogi'r angen am y Gorchymyn drafft er mwyn galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i gael mwy o reolaeth dros y cynllun teithio rhatach.

Yn ystod ein gwaith craffu, mynegwyd pryder ynghylch a yw trafniadaeth gymunedol yn cael ei chynnwys o fewn cwmpas y Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Er ein bod yn fodlon â sicrhwydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog bod hyn wedi'i gynnwys, awgrymwyd y dylai'r memorandwm esboniadol gael ei ddiwygio i

David Lloyd: Legislation Committee No. 3 considered the proposed Order between December last year and January this year. We considered the general principles of the proposed Order and carefully considered how it was drafted to ascertain whether its provisions had been appropriately drawn. A general call for evidence was issued, and 25 organisations responded. The committee also heard oral evidence, as we have heard, from the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport, the Association of Transport Co-ordinating Officers, the regional transport consortia, Arriva Trains Wales, the Confederation of Passenger Transport Wales, Stuart's Campaign, and Belt Up School Kids. We are grateful to everyone who gave evidence and to the witnesses for their contributions. They helped to inform our conclusions and the recommendations contained in our report.

The committee laid its report on 29 January 2010. It was content with the scope of the proposed Order and was unanimous in its agreement that the legislative competence in the fields noted in the proposed Order should be conferred on the National Assembly. We are also content, in principle, that the legislative competence in the field provided for by the amendments to paragraph A1 (exclusions to matters) of Part 2 of Schedule 5 to the Government of Wales Act 2006, to carve out additional fields of competence, should also be conferred on the Assembly.

The first part of the draft Order relates to concessionary travel, and, having considered the evidence carefully, we are supportive of the need for the draft Order in order to enable the Welsh Ministers to have greater control over the concessionary travel scheme.

During our scrutiny work, one concern was expressed over whether community transport comes within the scope of the proposed Order. Although we were satisfied with the Deputy First Minister's assurance that it was encompassed by it, it was suggested that the explanatory memorandum should be

wneud hynny'n glir. Yr ydym yn falch bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi ymateb i'r awgrym hwnnw.

Trof yn awr at ail ran y Gorchymyn drafft, sef y gwelliannau i baragraff A1 o Ran 2 Atodlen 5, sy'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth dysgwyr. Yr oeddem yn cefnogi'r angen am bwerau ychwanegol i alluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i wella diogelwch trafndiaeth dysgwyr. Yr oeddem yn cydnabod bod cwmpas ail ran y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, sy'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth dysgwyr, yn gyfyngedig, a nodwyd pryderon na fyddai'n ymestyn i nifer sylweddol o ddisgyblion sy'n teithio ar fysiau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, derbyniwyd esboniad y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog nad oes gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gymhwysedd yn y maes hwn. Derbyniwyd hefyd y gallai unrhyw ymgais i geisio cymhwysedd ychwanegol yn ystod y cyfnod hwn arwain at oedi o ran cynnydd y Gorchymyn drafft, a rhwystro unrhyw welliannau i ddiogelwch trafndiaeth dysgwyr.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r ffaith y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i ddeddfu mewn cysylltiad â'r disgrifiad o gerbydau a ddefnyddir ar gyfer trafndiaeth dysgwyr, gan sicrhau safon ofynnol genedlaethol ar gyfer teithio rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol. Wrth graffu ar y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, mynegwyd pryderon o ran cynnwys cerbydau ynddo sy'n eiddo i sefydliadau addysgol ac a gaiff eu gweithredu ganddynt, sef cerbydau fel bysiau mini i'r ysgolion, a'r rhai a gaiff eu llogi ar gyfer gweithgareddau all-gwricwlaidd ac yn y blaen.

Er ein bod yn fodlon â sicrwydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog y byddai cerbydau o'r fath yn cael eu cynnwys, cawsom ein siomi nad yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi derbyn ein hawgrym i wneud hyn yn glir yn y memorandwm esboniadol.

Ystyriwyd hefyd y mater o gynnwys y teithio y mae myfyrwyr yn ei wneud ar drenau, gan argymhell bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ystyried ceisio pwerau ychwanegol mewn cysylltiad â theithiau dysgwyr ar drenau. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sylwi nad oedd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gallu

amended to make that clear. We are pleased that the Deputy First Minister has responded to that suggestion.

I now turn to the second part of the draft Order, namely the amendments to paragraph A1 of Part 2 of Schedule 5, which relates to learner transport. We supported the need for additional powers to allow the Welsh Ministers to improve learner transport safety. We recognised that the scope of the second part of the proposed Order, relating to learner transport, is limited and noted concerns that a significant number of pupils travelling on public service buses would be excluded. However, we accepted the Deputy First Minister's explanation that the National Assembly does not have competence in this area. It was also accepted that any attempt to seek additional competence at this stage could delay the progress of the proposed Order, and prevent any improvements to learner transport safety.

We welcome the fact that the draft Order will enable the Assembly to legislate in relation to the description of vehicles used for learner transport, which will ensure a national minimum standard for home-to-school journeys. In scrutinising the draft Order, concerns were raised about the inclusion of vehicles owned and operated by educational establishments, for example, school mini-buses, and those that are hired for extra-curricular activities and so on.

Although we are content with the assurances from the Deputy First Minister that such vehicles would be included, we were disappointed that the Deputy First Minister did not accept our suggestion to make this clear in the explanatory memorandum.

We also gave consideration to the inclusion of learner travel by rail, and made a recommendation that the Deputy First Minister give consideration to seeking additional powers in relation to learner travel by rail. However, we note that the Welsh Assembly Government was unable to extend

ymestyn cwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft i gynnwys ein hargymhelliad, gan fod diogelwch trenau yn cael ei reoleiddio gan Ddeddf nad yw ei swyddogaethau wedi eu datganoli i ni.

O ran y diffiniad o 'wasanaethau rheilffyrdd' yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, cyfeiriodd rhai tystion at y ffaith bod hyn wedi'i gyfyngu i wasanaethau rheilffyrdd Cymru a ddarperir o dan fasnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau. Ar ôl ystyried esboniad y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog o'r rheswm pam mae'r diffiniad o wasanaethau trenau yn y Gorchymyn drafft yn gyfyngedig i fasnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau, yr ydym yn fodlon na ellir ehangu'r diffiniad o 'wasanaethau trenau' o fewn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig i gynnwys cytundebau masnachfaint a gweithredwyr eraill.

Cafodd y pwyllgor ei siomi gan nifer yr wythnosau a roddodd y Pwyllgor Busnes iddo i graffu ar y Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn croesawu penderfyniad y Pwyllgor Busnes i ystyried terfynau amser ar gyfer adroddiadau yn fanwl yn y dyfodol.

I gloi, hoffwn ddiolch i Aelodau'r pwyllgor am eu gwaith caled ac i bawb a gynorthwyodd y pwyllgor yn ei waith. Credaf fod y pwyllgor wedi gwneud cyfraniad pwysig at sicrhau bod y Gorchymyn drafft sydd gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw wedi bod yn destun gwaith craffu trylwyr dros ben a'i fod yn addas at y diben.

Alun Cairns: It is with great pleasure that the Welsh Conservative Party strongly supports this draft legislative competence Order. We have called for it for some time. It is worth remembering that this has been under discussion in the Assembly for more than five years and it is a shame that this draft Order could not have been completed before the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008 was introduced because that Measure could then have taken account of the enhanced powers that this draft legislative competence Order would provide.

History will tell us that the tragic incident involving Stuart Cunningham-Jones was the start of this draft legislative competence

the scope of the draft Order to accommodate our recommendation, as the safety of trains is regulated by an Act whose functions have not been devolved to us.

In relation to the definition of 'rail services' in the proposed Order, some witnesses referred to the fact that this is limited to Welsh rail services provided under the Wales and the Borders franchise. After considering the Deputy First Minister's explanation as to why the definition of train services under the draft Order is limited to the Wales and the Borders franchise, we are satisfied that the definition of 'train services' in the proposed Order cannot be extended to include other franchise agreements and operators.

The committee was disappointed by the number of the weeks that the Business Committee allowed for it to scrutinise the proposed Order. However, we welcome the decision of the Business Committee to give serious consideration to the deadlines for reports in future.

To conclude, I would like to thank committee Members for their hard work and everyone who assisted the committee with its work. I think that the committee has made an important contribution in ensuring that the draft Order that is before the Assembly today has been subject to very thorough scrutiny and is fit for purpose.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n bleser mawr gan Blaid Geidwadol Cymru gefnogi'n gryf y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft hwn. Yr ydym wedi galw amdano ers tro. Mae'n werth cofio i hyn fod yn destun trafod yn y Cynulliad ers dros bum mlynedd ac mae'n bechod na allasid cwblhau'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn cyn cyflwyno Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 oherwydd wedyn, gallasai'r Mesur hwnnw fanteisio ar y pwerau cryfach y byddai'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft hwn yn eu cynnig.

Gwyddom mai'r digwyddiad trasig a ddaeth i ran Stuart Cunningham-Jones oedd man cychwyn y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd

Order and I would question why it has taken us so long to reach this stage. The Measures that will come from this draft Order are extremely important in terms of the design of vehicles in providing seat belts, but, as the committee has reported, it also relates to much wider issues.

Dai Lloyd has highlighted various amendments that need to be made to the explanatory memorandum and the Welsh Conservative Party would strongly support that. As we move to a much better integrated transport system, whereby pupils travelling to schools are encouraged to use the train more than buses, we would underline the consideration given by the committee to including that in the draft legislative competence Order.

Therefore, we welcome this from the Welsh Assembly Government, together with our colleagues at Westminster. However, in supporting this draft legislative competence Order, we also underline our regret that it has taken us this long to get to this stage, when these powers could have been called at a much earlier stage. The Westminster Government could have acted on our behalf even before the last Government of Wales Bill received Royal Assent and became an Act.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support this draft LCO, as we support all LCOs according to the principle that we are in favour of additional powers for the Assembly and the option of getting those powers whenever they are offered. Unlike the Conservatives, we have applied the logic that if you are in favour of additional and full powers for this Assembly, then you have to accept them, whether you think you might like what is done with them in the event of a proposed Measure or not.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Jenny Randerson: Happily.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to you for giving way to allow me to put the record straight on

deddfwriaethol drafft hwn ac mae angen holi pam y cymerwyd cyhyd inni gyrraedd y fan hon. Mae'r Mesurau a fydd yn deillio o'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn eithriadol o bwysig o ran dyluniad cerbydau a darparu gwregysau diogelwch, ond, fel y mae'r pwyllgor wedi dweud, mae'n ymwneud hefyd â materion ehangach o lawer.

Mae Dai Lloyd wedi sôn am nifer o ddiwygiadau y mae angen eu gwneud i'r memorandwm esboniadol a byddai Plaid Geidwadol Cymru'n cefnogi hynny'n gryf. Wrth inni symud at system drafndiaeth sy'n fwy integredig o lawer, lle y bydd disgyblion sy'n teithio i'r ysgol yn cael eu hannog i ddefnyddio'r trên yn fwy na'r bysiau, byddem yn pwysleisio'r hyn y mae'r pwyllgor wedi'i ystyried ynglŷn â chynnwys hynny yn y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft.

Felly, yr ydym ni a'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan yn croesawu hyn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Serch hynny, wrth gefnogi'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft hwn, yr ydym hefyd yn pwysleisio ein bod yn gresynu iddi gymryd cyhyd inni gyrraedd y fan hon, oherwydd gallem fod wedi gofyn am y pwerau hyn yn gynharach o lawer. Gallasai Llywodraeth San Steffan weithredu ar ein rhan hyd yn oed cyn i'r Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru diwethaf gael Cysdyniad Brenhinol a throi'n Ddeddf.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn, gan ein bod yn cefnogi pob Gorchymyn ar sail yr egwyddor ein bod o blaid pwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad a'r cyfle i gael y pwerau hynny pa bryd bynnag y'u cynigir. Yn wahanol i'r Ceidwadwyr, ein rhesymeg ni yw, os ydych o blaid pwerau ychwanegol a llawn i'r Cynulliad hwn, yna, fod yn rhaid ichi eu derbyn, ni waeth a ydych yn meddwl y byddwch o blaid neu yn erbyn yr hyn a wneir gyda'r pwerau hynny pan ddaw Mesur arfaethedig.

Alun Cairns: A wnewch ildio?

Jenny Randerson: Wrth gwrs.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am ildio er mwyn imi egluro'r sefyllfa ynglŷn â

this. There is a significant difference between a referendum for enhanced powers and receiving any powers under the conditions permitted by the Westminster Government. The logic of what you said would equally apply to the proposed legislative competence Order promoted by Darren Millar, which Plaid Cymru and the Labour Party rejected. So, what is the logical difference between that inconsistency and the one that you claim now?

Jenny Randerson: We were in favour of that proposed legislative competence Order, so I do not understand why you are charging me with rejecting it. Our logic is to support all of them because we are in favour of having all the powers. If I had been you, Alun, I would have kept quiet—when you are in a hole, it is a good idea to stop digging. If ever I saw the Conservative Party in a hole it is about the powers over housing. You have voted against powers that you said you wanted to vary council tax.

3.20 p.m.

I wish to turn to the main issue before us this afternoon. This draft LCO is a matter of unfinished business. Where I do agree with Alun Cairns is on the point that it would have been much more logical, much tidier and easier for the Deputy First Minister and for the Government if we had these powers first, before the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure was introduced. However, I fully understand why he was enthusiastic to bring that Measure forward at the first possible opportunity. It simply serves to illustrate how ridiculous our limitations on power are and the serious impact it has on the Government's ability, and on the Assembly's ability, to do business in a logical and transparent manner that allows the public to appreciate and understand why we take certain steps.

I was not a member of that committee, but looking through the report on this draft LCO, it is obvious that we are in an anomalous position in various respects on the issues that are encapsulated in this draft LCO. We are,

hyn. Mae gwahaniaeth sylweddol rhwng refferendwm ynglŷn â rhagor o bwerau a derbyn unrhyw bwerau o dan yr amodau a ganiateir gan Lywodraeth San Steffan. Byddai rhesymeg yr hyn a ddywedasocho yr un mor berthnasol i'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig a hyrwyddwyd gan Darren Millar, ac a wrthodwyd gan Blaid Cymru a'r Blaid Lafur. Felly, beth yw'r gwahaniaeth rhesymegol rhwng yr anghysondeb hwnnw a'r anghysondeb yr ydych chi'n ei honni yn awr?

Jenny Randerson: Yr oeddem o blaid y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig hwnnw, felly nid wyf yn deall pam yr ydych yn fy nghyhuddo o'i wrthod. Ein rhesymeg ni yw eu cefnogi i gyd oherwydd ein bod o blaid cael yr holl bwerau. Petawn yn eich lle chi, Alun, byddwn wedi cadw'n dawl—mae'n well rhoi'r gorau i balu pan fyddwch mewn twll. Os gwelais y Blaid Geidwadol mewn twll erioed, y twll sy'n ymwneud â'r pwerau ym maes tai yw hwnnw. Yr ydych wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn pwerau yr oeddech am eu cael, meddech chi, er mwyn amrywio'r dreth gyngor.

Dymunaf droi at y prif bwnc sydd ger ein bron y prynhawn yma. Busnes anorffenedig yw'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Un pwynt yr wyf yn cytuno ag Alun Cairns yn ei gylch yw y buasai'n fwy rhesymegol, yn fwy twt ac yn haws o lawer i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac i'r Llywodraeth petai'r pwerau hyn gennym gyntaf, cyn cyflwyno Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru). Fodd bynnag, deallaf yn llwyr pam mae mor awyddus i gyflwyno'r Mesur hwnnw cyn gynted ag y daw cyfle i wneud hynny. Mae'n dangos yn glir mor hurt yw'r cyfyngiadau ar ein pwerau a'r effaith ddifrifol a gaiff hynny ar allu'r Llywodraeth, ac ar allu'r Cynulliad, i gyflawni eu gwaith mewn ffordd resymegol a thryloyw sy'n caniatáu i'r cyhoedd werthfawrogi a deall pam yr ydym yn cymryd rhai camau.

Nid oeddwn yn aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw, ond wrth edrych drwy'r adroddiad am y Gorchymyn drafft hwn, mae'n amlwg ein bod mewn sefyllfa afreolaidd mewn sawl ffordd o ran y materion sydd wedi'u cynnwys

of course, pleased that we will have additional powers for dealing with concessionary travel. I would be fervently against any limitations on concessionary travel that any future Government could choose to impose. However, I accept entirely the Deputy First Minister's assurances that he does not intend to do this.

Any Assembly Member who goes out to meet their constituents would tell you, Deputy First Minister, that probably the single most popular thing that the Assembly has ever done is to introduce concessionary travel. I never visit people from the older generation without being told how wonderful we are for doing that. Therefore, any Government that chose to restrict those rights would be stupid, to say the least, in political terms. However, I understand entirely why the Government wants to be in on the debate on the way in which this funding system works. It is silly that the funding comes from the Assembly Government but the discussion goes on between local authorities and the bus companies.

It is a great pity that the annoying restrictions on rail services exist, but, once again, it reflects the uneven powers that we have and the uneven settlement. I would point out to you, Deputy First Minister, that the current situation seems to mean that, in practice, the citizens of Swansea get an extremely good deal while other citizens nearby get much less of a good deal. I encourage the extension of the pilot project that has been going on in Swansea so that people can get concessionary travel on rail services in other parts of Wales, where relevant.

I note the Deputy First Minister's comments this afternoon about amendments to the explanatory memorandum. You mentioned three aspects, Deputy First Minister: community travel, minibuses owned by schools, and coach services operated by TrawsCambria. The explanatory memorandum, in this case, seems to have been sadly lacking. I recall speaking in

yn y Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Yr ydym yn falch, wrth gwrs, y bydd gennym bwerau ychwanegol er mwyn ymdrin â theithio rhatach. Byddwn yn daer yn erbyn unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar deithio rhatach y gallai unrhyw Lywodraeth yn y dyfodol ddewis eu gorfodi. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn llwyr dderbyn gair y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog nad yw'n bwriadu gwneud hyn.

Byddai unrhyw Aelod o'r Cynulliad sy'n mynd allan i gyfarfod â'i etholwyr yn dweud wrthyf, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, mai'r un peth mwyaf poblogaidd y mae'r Cynulliad wedi'i wneud erioed, mae'n debyg, yw cyflwyno teithio rhatach. Ni fyddaf byth yn ymweld â phobl o'r genhedlaeth hŷn heb iddynt ddweud wrthyf mor wych yr ydym am wneud hynny. Felly, byddai unrhyw Lywodraeth a ddewisai gyfyngu ar yr hawliau hynny'n ffôl, a dweud y lleiaf, o safbwynt gwleidyddol. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn llwyr ddeall pam mae'r Llywodraeth am fod yn rhan o'r drafodaeth ynglŷn â sut y mae'r system ariannu hon yn gweithio. Mae'n wirion bod yr arian yn dod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ond bod y drafodaeth yn digwydd rhwng awdurdodau lleol a'r cwmnïau bysiau.

Mae'n bechod mawr am y cyfyngiadau gwirion ar wasanaethau'r rheilffyrdd, ond, unwaith eto, mae'n arwydd o'r pwerau anwastad sydd gennym a'r setliad anwastad. Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, mae'r sefyllfa bresennol i bob golwg, meddaf fi, mewn gwirionedd yn golygu bod dinasyddion Abertawe yn cael bargaen eithriadol o dda tra bod dinasyddion eraill yn y cyffiniau'n cael bargaen waeth o lawer. Hoffwn weld estyn y prosiect peilot sydd wedi bod ar y gweill yn Abertawe er mwyn i bobl allu teithio'n rhatach ar wasanaethau'r rheilffyrdd mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, lle y bo hynny'n berthnasol.

Nodaf sylwadau'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog y prynhawn yma ynglŷn â diwygiadau i'r memorandwm esboniadol. Cyfeiriwyd at dair agwedd gennych, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog: teithio cymunedol, bysiau mini sy'n eiddo i ysgolion, a gwasanaethau bysiau a weithredir gan TrawsCambria. Mae'r memorandwm esboniadol, yn y cyswllt hwn, i bob golwg, wedi bod diffygiol iawn. Mae gennyf gof am

another debate last week about another LCO where the explanatory memorandum was similarly sadly lacking. This is an issue that the Government needs to tighten up considerably for clarity regarding the extent of the explanatory memorandum, so that witnesses and the public are much more aware of what is really meant by the legislation.

Finally, I want to offer my support for the important additional powers that this draft LCO will give us in relation to the design and safety of school buses. This is something that has been debated here for many years, and it is truly welcome, Deputy First Minister, that we are able now to do something about it. I very much hope that the proposed Measure will rapidly be forthcoming.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolchaf i'r tri Aelod sydd wedi cyfrannu at y drafodaeth hon. Yn gyntaf, dywedaf wrth Dai Lloyd fy mod innau am ddiolch yn gynnes i'r pwyllgor am ei waith craffu. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, gyda'r gwaith craffu ar y Mesur arfaethedig gwreiddiol, mae'n bosibl inni gydweithio i sicrhau gwell deddfwriaeth wrth inni symud ymlaen. Er nad ydym wedi gallu cytuno â phob awgrym gan y pwyllgor, yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi gallu derbyn y rhan fwyaf ohonynt ac, fel yr awgrymodd Dai Lloyd, yr ydym wedi newid y memorandwm esboniadol yn sgîl y drafodaeth honno.

I am grateful to you, Alun Cairns, for your welcome for the proposal before us. I understand the frustration about why we could not have done this all together and at a particular time. Of course, we have to remember that the framework powers, which gave us the competence to produce the learner travel Measure, came from the Education and Inspections Act 2006. It was the limitations provided on those framework powers that did not enable me to deal with the safety issues in relation to school buses in particular.

I gave the scrutiny committee at that time a choice. I said that I could do three things: I could just withdraw everything and start again; or I could continue with the powers

siarad mewn dadl arall yr wythnos diwethaf am Orchymyn arall lle yr oedd y memorandwm esboniadol yn ddiffygiol hefyd. Mae hwn yn fater y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth ei dynhau'n sylweddol i sicrhau eglurder ynglŷn â chwmpas y memorandwm esboniadol, er mwyn i dystion a'r cyhoedd fod yn fwy ymwybodol o lawer o'r hyn y mae'r deddfwriaeth yn ei olygu mewn gwirionedd.

Yn olaf, yr wyf am gynnig fy nghefnogaeth i'r pwerau ychwanegol pwysig y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn eu rhoi inni yng nghyswllt dyluniad a diogelwch bysiau ysgol. Yr ydym wedi bod yn dadlau ynglŷn â hyn yma ers blynnyddoedd, ac yr ydym yn rhoi croeso mawr, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, i'r ffaith y gallwn bellach wneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch. Yr wyf yn gobeithio'n fawr y gwelwn gyflwyno'r Mesur arfaethedig yn ddi-oed.

The Deputy First Minister: I thank the three Members who have contributed to this debate. First, I say to Dai Lloyd that I would like to thank the committee warmly for its scrutiny. As I said earlier, with the scrutiny of the original proposed Measure, it is possible for us to co-operate to ensure better legislation as we move forward. Although we have not been able to agree to all of the committee's recommendations, I am very glad that we have been able to accept the majority of them and, as Dai Lloyd suggested, we have altered the explanatory memorandum following that discussion.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi, Alun Cairns, am eich croeso i'r cynnig sydd ger ein bron. Yr wyf yn deall y rhwystredigaeth ynglŷn â pham na allem fod wedi gwneud hyn i gyd ar unwaith ac ar adeg benodol. Wrth gwrs, rhaid inni gofio i'r pwerau fframwaith a roddodd inni'r cymhwysedd i gynhyrchu'r Mesur teithio gan ddysgwyr ddod drwy Ddeddf Addysg ac Arolygiadau 2006. Y cyfyngiadau ar y pwerau fframwaith hynny a oedd yn fy rhwystro rhag ymdrin â'r materion diogelwch yng nghyswllt bysiau ysgol yn benodol.

Rhoddais ddewis i'r pwyllgor craffu bryd hynny. Dywedais y gallwn wneud tri pheth: gallwn dynnu popeth yn ei ôl a dechrau o'r dechrau; neu gallwn barhau â'r pwerau yr

that the framework legislation allowed me, which was the proposed Measure that I was introducing; and at the same time, I could go back to the Department for Transport to seek extra powers. The committee agreed that it would be foolish of us not to proceed with the proposed Measure at that time and that we should simultaneously seek those extra powers. I think that there was a degree of scepticism at that time as to whether I would secure those extra powers, but I am pleased to say that that sentiment was clearly misplaced, and we have now been able to achieve that.

Nevertheless, we are where we are, and we have to operate under our current settlement. I am pleased to say that, following representations by that committee and other people, particularly, as we have heard, the campaign launched after the death of Stuart Cunningham-Jones, we have been able to bring this particular draft Order forward.

On Alun Cairns's point about the railways, I indicated the position in my opening remarks. Nevertheless, the Government would have no policy objection, but clearly, the settlement that we currently have would not allow me to include railways.

There is just one further point that I want to make in relation to a point that Dai Lloyd raised. It is ironic that a service that travels in and out of Wales through the Arriva Trains Wales franchise, for example, can be covered by the legislation. So, a train service that travels from Holyhead to Cardiff through Hereford, Shrewsbury and so on, would be covered by this legislation, but a train service that travels from Swansea to Cardiff provided by First Great Western would not. That is an unsatisfactory situation in the sense that certain services within Wales are not covered while services outside are, but that is the nature of the settlement. We only have competence in relation to the Arriva Trains Wales franchise. Again, that is another example of how the settlement currently operates.

oedd y ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith yn eu caniatáu imi, sef y Mesur arfaethedig yr oeddwn yn ei gyflwyno; ac ar yr un pryd, gallwn fynd yn ôl at yr Adran Drafnidiaeth i geisio pwerau ychwanegol. Cytunodd y pwyllgor mai ffolineb fyddai peidio â bwrw ymlaen â'r Mesur arfaethedig bryd hynny ac y dylem geisio'r pwerau ychwanegol hynny ar yr un pryd. Credaf fod rhywfaint o amheuaeth ar y pryd a lwyddwn i sicrhau'r pwerau ychwanegol hynny, ond yr wyf yn falch o ddweud nad oedd sail i'r amheuaeth honno, a'n bod bellach wedi llwyddo i gyflawni hynny.

Serch hynny, fel hyn y mae pethau, a rhaid inni weithio o dan y setliad sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud, ar ôl cael sylwadau gan y pwyllgor hwnnw a chan bobl eraill, yn enwedig, fel yr ydym wedi clywed, yr ymgyrch a lansiwyd ar ôl marwolaeth Stuart Cunningham-Jones, ein bod wedi gallu cyflwyno'r Gorchymyn drafft penodol hwn.

O ran pwynt Alun Cairns ynglŷn â'r rheilffyrdd, eglurais y sefyllfa yn fy sylwadau agoriadol. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai gan y Llywodraeth ddim gwrthwynebiad o ran polisi, ond mae'n amlwg na fyddai'r setliad sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn caniatáu imi gynnwys rheilffyrdd.

Hoffwn wneud un pwynt arall yng nghyswllt pwynt a godwyd gan Dai Lloyd. Mae'n eironig bod modd i wasanaeth sy'n teithio i mewn i Gymru ac allan ohoni drwy fasnachfaint Trenau Arriva Cymru, er enghraifft, ddod o dan y ddeddfwriaeth. Felly, byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn cynnwys gwasanaeth trenau sy'n teithio o Gaergybi i Gaerdydd drwy Henffordd, Amwythig ac yn y blaen, ond ni fyddai gwasanaeth trenau sy'n teithio o Abertawe i Gaerdydd a ddarperir gan First Great Western yn cael ei gynnwys. Mae'r sefyllfa honno'n anfoddfaol, sef nad yw rhai gwasanaethau yng Nghymru wedi'u cynnwys er bod gwasanaethau eraill y tu allan i Gymru wedi'u cynnwys, ond dyna natur y setliad. Nid yw ein cymhwysedd yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i fasnachfaint Trenau Arriva Cymru. Unwaith eto, dyna enghraifft arall o'r ffordd y mae'r setliad yn gweithio ar hyn o bryd.

I welcome Jenny Randerson's support for the draft LCO. She made the point that if the Government had the powers earlier, we would have acted earlier—of course we would. The whole point of why we are doing things this way is that we were able to get extra powers from the Department for Transport, or at least the consent of the Department for Transport to secure those powers, and now we are doing it.

3.30 p.m.

There is something of a misunderstanding about concessionary travel. Jenny suggested that having these extra powers means that we can limit people's entitlement to concessionary fares. The reality is that we have that ability without these powers. Making a decision about eligibility and the budget that you allocate to it is a matter of policy. However, the legislative competence allows us to make the scheme more sustainable going forward because we have better control over the budget that we allocate. That is the reason why we want the extra powers; it is not to try to limit people's entitlement, but to make the scheme more sustainable going forward. I have given an assurance more than once to the Assembly—and I am happy to do so again—that the present Government has no intention to change people's entitlement to concessionary fares, whether that is for pensioners or for disabled people and their companions.

In relation to rail services, Jenny referred to a pilot scheme on concessionary travel, but the scheme goes beyond Swansea. There is a concessionary fare scheme on the Cambrian coast line, of which the Llywydd will be aware, and there are similar schemes in other parts of Wales, including one on the Wrexham to Bidston line. So, that concessionary fare scheme applies at various times of the year in various places, and we need to evaluate that as time goes on.

Nevertheless, we have acceded to the request to change the explanatory memorandum in relation to what is proposed to be covered by

Yr wyf yn croesawu cefnogaeth Jenny Randerson i'r Gorchymyn drafft. Gwnaeth y pwynt petai gan y Llywodraeth y pwerau'n gynharach, y byddem wedi gweithredu'n gynharach—wrth gwrs y buasem. Y pwynt ynglŷn â pham yr ydym yn gwneud pethau fel hyn yw ein bod wedi gallu cael pwerau ychwanegol gan yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, neu o leiaf cydsyniad yr Adran Drafnidiaeth i sicrhau'r pwerau hynny, ac yr ydym yn gwneud hynny yn awr.

Mae rhywfaint o gamddealltwriaeth ynglŷn â theithio rhatach. Awgrymodd Jenny fod cael y pwerau ychwanegol hyn yn golygu y gallwn gyfyngu ar hawl pobl i deithio'n rhatach. Y gwir yw bod y gallu hwnnw gennym heb y pwerau hyn. Mater o bolisi yw penderfynu ynglŷn â chymhwyster a'r gyllideb yr ydych yn ei dyrannu ar gyfer hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn caniatáu inni wneud y cynllun yn fwy cynaliadwy ar gyfer y dyfodol oherwydd bod gennym well rheolaeth dros y gyllideb a ddyrannwn. Dyna pam yr ydym am gael y pwerau ychwanegol; nid er mwyn ceisio cyfyngu ar hawl pobl, ond er mwyn gwneud y cynllun yn fwy cynaliadwy yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf wedi rhoi fy ngair droeon i'r Cynulliad—ac yr wyf yn falch o wneud hynny eto—nad yw'n fwriad gan y Llywodraeth bresennol newid hawl pobl i deithio'n rhatach, boed y rheini'n bensynwyr neu'n bobl anabl a'u cymdeithion.

O ran gwasanaethau'r rheilffyrdd, cyfeiriodd Jenny at gynllun peilot ar gyfer teithio rhatach, ond mae'r cynllun yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i Abertawe. Mae cynllun teithio rhatach ar gael ar reilffordd arfordir y Cambrian, y bydd y Llywydd yn gwybod amdano, ac mae cynlluniau tebyg ar waith mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, gan gynnwys hwnnw ar y rheilffordd o Wrecsam i Bidston. Felly, mae'r cynllun teithio rhatach hwnnw ar waith ar wahanol adegau o'r flwyddyn mewn gwahanol fannau, ac mae angen inni ei werthuso wrth i amser fynd heibio.

Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi cydsynio â'r cais am newid y memorandwm esboniadol yng nghyswllt yr hyn y bwriedir ei gynnwys yn y

the proposed LCO. There is a little difficulty with these explanatory memoranda, because you sometimes criticise them for giving too much information, and at other times you criticise them for not giving enough information. It can be difficult to get the balance right. The scrutiny procedure that we have means that such issues are brought out. The point of a scrutiny session is to allow Members to ask for more information and greater clarity, and for the Government to respond to that. We have done so in this case, and that shows the benefit of the scrutiny system and it reflects the fact that it works.

Therefore, I thank all Assembly Members for their contribution to the debate. With that all-party support, I commend the proposed Order to the Assembly and I hope that we can proceed to ensure that it goes through all its stages quickly, including the stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Nid yw Aelodau'n gwrthwynebu. Felly, yr wyf yn datgan bod y cynnig wedi ei dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (Peter Black) i'r Gadair am 3.33 p.m.
The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (Peter Black) took the Chair at 3.33 p.m.*

Ardaloedd Gwledig Anghysbell Deep Rural Areas

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendments 1, 2 and 3 in the name of Alun Cairns.

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Mae rhywfaint o anhawster yn codi gyda'r memoranda esboniadol hyn, oherwydd byddwch weithiau'n eu beirniadu am roi gormod o wybodaeth, ond dro arall yn eu beirniadu am nad ydynt yn rhoi digon o wybodaeth. Gall fod yn anodd sicrhau'r cydbwysedd priodol. Mae'r weithdrefn graffu sydd gennym yn golygu bod problemau fel hyn yn cael sylw. Diben sesiwn graffu yw rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau ofyn am ragor o wybodaeth a mwy o eglurder, ac i'r Llywodraeth ymateb i hynny. Yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny yn yr achos hwn, ac mae hynny'n dangos manteision y system graffu ac yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith ei bod yn gweithio.

Felly, hoffwn ddiolch i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad am eu cyfraniad i'r ddatl. Gyda'r gefnogaeth honno gan bob plaid, cymeradwyaf y Gorchymyn arfaethedig i'r Cynulliad gan obeithio y gallwn fwrw ymlaen ag ef er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn mynd drwy bob cyfnod yn gyflym, gan gynnwys y cyfnodau yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin ac yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw Alun Cairns.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): I move that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn nodi'r adroddiad ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell;

2. yn cymeradwyo'r dull a gynigir o wireddu'r ymrwymiad i ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell yn 'Cymru'n Un' fel y'i hamlinellwyd yn y datganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig ar 15 Rhagfyr 2009. (NDM4415)

Un o ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un' oedd i gymryd golwg arbennig ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell a'u hanghenion penodol. I'r diben hwn, comisynais yr Arsyllfa Wledig yng Nghymru i ymgymryd â'r gwaith ymchwil manylaf erioed i gael ei gynnal gan y Llywodraeth ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell. Y diffiniad o ardal wledig anghysbell y cytunwyd arno oedd ardal â chymuned wedi'i lleoli 30 munud o bellter o dref â 10,000 o bobl. Yn ychwanegol ar gyfer dibenion yr ymchwil, diffiniwyd cymuned ar sail rhwng 180 a 500 o dai, gyda llai na phump o wasanaethau craidd, megis swyddfa bost neu feddygfa, yn rhan o'r gymuned honno. Dewiswyd pedair ardal ymchwil, sef Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa yng ngogledd Powys, Llangamarch yn ne Powys, Tegryn yn sir Benfro, ac Aberdaron ym Mhen Llŷn.

Yr oedd yr ymchwil yn fanwl. Aeth holiadur i bob tŷ yn y cymunedau dan sylw, cynhaliwyd cyfweiliadau mwy dwys gyda chanran o'r preswylwyr, sefydlwyd grŵp ffocws ac aeth holiadur at y rhai sy'n cyflenwi'r gwasanaethau yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Yr oedd cyfradd yr ymateb i'r holiaduron yn uchel, sef 51 y cant. Cyn edrych ar ganfyddiadau'r arolwg, mae'n werth nodi bod y wybodaeth ddemograffig a ddeilliodd o'r arolwg yn ddadlennol. Er enghraifft, yr oedd 45 y cant o'r ymatebwyr wedi byw yn yr ardal leol ers dros 25 mlynedd, ond yr oedd 40 y cant o'r ymatebwyr wedi symud i'r ardal leol o Loegr. Pobl a oedd wedi symud o Loegr oedd yr enillwyr cyflog uchaf yn y sampl, gyda 45 y cant ohonynt yn derbyn incwm blynyddol o dros £31,000. Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad, yr oedd gan 34 y cant o bobl a oedd wedi byw yn yr un ardal erioed incwm o dan £10,000 y flwyddyn. Yr oedd gan 6 y cant o'r ymatebwyr incwm cartref blynyddol a oedd yn llai na £5,000.

1. notes the deep rural localities report; and

2. endorses the proposed approach to taking forward the 'One Wales' commitment to deep rural areas as outlined in the written statement made by the Minister for Rural Affairs on 15 December 2009. (NDM4415)

One of the commitments of the 'One Wales' agreement was to take a particular look at deep rural areas and their specific needs. To this end, I commissioned the Wales Rural Observatory to undertake the most detailed research ever conducted by Government into deep rural areas. The definition of a deep rural area that was agreed upon was a community located over 30 minutes' drive time from a centre of population of at least 10,000 people. For the purposes of the research also, a community was defined as having between 180 and 500 houses, with fewer than five core services, such as post offices or surgeries, serving that community. The four research areas decided upon were Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa in north Powys, Llangammarch Wells in south Powys, Tegryn in Pembrokeshire and Aberdaron on the Llŷn peninsula.

The research was very detailed. Every house in these communities was surveyed, more detailed interviews were held with a percentage of the population, a focus group was established and service providers serving these areas were also surveyed. There was a high response rate to the surveys, standing at 51 per cent. Before looking at the conclusions, it is worth noting that the demographic information provided by the surveys was revealing. For example, 45 per cent of respondents had lived in the local area for more than 25 years, while 40 per cent of respondents had moved to the local area from England. Those who had moved from England were the highest wage earners in the sample, with 45 per cent receiving an annual income of more than £31,000. In contrast, 34 per cent of those who had lived in the same area all their lives had an annual income of less than £10,000, while 6 per cent of respondents had an annual household income of less than £5,000.

Yr oedd 35 y cant o'r ymatebwyr yn rhugl yn y Gymraeg, ond yr oedd y ffigur hwnnw'n amrywio ymhlith y pedair ardal, wrth gwrs. Yr oedd yr ymdeimlad o ymwneud â'r gymuned yn uwch o lawer ymysg y Cymry Cymraeg, gyda 91 y cant ohonynt yn cysidro eu hunain yn weithgar yn y gymuned leol. Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad, yr oedd gan 42 y cant o'r ymatebwyr a oedd wedi symud i mewn o du allan i Gymru lai na phum ffrind agos neu berthynas agos yn byw yn lleol iddynt. Yn gyffredinol, yr oedd 94 y cant yn ystyried ansawdd eu bywydau yn dda iawn neu'n weddol dda yn y pedair ardal. Er hynny, yr oedd 36 y cant o breswylwyr yn ystyried bod darpariaeth gwasanaethau i'w gymuned yn sâl neu'n sâl iawn.

Yn bennaf, mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at nifer o faterion sy'n effeithio ar gynaliadwyedd yr ardaloedd hyn—y duedd o weld siopau'n cau a gwasanaethau'n cael eu canoli yn gyffredinol, ynghyd â phrinder trafniadaeth gyhoeddus a'r angen i aelwydydd fod yn berchen ar sawl car. Er enghraifft, yr oedd 41 y cant o'r bobl a holwyd yn berchen ar fwy nag un car. Yn ogystal, mae prinder tai fforddiadwy yn yr ardaloedd hyn, ac mae diffyg gwasanaeth band eang hefyd yn peri pryder i nifer. Yr oedd cyfrifiadur yn 74 y cant o'r tai, ond dim ond gan 51 y cant yr oedd gwasanaeth band eang. Mater arall yr wyf am dynnu eich sylw ato wrth fynd heibio yw'r diffyg signal ffôn symudol. Dim ond 20 y cant oedd yn ystyried y signal yn dda ar draws y pedair cymuned.

Yn sgîl yr arolwg, gwneuthum ddatganiad ysgrifenedig cyn y Nadolig a gyfeiriodd at y gweithgareddau y byddem yn eu blaenoriaethu fel Llywodraeth, gan fod y materion a godwyd yn yr ymatebion yn bennaf yn gyfrifoldebau i Weinidogion eraill yn y Llywodraeth. Mae tri maes penodol yr wyf yn awyddus i roi blaenoriaeth iddynt. Mae'r ddau gyntaf, sef trafniadaeth gyhoeddus a band eang, yn cwrdd â'r angen i sicrhau bod gan bobl fynediad i wasanaethau cyhoeddus a phreifat. Mae'r trydydd, sef cryfhau a datblygu rhaglen prawfesur polisïau o safbwynt gwledig, yn hollbwysig o ran datblygiad polisi i'r dyfodol.

We found that 35 per cent of respondents were fluent Welsh speakers, but this figure varied in the four research areas, of course. The feeling of community engagement was much stronger among Welsh speakers, and 91 per cent considered themselves to be active in the local community. In contrast, 42 per cent of respondents who had moved into the area from outside Wales had fewer than five close friends or close relatives living nearby. Generally speaking, 94 per cent considered their quality of life to be very good or relatively good in the four research areas. However, 36 per cent of residents believed that the provision of services in their communities was poor or very poor.

In the main, the report highlights a number of issues that impact upon the sustainability of these areas—the tendency to see shops closing and services being centralised, along with a shortage of public transport and the need for people to own more than one car. For example, 41 per cent of the people surveyed said that they owned more than one car. Furthermore, there is a shortage of affordable housing in these areas, and the lack of broadband provision was a cause for concern for many. It was noted that 74 per cent of homes had a computer, but only 51 per cent had broadband availability. Another matter that should be highlighted in passing is the problem with mobile phone signals. Only 20 per cent of respondents considered the signal to be good across the four communities.

As a result of this work, I issued a written statement before Christmas, making reference to the activities to be prioritised by Government, because the issues raised in the responses were mainly the responsibility of other Ministers within this Government. There are three specific areas that I am eager to give priority to. The first two, namely public transport and broadband provision, meet the need to ensure that people have access to services provided by both the public and private sectors. The third area, which is to strengthen and develop a programme of rural-proofing policies, is crucially important for policy development in future.

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyflawni gwaith arall sy'n ymdrin â nifer o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â chynaliadwyedd y cymunedau hyn. Yr wyf yn sôn, er enghraifft, am y cynllun iechyd gwledig sy'n edrych ar nifer o feysydd megis darparu gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol i gartrefi gwledig mewn ffordd fwy integredig, ac yn edrych ar gludiant cleifion mewn ffordd fwy ymarferol. O ran tai fforddiadwy, mae gofyniad bellach ar awdurdodau lleol a pharciau cenedlaethol i baratoi datganiadau darparu tai fforddiadwy i gwrdd â'r angen lleol yn y cymunedau gwledig hyn. Bydd y rownd nesaf o echelau 3 a 4 o dan y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn fodd i ddatblygu syniadau newydd ar drafndiaeth gyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Yn ogystal, o dan y cynllun datblygu gwledig, bydd €1.6 miliwn ychwanegol ar gael drwy raglen adfywio Ewrop ar gyfer seilwaith band eang mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae hynny'n ychwanegol at yr arian cydgyfeiriant sydd hefyd ar gael ar gyfer y gwaith hwn.

Mae'r Llywodraeth eisoes wedi datblygu rhaglen sy'n prawfesur polisïau o ran cwrdd ag anghenion gwledig, ac mae'r gwaith hwn eisoes wedi cychwyn ar draws ystod eang o bolisïau, fel yr wyf wedi amlinellu o'r blaen yn y Siambr. Byddwn yn cydweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol i estyn y rhaglen prawfesur hon i'w polisïau a'u gwasanaethau hwy mewn ardaloedd lleol.

Mae'r adroddiad ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell yn fanwl ac yn ddiddorol. Wrth ailedrych arno heddiw, yr oedd sawl agwedd newydd yn dal fy nychymyg. Nid oes dim byd rhyfeddol o annisgwyl yn yr adroddiad. Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o bobl yn gysurus eu byd yng nghefn gwlad, er bod lefelau incwm nifer o bobl yn isel iawn a bod gwasanaethau yn pellhau o gymunedau. Felly, mae cynaliadwyedd y cymunedau hyn yn sialens i'r sawl sydd yn byw ynddynt ac i'r sefydliadau cyhoeddus a phreifat sy'n gwasanaethu poblogaeth ardaloedd fel hyn.

3.40 p.m.

Yr wyf yn gwrthod gwelliant 1, ac yr wyf yn gwrthod gwelliant 2 gan nad yw ond yn cyfeirio at ddau wasanaeth penodol yng nghefn gwlad, ac mae dadansoddiad yr arolwg yn dipyn mwy cynhwysfawr na

The Government is undertaking other work that deals with a number of the issues related to the sustainability of these communities. I am referring, for example, to the rural health plan, which looks at a number of areas such as the delivery of health and social services to rural homes in a more integrated way, and which looks at patient transport in more practical terms. In terms of affordable housing, local authorities and national parks are now required to provide affordable housing delivery statements to meet local need in rural communities. The next round of axes 3 and 4 within the rural development plan will be a means of developing new ideas on public transport in rural areas. In addition, through the rural development plan, an additional €1.6 million will be made available under the European regeneration programme for broadband infrastructure in rural areas. This is in addition to the convergence funding that is available to this end.

The Government has already developed a scheme to rural-proof policies for how they meet the needs of rural areas, and this work has already begun across a wide range of policy areas, as I have outlined previously in the Chamber. We will work with local authorities to extend this rural-proofing scheme to their policies and services in local areas.

The report on deep rural areas is detailed and interesting. Looking at it again today, a number of new aspects jumped out at me. There is not anything particularly unexpected in the report. The vast majority of people in rural areas were comfortably off, although income levels were low for many and services are being provided further away from the community. Therefore, the sustainability of these communities is a challenge for those living in them and for the public and private organisations that serve the population in such areas.

I reject amendment 1, and also amendment 2, because it only addresses two particular services in rural areas, and the review analysis was a little more comprehensive than that. I accept amendment 3 in the spirit that

hynny. Yr wyf yn derbyn gwelliant 3 yn yr ysbryd bod y Llywodraeth yma ac eraill wedi ymrwymo i wella'n barhaol ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Brynle Williams: I move the following amendments in the name of Alun Cairns. Amendment 1: in point 2 change 'endorses' to 'notes'.

Amendment 2: add as a new point to the end of the motion:

recognises the damaging impact on rural communities of the continued closures of rural post offices and pubs.

Amendment 3: add as a new point to the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to commit to sustained long-term work to improve the delivery of public services in rural areas.

I start by thanking the Minister for her statement and by paying tribute to the work of the Wales Rural Observatory in carrying out this research and producing such a thorough report. It touches on several issues that the Rural Development Sub-committee has considered in its inquiries into rural poverty and the reorganisation of schools in rural Wales. As has been said, this report looks at the whole range of experiences involved in living in these deep rural communities. The exact issues vary between the four communities, as you would expect, but I believe that it paints a fair picture of life in rural Wales. The report notes that the major advantage of these communities is the quality of life, and this is what attracts so many people to move to the countryside. I do not believe that these positive aspects, like the sense of community belonging and trust, should be downplayed. However, the report indicates that this quality of life comes at a price. The standard of public services in these communities is poor, and, regrettably, it is declining. I appreciate that it will always be cheaper to provide services in the towns and cities, but, as shown in the report, those in rural communities have lower expectations to

this Government and others have made an ongoing commitment to a lasting improvement in public service delivery in rural areas.

Brynle Williams: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Alun Cairns. Gwelliant 1: ym mhwynt 2, newid 'cymeradwyo' i 'nodi'.

Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod yr effaith niweidiol ar gymunedau gwledig yn sgîl y ffaith bod tafarndai a swyddfeydd post gwledig yn parhau i gau.

Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymrwymo i waith tymor hir parhaol i wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad a thrwy roi teyrnged i Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru am wneud yr ymchwil hon a chynhyrchu adroddiad mor drwyadl. Mae'n crybwyll sawl mater y mae'r Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig wedi'i ystyried wrth ymchwilio i dlodi gwledig ac ad-drefnu ysgolion yn y Gymru wledig. Fel y dywedwyd, mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ystyried ystod eang o brofiadau sy'n berthnasol i fyw yn y cymunedau gwledig anghysbell hyn. Mae problemau pob un o'r pedair cymuned yn amrywio, fel y disgwyliech, ond credaf ei fod yn rhoi darlun teg o fywyd yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn dweud mai mantais fawr y cymunedau hyn yw ansawdd bywyd yno, a dyma sy'n denu cynifer o bobl i symud i'r wlad. Ni chredaf y dylid tanbrizio'r agweddau cadarnhaol hyn, megis yr ymdeimlad o berthyn i gymuned ac ymddiriedaeth. Serch hynny, mae'r adroddiad yn dangos bod pris i'w dalu am yr ansawdd bywyd hwn. Mae safon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn y cymunedau hyn yn wael, ac yn anffodus, mae'n dirywio. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli y bydd yn wastad yn rhatach darparu gwasanaethau yn y trefi a'r dinasoedd, ond, fel y dengys yr adroddiad,

begin with—

Brian Gibbons: You stated that you feel that it will always be cheaper to deliver public services in our towns and cities. Would you not accept that because of the very high levels of social and economic deprivation in our towns and cities, the contrary is likely to be the case? Therefore, we need more investment in our towns and cities to address social and economic disadvantage.

Brynle Williams: I would agree, but you also need to recognise that people living in rural communities deserve a high standard of public services.

As our amendment 3 states, a real improvement will only be possible with long-term commitments to address the specific problems of rural Wales. The report looks at NHS services, and, to take one community as an example, Aberdaron on the Llŷn peninsula is cut off from emergency services, with the nearest accident and emergency department at Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. However, the population in that area can double during the tourist season, and with the obvious consequences of congestion on the roads, the response times for ambulances and other emergency services will be even worse. These isolated communities need services tailored to their needs. In this case, I would stress the importance of the air ambulance service, which is already in place, reaching the most urgent cases on time.

The report highlights that nine out of 10 residents are car-dependent—not something that will surprise anyone living in a rural area. I have often spoken with constituents who are frustrated that there is just one bus service a day running to the nearest town. Regrettably, on arrival, it is virtually turning around and going straight back. This experience is shared on page 75 of the report. To draw attention to a service in my own village and the surrounding villages—Cilcain, Pantymwyn, Gwernaffield and

mae disgwyliadau pobl mewn cymunedau gwledig yn is i ddechrau—

Brian Gibbons: Dywedasoch eich bod yn teimlo y bydd yn wastad yn rhatach darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ein trefi a'n dinasoedd. Oni fyddech yn derbyn, oherwydd y lefelau uchel iawn o amddifadedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd yn ein trefi a'n dinasoedd, mai'r gwrthwyneb sy'n debyg o fod yn wir? Felly, mae angen rhagor o fuddsoddi yn ein trefi a'n dinasoedd er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag anfantais gymdeithasol ac economaidd.

Brynle Williams: Byddwn yn cytuno, ond mae angen ichi gydnabod hefyd fod pobl sy'n byw mewn cymunedau gwledig yn haeddu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon.

Fel y dywed ein gwelliant 3, ni fydd modd sicrhau gwelliant go iawn oni cheir ymrwymadau hirdymor i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau penodol y Gymru wledig. Mae'r adroddiad yn edrych ar wasanaethau'r GIG, ac, a chymryd un gymuned yn enghraifft, mae Aberdaron ym Mhen Llŷn yn cael ei hamddifadu o wasanaethau brys. Yn Ysbyty Gwynedd ym Mangor y mae'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys agosaf. Fodd bynnag, gall poblogaeth yr ardal honno ddyblu yn ystod tymor yr ymwelwyr. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn arwain at dagfeydd ar y ffyrdd ac felly, bydd ambiwlansys a gwasanaethau brys eraill yn arafach byth yn ymateb. Mae angen gwasanaethau wedi'u teilwra i'w hanghenion ar y cymunedau anghysbell hyn. Yn y cyswllt hwn, byddwn yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd gwasanaeth yr ambiwlans awyr, sydd ar gael eisoes, yn cyrraedd yr achosion mwyaf brys mewn pryd.

Mae'r adroddiad yn pwysleisio bod naw o bob 10 o'r trigolion yn dibynnu ar eu ceir—ni fydd hynny'n syndod i neb sy'n byw mewn ardal wledig. Yr wyf wedi siarad droeon ag etholwyr sy'n rhwystredig nad oes ond un gwasanaeth bws y diwrnod i'r dref agosaf. Yn anffodus, ar ôl iddo gyrraedd, bydd yn troi ar unwaith fwy neu lai ac yn cychwyn yn ôl. Sonnir am y profiad hwn ar dudalen 75 yn yr adroddiad. A thynnu sylw at wasanaeth yn fy mhentref i fy hun a'r pentrefi cyfagos—Cilcain, Pant-y-mwyn, y Waun a

Loggerheads—we used to have a 15-seater bus travelling the back roads, knowing where people wanted to be collected and taking them into town. It was an excellent service but, for some obscure reason, we now have a 52-seater. Yes, it comes to the village at least every two hours, but, regrettably, no-one is using it because it does not come and go when people want it to.

I stress again how important it is to tailor public services to the needs of people in rural Wales. There is great scope to tackle car dependence with community on-demand transport schemes. That is the case even more so for young people, many of whom must travel 20, 30 or possibly 40 miles for a social night out, whether to the bowling alley, to a club or wherever. In most cases, that will mean a taxi trip worth around £50, because there are no bus services.

The report recognises that isolation has been made worse by closures. Post offices, with all their essential services, including simple ones such as the ability to pay your car tax or to invest savings, are often combined with a village shop. The Minister made reference to the importance of good telecommunications and broadband, but there are still many not spots.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Can you please wind up, Brynle?

Brynle Williams: Right. Rural pubs and small village schools closing are another problem. One point on which I will not give in is the importance of small village schools. They are essential, but, regrettably, families are leaving small communities because the schools are closing down. There is no incentive for families to move into these communities, and so the vacant houses are quickly filled by retirees. People are, of course, welcome to retire to these communities, but we want a healthy social mix—young, middle-aged and older people. It is essential to keep these deep rural communities together.

Loggerheads—bu gennym fws 15 sedd yn teithio ar y lonydd cefn, a'r gyrwyr yn gwybod ymhle yr oedd pobl am gael eu codi ac yn eu cludo i'r dref. Yr oedd yn wasanaeth rhagorol, ond, am ryw reswm nad oes wybod pam, mae gennym bellach fws 52 sedd. Ydyw, mae'n dod i'r pentref o leiaf bob dwyawr, ond, yn anffodus, nid oes neb yn ei ddefnyddio oherwydd nad yw'n mynd a dod ar adegau sy'n hwylus i bobl.

Pwysleisiaf eto mor bwysig yw teilwra gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i anghenion pobl yn y Gymru wledig. Mae cryn le i fynd i'r afael â dibyniaeth ar geir drwy ddarparu cynlluniau trafndiaeth gymunedol yn ôl y galw. Mae hynny'n fwy gwir byth o ran pobl ifanc. Rhaid i lawer ohonynt deithio 20, 30 neu o bosibl 40 milltir i fynd i gymdeithasu gyda'r nos, boed hynny i ganolfan bowlio deg, i glwb neu ble bynnag y bo. Gan amlaf, bydd hynny'n golygu taith mewn tacsi sy'n costio tua £50, oherwydd nad oes gwasanaeth bws ar gael.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cydnabod bod ardaloedd gwledig wedi'u gwneud yn fwy ynysig oherwydd cau gwasanaethau. Bydd swyddfeydd post, a'u holl wasanaethau hanfodol, gan gynnwys y rhai syml megis gallu talu'ch treth car neu fuddsoddi'ch cynilion, yn aml yn cynnwys siop y pentref hefyd. Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at bwysigrwydd telathrebu a band eang da, ond mae llawer o fannau digyswllt o hyd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. A allwch ddirwyn i ben os gwelwch yn dda, Brynle?

Brynle Williams: Iawn. Problem arall yw bod tafarndai gwledig ac ysgolion bach pentrefi'n cau. Un pwynt nad ildiaf arno yw pwysigrwydd ysgolion bach mewn pentrefi. Maent yn hanfodol, ond, yn anffodus, mae teuluoedd yn ymadael â chymunedau bach oherwydd bod yr ysgolion yn cau. Nid oes cymhelliant i deuluoedd symud i'r cymunedau hyn, ac felly, llenwir y tai gweigion yn gyflym gan bobl sy'n ymddeol. Wrth gwrs bod croeso i bobl ymddeol i'r cymunedau hyn, ond yr ydym am weld amrywiaeth gymdeithasol iach—pobl ifanc, canol oed a hŷn. Mae'n hanfodol er mwyn cadw'r cymunedau gwledig anghysbell hyn

gyda'i gilydd.

Joyce Watson: I welcome the opportunity to contribute to this debate today. The research undertaken by the Wales Rural Observatory is one of the most detailed studies the Assembly Government has supported in rural areas, and so its findings are important. The priorities for people living in deep rural communities are the same as for those living in any other part of the country: good jobs, good-quality affordable housing, good-quality and accessible public services and, generally, a good quality of life. It is the situation that is different from one community to the next, and this report makes clear that we need to tailor policies to meet the needs of these communities. The Government has already said that it is working to rural-proof its policies, as has the Welsh Local Government Association. The Minister has talked about how she is working across departments and with the WLGA, local authorities and other partners to consider how the issues highlighted in this report can be taken forward. I welcome that approach and her commitment to it.

Joyce Watson: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon heddiw. Yr ymchwil sydd wedi'i gwneud gan Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru yw un o'r astudiaethau manylaf y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i chefnogi mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ac felly mae ei chanfyddiadau'n bwysig. Yr un yw'r blaenoriaethau i bobl sy'n byw yn ardaloedd anghysbell cefn gwlad â blaenoriaethau'r rhai sy'n byw mewn unrhyw ran arall o'r wlad: swyddi da, tai fforddiadwy o safon, gwasanaethau cyhoeddus hygyrch o safon, ac yn gyffredinol, bywyd o ansawdd da. Y sefyllfa sy'n wahanol o'r naill gymuned i'r llall, ac mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ei gwneud yn glir fod angen inni deilwra polisïau i ddiwallu anghenion y cymunedau hyn. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dweud eisoes ei bod yn gweithio i brawfesur ei pholisïau o safbwynt anghenion cefn gwlad, ac mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru hithau wedi gwneud yr un modd. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud sut y mae'n gweithio ar draws adrannau a chyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a phartneriaid eraill i ystyried sut y gellir bwrw ymlaen â'r materion y tynnir sylw atynt yn yr adroddiad hwn. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ymagwedd honno a'i hymrwymiad iddi.

I will focus my contribution on the issue of housing. The report identifies the shortage of affordable housing as the key issue in all four study areas. Many of the other issues considered, such as post offices, schools, shops, pubs, transport and public services, are all dependent on people being able to afford to live in these communities. I say that because, last week, the Tories took the lamentable decision to vote against the draft LCO on affordable housing. I cannot believe that Tory Members can seriously claim to have any credibility when it comes to delivering for rural communities after taking the decision to oppose a draft LCO that would enable us in Wales to preserve social housing stock, increase tenants' rights, and modernise the housing system. Jenny Randerson said earlier that the Tories had dug themselves into a hole, and, on this issue, she is quite right.

Yn fy nghyfraniad, bwriadaf ganolbwyntio ar dai. Mae'r adroddiad yn dweud mai prinder tai fforddiadwy yw'r brif broblem ym mhob un o'r pedair ardal a astudiwyd. Mae llawer o'r materion eraill a ystyriwyd, megis swyddfeydd post, ysgolion, siopau, tafarndai, trafniadaeth a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, i gyd yn dibynnu ar sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu fforddio byw yn y cymunedau hyn. Dywedaf hynny oherwydd, yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaeth y Torïaid y penderfyniad truenus i bleidleisio yn erbyn y Gorchymyn drafft ar dai fforddiadwy. Ni allaf goelio y gall Aelodau Torïaidd honni o ddifrif fod ganddynt unrhyw hygredd o ran cyflawni pethau dros gymunedau gwledig ar ôl penderfynu gwrthwynebu Gorchymyn drafft a fyddai'n caniatáu i ni yng Nghymru gadw stoc o dai cymdeithasol, cryfhau hawliau tenantiaid, a moderneiddio'r system tai. Dywedodd Jenny Randerson yn gynharach fod y Torïaid wedi mynd i dwll, ac yn hyn o beth, mae yn llygad ei lle.

Alun Cairns: Do you not accept that the Welsh Conservatives could never support the removal of the right to buy, which is why we took that position on the draft LCO?

Alun Cairns: Onid ydych yn derbyn na allai'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig byth gefnogi dileu'r hawl i brynu, ac mai dyna oedd y rheswm dros ein safbwynt ynglŷn â'r Gorchymyn drafft?

3.50 p.m.

Joyce Watson: I absolutely understand where the Tory party is coming from on affordable housing in rural areas: you never invested in it, so I completely understand your position on that. You have abandoned the life chances and experiences of the young people who might have been able to keep those communities alive, because of a single issue that you might have been able to talk through later. If you cannot house people in rural areas, who on earth do you think will keep the bus services going and the small schools open? If people cannot afford to live there, it is little wonder that the facilities are disappearing. You might have had some difficulties with your maths earlier, as we heard from the previous First Minister, but it seems as though you are also having some mathematical difficulties now, given that you cannot equate people living in communities with the housing provision. The first thing you need if you are to live in a community, as we all know, is a house.

Joyce Watson: Yr wyf yn llwyr ddeall safbwynt y blaid Doriaidd ynghylch tai fforddiadwy mewn ardaloedd gwledig: ni wnaethoch fuddsoddi ynddynt erioed, ac felly yr wyf yn llwyr ddeall eich safbwynt ynghylch hynny. Yr ydych wedi amddifadu pobl ifanc rhag cael cyfle a phrofiadau mewn bywyd, pobl a allasai gadw'r cymunedau hynny'n fyw, oherwydd un anhawster y byddech o bosibl wedi gallu ei ddatrys drwy drafod yn nes ymlaen. Oni allwch sicrhau cartrefi i bobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig, pwyr ar y ddaear meddech chi a wnaiff gynnal y gwasanaeth bysiau a chadw'r ysgolion bach ar agor? Oni all pobl fforddio byw yno, nid oes rhyfedd bod y cyfleusterau'n diflannu. Efallai ichi gael ychydig o anhawster gyda'ch mathemateg yn gynharach, fel y clywsom gan y cyn Brif Weinidog, ond mae'n ymddangos eich bod yn cael rhywfaint o anhawster mathemategol yn awr hefyd, gan na allwch weld y berthynas rhwng pobl yn byw mewn cymuned a'r ddarpariaeth tai. Y peth cyntaf y mae ei angen arnoch er mwyn byw mewn cymuned, fel y gwyddom oll, yw tŷ.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Andrew R.T. Davies: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Joyce Watson: No, I am not going to take an intervention because I have already taken one. The only reason I can think of for you to oppose that piece of legislation is to support your colleagues at Westminster. I cannot see any other obvious reason for you to arrive at that decision. You seem to disregard the fact that rural communities exist because people live at the heart of them. I would be grateful, Minister, if you could indicate in your response to the debate how you will respond to the report's findings, particularly on affordable housing. A case study in the report clearly makes the point that the definition of 'affordable' should be considered carefully, especially considering the fact that six of the

Joyce Watson: Na wna. Nid wyf am ganiatáu i neb ymyrryd oherwydd fy mod eisoes wedi derbyn un ymyriad. Yr unig reswm y gallaf ei ddychmygu pam y gwnaethoch wrthwynebu'r darn hwnnw o ddeddfwriaeth yw er mwyn cefnogi'ch cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan. Ni allaf weld dim un rheswm amlwg arall ichi benderfynu felly. Yr ydych i bob golwg yn anwybyddu'r ffaith bod cymunedau gwledig yn bodoli oherwydd bod pobl yn byw ynddynt. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar, Weinidog, pe gallech ddweud yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl sut y byddwch yn ymateb i ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt tai fforddiadwy. Mae astudiaeth achos yn yr adroddiad yn gwneud

eight rural counties in Wales have lower average wages than the Welsh average.

Kirsty Williams: I begin by recognising the hard work that has gone into the report. It is particularly interesting to hear directly from people living in these communities about the issues that are important to them. I am sure that that will be useful in developing policy further. I wish to begin where Joyce left off: with the issue of housing. It is a key to embedding sustainability in these communities. The Tories voting against the draft LCO on housing last week reveals their lack of understanding of housing in rural areas. They voted against it because they were afraid of removing the right to buy, but that horse has already bolted in rural areas. They are not protecting rural housing by protecting the right to buy, because the vast majority of people who could afford to buy their council home in rural areas have already done so. They are not helping people in rural areas by protecting the right to buy. In villages such as Llangammarch Wells and others throughout Brecon and Radnorshire, the vast majority of people who were ever in a position to buy their council home have already done so. Therefore, the stance that the Tories took last week does not help rural housing.

What we need is a new approach to delivering affordable housing in rural areas. Those of us who bear the battle scars of supporting affordable housing schemes in our constituencies, which were often opposed by members of the Conservatives, know that it can take—*[Interruption.]* Ask your leader about his stance on affordable housing in Crickhowell. It is well known and well documented. Fortunately, there are people living in those houses in Crickhowell now who are doing very well as a result. The issue is that you go through the often difficult process of identifying land and dealing with the concerns in the community about affordable housing only to find that there is

y pwynt yn glir y dylid ystyried yn ofalus sut y diffinnir ‘fforddiadwy’, yn enwedig o gofio bod cyfartaledd cyflog chwech o’r wyth sir wledig yng Nghymru yn is na chyfartaledd Cymru.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy gydnabod y gwaith caled sydd wedi’i wneud ar yr adroddiad hwn. Mae’n arbennig o ddiddorol clywed o lygad y ffynnon gan bobl sy’n byw yn y cymunedau hyn am y pethau sy’n bwysig iddynt. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny’n fuddiol wrth ddatblygu rhagor ar bolisiau. Yr wyf am ddechrau lle y gorffennodd Joyce: drwy sôn am dai. Maent yn hollbwysig er mwyn i gynaliadwyedd fwrw gwreiddiau yn y cymunedau hyn. Wrth i’r Torïaid bleidleisio yn erbyn y Gorchymyn drafft ar dai yr wythnos diwethaf, dangoswyd eu diffyg dealltwriaeth o’r maes tai mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Penderfynasant bleidleisio yn ei erbyn oherwydd bod arnynt ofn dileu’r hawl i brynu, ond nid yw hynny’n berthnasol bellach mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Nid ydynt yn gwarchod tai gwledig drwy warchod yr hawl i brynu, oherwydd y mae mwyafrif helaeth y bobl a allai fforddio prynu eu tŷ cyngor mewn ardaloedd gwledig eisoes wedi gwneud hynny. Nid ydynt yn cynorthwyo pobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig drwy warchod yr hawl i brynu. Mewn pentrefi megis Llangamarch a phentrefi eraill ar hyd a lled Brycheiniog a sir Faesyfed, mae mwyafrif helaeth y bobl a fu ryw dro mewn sefyllfa i brynu eu tŷ cyngor wedi gwneud hynny eisoes. Felly, nid yw’r safbwynt a arddelwyd gan y Torïaid yr wythnos diwethaf o gymorth i dai gwledig.

Yr hyn y mae ei angen arnom yn awr yw dull newydd o fynd ati i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae’r rhai ohonom sydd ag ôl y frwydr arnom ar ôl inni gefnogi cynlluniau tai fforddiadwy yn ein hetholaethau, a’r rheini’n aml yn cael eu gwrthwynebu gan aelodau’r Ceidwadwyr, yn gwybod y gall—*[Torri ar draws.]* Gofynnwch i’ch arweinydd am ei safbwynt ar dai fforddiadwy yng Nghrucywel. Mae’n hysbys ac ar glawr. Yn ffodus, mae pobl yn byw yn y tai hynny yng Nghrucywel yn awr sy’n gwneud yn dda iawn yn sgîl hynny. Y broblem yw eich bod yn mynd drwy’r broses, a honno’n aml yn broses anodd, o ddod o hyd i dir ac ymdrin â phryderon yn y gymuned

not enough social housing grant left in the pot to build the houses. I know that, for many years, the private sector has been in discussions with the Welsh Assembly Government about raising new funds to allow the social housing grant to be stretched further, so that we can build more affordable homes. Can the Minister give an update on the progress of those discussions to provide more private capital to build those homes?

I also turn to the issue of broadband and telecommunications. The problems in rural areas are well documented, as is the inability of the Government's private sector contracts—BT in this case—to deliver. The regional innovative broadband support 2 programme will not deliver for the not spots that are left in Wales. If it does, the broadband will be at such a speed that it is of no use to anyone. The Minister is aware that alternative technology is available that works in rural areas, namely satellite. It can overcome not spots overnight once the kit is put in, but it is prohibitively expensive for many people living in rural areas. The Government is spending vast amounts of money subsidising cable solutions when it could be earmarking some of that money for satellite technology, and we could solve these problems overnight for these communities. We could also look at new technology with regard to telecommunications and mobile phones.

The rural health plan is all very well, but what we need now is action on the ground to deliver services to people more locally. Recently, we have been looking at cancer treatment in rural areas with patients having to travel vast distances to get chemotherapy. That could be delivered in the network of community hospitals. It could even be delivered in people's homes or by using innovative solutions such as the Tenovus mobile cancer bus. Inevitably, some treatments require patients to travel, but people living in rural areas are more than willing to do that as they are used to it. There is much more that we could be doing to deliver health services closer to home.

yn glŷn â thai fforddiadwy, ond yn canfod yn y diwedd nad oes digon o grant tai cymdeithasol ar ôl yn y pwrs i godi'r tai. Gwn fod y sector preifat wedi bod yn trafod â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ers blynnyddoedd yn glŷn â chodi arian newydd i ganiatáu ymestyn rhagor ar y grant tai cymdeithasol, er mwyn inni godi rhagor o dai fforddiadwy. A all y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am hynt y trafodaethau hynny i ddarparu mwy o gyfalaf preifat i godi'r tai hynny?

Trof hefyd at fater band eang a thelathrebu. Mae'r problemau yn yr ardaloedd gwledig yn hysbys, ynghyd ag anallu contractau'r Llywodraeth â'r sector preifat—BT yn y cyswllt hwn—i gyflawni pethau. Ni ddatrysir problem y manau digyswllt sydd ar ôl yng Nghymru gan raglen cymorth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol 2. Os llwyddir o gwbl, bydd y band eang mor araf na fydd yn werth dim i neb. Gŵyr y Gweinidog fod technoleg amgen ar gael sy'n gweithio mewn ardaloedd gwledig, sef lloeren. Gall ddatrys problemau'r manau digyswllt dros nos ar ôl gosod yr offer, ond mae'n rhy ddrud i lawer o bobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn rhoi cymorthdaliadau enfawr i ddatrys y broblem drwy ddefnyddio ceblau pan ddylai fod yn neilltuo rhywfaint o'r arian hwnnw ar gyfer technoleg lloeren, a gallem ddatrys y problemau hyn dros nos i'r cymunedau hyn. Gallem hefyd edrych ar dechnoleg newydd ym maes telathrebu a ffonau symudol.

Digon teg cael y cynllun iechyd gwledig, ond yr hyn y mae ei angen arnom yn awr yw gweithredu ar lawr gwlad i ddarparu gwasanaethau'n fwy lleol ar gyfer pobl. Yn ddiweddar, yr ydym wedi bod yn edrych ar drin canser mewn ardaloedd gwledig a bod yn rhaid i gleifion deithio ymhell iawn i gael cemotherapi. Gellid darparu hynny yn y rhwydwaith o ysbytai cymunedol. Gellid hyd yn oed ei ddarparu yng nghartrefi pobl neu drwy ddefnyddio atebion arloesol megis bws canser symudol Tenovus. Mae'n anochel y bydd yn rhaid i gleifion deithio er mwyn cael rhai mathau o driniaeth, ond mae pobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn fwy na pharod i wneud hynny am eu bod yn gyfarwydd ag ef. Gallem fod yn gwneud llawer mwy i ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd

yn nes adref.

On transport, we need to look at what we are doing to support the voluntary sector in rural areas to provide short transport routes to the main hub. Larger companies and councils will never be in a position to provide services to every rural village or hamlet. Voluntary sector organisations can provide those services, allowing people to connect with services that run along the trunk road routes, which can make a huge difference. I am concerned that we have strategy after strategy and plan after plan, but we never seem to move much further forward to provide services for people living in rural communities.

In closing, this is not about the needs of rural communities overriding the needs of other Welsh communities. I have enough respect for the areas of Wales that I do not represent and do not know as intimately as I know my own to be willing to take advice from other Assembly Members when they say that their communities need help, and to recognise the needs of those communities. I ask Members who may not know rural areas very well to listen to the Assembly Members who represent those areas and to recognise the needs of these communities. Poverty and disadvantage do not stop at the Powys border.

Brian Gibbons: Kirsty, it is obvious from the deep rural localities report that, although there may be a high cost to delivering individual services in rural areas, which I presume was the point that Brynle made, I do not think that the poverty and deprivation that we see in many post-industrial communities in Wales exist in the populations that have been identified. That concentration or depth of poverty does not lie in deep rural communities, which the report highlights pretty graphically and unambiguously.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Can you make your response quick, please, Kirsty?

O ran trafnidiaeth, mae angen inni edrych ar yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud i gefnogi'r sector gwirfoddol mewn ardaloedd gwledig i ddarparu llwybrau trafnidiaeth byrrach i'r brif ganolfan. Ni fydd cwmnïau mwy byth yn gallu darparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer pob pentref neu gwmwd gwledig. Gall mudiadau'r sector gwirfoddol ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hynny, gan ganiatáu i bobl gysylltu â gwasanaethau sy'n teithio ar hyd llwybrau'r cefnffyrdd, a gallai hynny wneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol. Yr wyf yn poeni bod gennym strategaethau a chynlluniau di-rif, ond nad ydym byth fel petaem fawr elwch o ran darparu gwasanaethau i bobl sy'n byw yng nghymunedau cefn gwlad.

Wrth gloi, nid oes a wnelo hyn â rhoi anghenion cymunedau gwledig o flaen anghenion cymunedau eraill yng Nghymru. Mae gennyf ddigon o barch at yr ardaloedd yng Nghymru nad wyf yn eu cynrychioli ac nad wyf yn eu hadnabod cystal ag yr wyf yn adnabod fy ardal fy hun i fod yn fodlon gwrando ar gyngor Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad pan ddywedant fod angen cymorth ar eu cymunedau, ac i gydnabod anghenion y cymunedau hynny. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau nad ydynt o bosibl yn adnabod ardaloedd gwledig yn dda iawn wrando ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad sy'n cynrychioli'r ardaloedd hynny a chydabod anghenion y cymunedau hyn. Nid yw tlodi ac anfantais yn dod i ben ar ffin Powys.

Brian Gibbons: Kirsty, mae'n amlwg yn ôl yr adroddiad ar gymunedau ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell, er bod darparu gwasanaethau unigol mewn ardaloedd gwledig o bosibl yn ddrud, sef y pwynt yr oedd Brynle yn ei wneud, fe dybiaf, nid wyf yn credu bod y tlodi a'r amddifadedd a welwn mewn llawer o gymunedau ôl-ddiwydiannol yng Nghymru yn bodoli yn y poblogaethau dan sylw. Nid yw'r tlodi dwys neu ddwfn hwnnw i'w weld ym mherfeddion cefn gwlad, ac mae'r adroddiad yn dangos hynny'n eithaf clir a diamwys.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. A allwch ymateb yn gyflym, os gwelwch yn dda, Kirsty?

Kirsty Williams: Certainly. Six rural counties in Wales have average wage levels that are lower than the Welsh average and almost a quarter of people who responded to the consultation have household incomes of less than £10,000. I do not know what counts as poverty in your book, Brian, but an income of £10,000, whether it is in Aberavon or Llangammarch Wells, is a low income. Those communities deserve help, wherever they may be, and whoever represents them.

4.00 p.m.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I welcome the opportunity to respond to this debate today, which has highlighted many issues that not only face deep rural areas, but semi-urban or semi-rural areas, too, because the provision of public services is a prerequisite to having the viable functioning communities that we all aspire to have. I draw on Brynle Williams's point that the diversity of those communities is of essential importance if we are to have a thriving rural economy and community. One of my great pleasures as an Assembly Member is that I have been able to take part in the Rural Development Subcommittee's investigation into school closures. We were able to see first-hand the strength of feeling in many local communities on this issue, and the different ways that those communities addressed the situations that they were presented with. The communities in Ceredigion, for example, adopted a completely different approach to those in Pembrokeshire, although they were both faced with the sad loss of a local school. These communities had to consider whether the closure was to be turned into an opportunity or if the school was to be perceived as something that was lost forever. In certain instances, communities can turn things to their advantage, recognising that they do sometimes have to consolidate to go forward. This report emphasises that it is vitally important that communities have a diverse makeup so that they can be economically active and contribute to the wellbeing of the area.

As someone who has lived in a rural community all my life, I can fully appreciate how the beauty of the rural area can entice

Kirsty Williams: Wrth gwrs. Mae cyfartaledd cyflog chwech o siroedd gwledig Cymru'n is na chyfartaledd Cymru ac mae incwm aelwydydd bron chwarter y bobl a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghori'n llai na £10,000. Ni wn beth yw ystyr tloedi i chi, Brian, ond mae incwm o £10,000, boed hynny yn Aberafan neu yn Llangamarch, yn incwm isel. Mae'r cymunedau hyn yn haeddu cymorth, ym mha le bynnag y bônt, a phwy bynnag sy'n eu cynrychioli.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i ymateb i'r ddatl hon heddiw. Tynnwyd sylw at lawer o broblemau sy'n wynebu nid yn unig ardaloedd anghysbell cefn gwlad, ond ardaloedd lled-drefol, neu led-wledig, hefyd, oherwydd er mwyn cael y cymunedau hyfyw sy'n gweithio yr ydym i gyd am eu gweld, mae angen darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Fel y dywedodd Brynle, mae sicrhau amrywiaeth o fewn y cymunedau hynny'n hollbwysig er mwyn inni gael economi a chymuned wledig sy'n ffynnu. Un o'r pethau sy'n rhoi pleser mawr imi yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad yw fy mod wedi gallu cymryd rhan yn ymchwiliad yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig i gau ysgolion. Cawsom weld o lygad y ffynnon nerth y teimladau mewn sawl cymuned leol ynglŷn â hyn, a'r gwahanol ffyrdd yr oedd y cymunedau hynny'n mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfaoedd yr oeddent yn eu hwynebu. Yng Ngheredigion, er enghraifft, aeth cymunedau ati mewn ffordd gwbl wahanol i'r ffordd yr aethpwyd ati yn sir Benfro, er bod y ddwy sir yn wynebu'r sefyllfa drist o golli ysgol leol. Yr oedd yn rhaid i'r cymunedau hyn ystyried a ddylid troi'r cau'n gyfle ynteu a ddylid gweld yr ysgol yn rhywbeth a gollwyd am byth. Mewn ambell sefyllfa, gall cymunedau droi pethau'n fantais iddynt, gan sylweddoli bod yn rhaid iddynt weithiau ymglyfnerthu er mwyn symud ymlaen. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn pwysleisio ei bod yn hollbwysig i gymunedau fod yn amrywiol eu cyfansoddiad er mwyn iddynt fod yn economaidd weithgar a chyfrannu at les yr ardal.

A minnau wedi byw mewn cymuned wledig ar hyd fy oes, gallaf werthfawrogi'n llwyr sut y gall harddwch ardal wledig ddenu pobl i

people to live there without them considering that they might place demands on the service sector when they reach a certain age. They might also make demands of the employment sector. It was interesting that the Minister identified that many people who move into rural areas have considerably higher levels of income than indigenous residents—I think that the Minister identified that they would have at least 40 per cent more disposable income to spend—and that can cause problems for community cohesion. In last week's debate on the supermarket ombudsman, we emphasised the importance of ensuring that we have economic activity in rural areas so that people who are indigenous to that area—who were born and brought up there—have the opportunity to access quality jobs that pay quality wages.

People have spoken this afternoon about broadband connection. These types of employment opportunities often rely on the opportunity to access to quality IT provision that many small companies look at if they are to relocate to areas that may be unattractive to mass employers. While I appreciate that this has been identified as a problem in many debates in this Chamber, no real solution has been brought forward, other than to pilot the odd project here or put a bit of money into a scheme there. I have drawn the Government's attention to the way that Australia, for example, overcomes this problem and invests considerable sums in the many communities that face geographical challenges to enable them to have speedy internet access so that they can become more economically active and engaged. This ties in to a loss of services. When a post office closes, for example, the ability to tax a vehicle is also lost, as was mentioned earlier this afternoon. If that concern is raised with the post office, or with other bodies, they answer that it can all be done on the internet now. However, that may not be an option for many people who live in a rural area.

One of the key factors in the provision of a good quality of life is the provision of health services. I had the pleasure of hosting a

fyw yno heb iddynt ystyried y gallant fod yn dipyn o draul ar y sector gwasanaethau ar ôl iddynt gyrraedd oedran penodol. Efallai y byddant hefyd yn dipyn o draul ar y sector cyflogaeth. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud bod gan lawer o bobl sy'n symud i ardaloedd gwledig lefelau incwm uwch o lawer na'r trigolion cynhenid—credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi dweud y byddai ganddynt o leiaf 40 y cant yn fwy o incwm i'w wario—a gall hynny achosi problemau o ran cydlyniant y gymuned. Yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf am yr ombwdsmon archfarchnadoedd, pwysleisiwyd mor bwysig yw sicrhau bod gennym weithgarwch economaidd mewn ardaloedd gwledig er mwyn i'r bobl sy'n dod o'r ardal honno'n wreiddiol—a anwyd ac a fagwyd yno—gael cyfle i gael swyddi o safon sy'n talu cyflog da.

Mae pobl wedi sôn y prynhawn yma am gysylltiad band eang. Bydd y mathau hyn o gyfleoedd gwaith yn aml yn dibynnu ar y cyfle i fanteisio ar ddarpariaeth TG o safon. Bydd hyn yn rhywbeth y bydd llawer o gwmnïau bach yn chwilio amdano wrth ystyried symud i ardaloedd a allai fod yn anneniadol i gyflogwyr mawr. Er fy mod yn sylweddoli bod y broblem hon wedi cael sylw mewn sawl dadl yn y Siambr hon, nid oes ateb go iawn wedi'i gynnig, ac eithrio ambell gynllun peilot yn y fan hon, neu roi ychydig o arian i gynllun yn y fan acw. Yr wyf wedi tynnu sylw'r Llywodraeth at y ffordd y mae Awstralia, er enghraifft, yn datrys y broblem hon ac yn buddsoddi symiau sylweddol yn y llu o gymunedau sy'n wynebu anawsterau daearyddol er mwyn eu galluogi i gael cysylltiad cyflym â'r rhyngwrwd a thrwy hynny gymryd mwy o ran yn yr economi. Mae cysylltiad rhwng hyn a cholli gwasanaethau. Pan fydd swyddfa bost yn cau, er enghraifft, ni ellir trethu cerbyd ychwaith, fel y soniwyd yn gynharach y prynhawn yma. Os sonnir wrth swyddfa'r post neu wrth gyrff eraill am hynny, eu hateb yw y gellir gwneud y cyfan ar y rhyngwrwd erbyn hyn. Serch hynny, efallai na fydd hynny'n ddewis i lawer o bobl sy'n byw mewn ardal wledig.

Un o'r prif ffactorau o ran darparu bywyd o ansawdd da yw darparu gwasanaethau iechyd. Cefais y pleser o gynnal cinio yma ar

dinner here in conjunction with Tenovus and I think that Janice Gregory hosted the Tenovus cancer screening bus that was outside this institution back in November. We have all seen what can happen when the charitable sector, the state sector and communities work together to provide a solution to a problem that many rural areas face. However, the inquiry into wheelchair services has identified a clear lapse in communication between Government and the charitable sector on the provision of key services. We have heard from the British Red Cross, for example, that when it goes into communities to provide services, it is very often in the same town or village as a Government agency. If it could enter into a dialogue and be given an equal footing, its service provision would be greatly enhanced. I hope that the Minister will make a serious commitment to work across Government departments to address the concerns raised in this report, because this report is relevant to the portfolios of a host of Ministers who sit around the Chamber. If we are to have an economically active countryside that is diverse in terms of age and make-up—an aim to which we all subscribe—we must have all sections of Government working to a plan so that resource is allocated so that employment opportunities and social care are of the standard that we would require. I welcome the opportunity to contribute to this debate and I look forward to hearing the Minister's comments in closing.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn yn fawr. Fel yr amlinellwyd gennych, mae'n adroddiad dadlennol ac y mae llawer o fanylion ynddo sy'n eithriadol o bwysig er mwyn i ni ddeall yn iawn yr anghenion sy'n bodoli yn yr ardaloedd arbennig hyn. Fel y nodwyd gennych, pedair ardal yn unig yng Nghymru sydd yn dod o fewn diffiniad caeth y term hwn. Mae'r term yn y Gymraeg, ynddo'i hun, yn ddi-ddorol oherwydd er mai teitl yr adroddiad yw 'Ardaloedd Gwledig Anghysbell', y term a ddefnyddir o fewn yr adroddiad yw 'perfeddion cefn gwlad', sydd yn gyfieithiad llawer gwell o 'deep rural areas'. Mae'n nodi eu bod nid yn unig yn ardaloedd gwledig, ond eu bod ym mherfeddion cefn

y cyd â Tenovus a chredaf i Janice Gregory goesawu bws sgrinio Tenovus ar gyfer canser a oedd y tu allan i'r sefydliad hwn ym mis Tachwedd. Yr ydym i gyd wedi gweld yr hyn sy'n gallu digwydd pan fydd y sector elusennol, sector y wladwriaeth a chymunedau'n cydweithio i ganfod ateb i broblem a wynebhir gan lawer o ardaloedd gwledig. Serch hynny, mae'r ymchwiliad i wasanaethau cadair olwyn wedi canfod diffyg cyfathrebu amlwg rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r sector elusennol o ran darparu gwasanaethau allweddol. Yr ydym wedi clywed gan y Groes Goch Brydeinig, er enghraifft, pan fydd yn mynd i gymunedau i ddarparu gwasanaethau, ei bod yn aml yn yr un dref neu'r un pentref ag un o asiantaethau'r Llywodraeth. Pe gallai drafod rhoi statws cyfartal iddi, byddai'n gallu darparu gwasanaeth gwell o lawer. Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog ymrwymo o ddifrif i weithio ar draws adrannau'r Llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd yn yr adroddiad hwn, oherwydd ei fod yn berthnasol i bortffolio llu o Weinidogion sy'n eistedd o gwmpas y Siambr. Er mwyn cael cefn gwlad sy'n ffynnu'n economaidd ac sy'n amrywiol o ran oedran ac o ran ei chyfansoddiad—nod yr ydym i gyd yn ei gefnogi—rhaid inni sicrhau bod pob adran o'r Llywodraeth yn dilyn cynllun gan ddyrannu adnoddau er mwyn sicrhau bod cyfleoedd i gael gwaith a gofal cymdeithasol o'r safon y byddem yn dymuno'i gweld. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddatl hon ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog wrth iddi gloi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I warmly welcome this report. As you have outlined, it is an informative report and it contains a lot of details that are crucial so that we can fully understand the needs that exist in these special areas. As you noted, only four areas in Wales come within the strict definition of this term. The term in Welsh, in itself, is interesting because although the title of the report is 'Ardaloedd Gwledig Anghysbell', which is more like 'distant rural areas', the term used in the report is 'perfeddion cefn gwlad', which is a much better translation of 'deep rural areas'. It conveys that they are not only rural areas, but that they are in the depths of the countryside, and it is there that their problems arise.

gwlad, ac yn y fan honno y mae eu problemau yn codi.

Mae nifer o gyfranwyr wedi cyfeirio at yr ystadegau yn yr adroddiad. Yn sylfaenol, dywed yr adroddiad fod ansawdd bywyd arbennig yn bodoli yn yr ardaloedd hyn, ond bod problemau mawr o ran gwasanaethau, a bod gwahaniaeth sylfaenol hefyd rhwng y boblogaeth gynhenid sy'n byw yn yr ardaloedd hyn a'r bobl sydd wedi symud i mewn o ran yr adnoddau ariannol sydd ganddynt.

Hoffwn godi un pwynt na chyfeiriwyd ato gan unrhyw un hyd yma. Gall y dangosyddion a ddefnyddir i fesur tlodi yn yr ardaloedd hyn fod yn gamarweiniol iawn. Fe wyddoch chi, fel rhywun sy'n cynrychioli etholaeth wledig, bod pedair cenhedlaeth o'r un teulu yn byw yn yr un tŷ yn aml iawn mewn ardaloedd gwledig gan nad oes cyfle gan aelodau ieuengach y teulu i symud i dai o fewn yr ardal ac am eu bod am aros yn y gymuned honno. Ar hynny, hoffwn eich annog i drafod â'r Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb am yr amgylchedd a chynllunio yr angen inni sicrhau fod y nodyn cyngor technegol a fydd yn caniatáu i bobl leol gael yr hawl i adeiladu tai o fewn y gymuned leol, yn cael ei weithredu. Yr oeddwn ar ddeall y byddai'n cael ei weithredu ar 1 Mawrth, ond yr wyf yn deall mai 1 Ebrill yw'r dyddiad yn awr. Yr wyf yn gobeithio na welwn gyfnod pan fydd y nodyn yn cael ei ohirio o un mis i'r nesaf. Mae mawr angen y nodyn cyngor technegol hwn arnom yn ein cymunedau gwledig. Mae gennyf fi—ac Aelodau etholedig eraill yn y Cynulliad, bid siŵr—nifer helaeth o bobl sy'n disgwyl yn eiddgar i weld y nodyn cyngor technegol hwn yn cael ei weithredu er mwyn iddynt gael yr hawl i gael cartref o fewn eu cymuned, sydd o fewn eu gallu yn ariannol i dalu amdano.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you, Rhodri, for taking an intervention. I share your concern over the exact timing of technical advice note 6, which will greatly enhance the housing opportunities for rural communities. I commend the Government for bringing it forward, but I was led to believe that it would be introduced in the summer. You have also given two dates and therefore I think that there is a need for the Minister to clarify

Many contributors have referred to the statistics in the report. Basically, the report says that people living in these areas have a special quality of life, but that there are big problems with services, and there is also a fundamental difference between the indigenous population of these areas and the people who have moved into them in terms of their financial resources.

I would like to raise one point that has not been mentioned by anyone thus far. The indicators used to measure poverty in these areas can be very misleading. You will know, as someone who represents a rural constituency, that four generations of a family often live in the same house in rural areas because the younger members of the family do not have the opportunity to move to a house in the area and they want to stay in that community. On that, I would encourage you to discuss with the Minister for the environment and planning the need to ensure that the technical advice note that will give local people the right to build houses in their local communities will be implemented. I was given to understand that it would be implemented on 1 March, but I now understand that the date is to be 1 April. I hope that we will not see its implementation being postponed from one month to the next. This technical advice note is greatly needed in our rural communities. I have many constituents—as I am sure do many other elected Assembly Members—who are eagerly awaiting the implementation of this technical advice note so that they may have the right to a home in their community that they will have the means to pay for.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch, Rhodri am ganiatáu imi ymyrryd. Yr wyf finnau'n poeni am union amseriad nodyn technegol 6, a fydd yn cryfhau'n sylweddol gyfleoedd ym maes tai i gymunedau gwledig. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r Llywodraeth am ei gyflwyno, ond yr oeddwn wedi cael ar ddeall y byddai'n cael ei gyflwyno yn yr haf. Yr ydych chithau wedi rhoi dau ddyddiad ac felly credaf fod angen i'r Gweinidog egluro'n union pryd y

exactly when the announcement will be made.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Nid wyf yn siŵr ai cyfrifoldeb y Gweinidog yw gwneud hynny, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn ddibynnu arni i geisio dylanwadu ar y Cabinet er mwyn sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Yr oedd Kirsty Williams yn gwbl gywir ynglŷn â lefelau'r tlodi wrth sôn am y gymuned gynhenid yng nghefn gwlad. Mae'n rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol bod y dangosyddion hyn yn aml yn gamarweiniol.

O ran pwynt Brynle Williams ynglŷn ag ysgolion yn ein cymunedau gwledig, yr ydym oll yn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd ysgolion mewn cymunedau. Bûm innau mewn sefyllfa pan oedd ysgol y pentref lle'r wyf yn byw yn cau. Byddai unrhyw un yn y sefyllfa honno yn ymgyrchu i gadw'r ysgol ar agor. Gadewch inni ochel rhag cael ein hunain mewn sefyllfa lle dywedwn mai'r ysgol yn y gymuned yw'r ateb cywir bob tro o ran anghenion addysgiadol plant ein cymunedau gwledig, oherwydd nid yw hynny'n wir. Yn aml, mae ateb gwell.

Brynle Williams *a gododd—*

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Fe ildiaf mewn eiliad, Brynle.

4.10 p.m.

Gallaf ddangos sefyllfaoedd ichi lle mae rhieni wedi ymgyrchu i gadw'r ysgol wledig yn eu cymuned ar agor, ond, ar ôl cyfuno'r ysgol ag un arall yn ysgol ardal, mae'r un rhieni yn awr yn dweud bod cyfleoedd addysgiadol eu plant wedi gwella. Brynle?

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: I am afraid that you are out of time, so there is no time for the intervention.

Nick Ramsay: This is truly a substantive and thorough piece of work, and I add my compliments to the Wales Rural Observatory on it. In her opening remarks, the Minister covered a fair amount of the areas that are mentioned in it. There is a wad of statistics in

bydd y cyhoeddiad.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am not sure whether it is the Minister's responsibility to do so, but I am sure that we can rely on her to try to influence the Cabinet to ensure that this is done as soon as possible.

Kirsty Williams was quite right about poverty levels in the indigenous community in rural areas. We must be aware that these indicators are often misleading.

On Brynle Williams's point about schools in our rural communities, we all recognise the important role that schools play in communities. I have been in the situation when the school in the village where I live was to close. Anyone in that situation would campaign to keep the school open. Let us not decree that a school in the local community is always the right way to provide for the educational needs of the children of our rural communities, because that is not true. Often, there is a better solution.

Brynle Williams *rose—*

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will give way in a minute, Brynle.

I can give you examples where parents have campaigned to keep a rural school in their community open, but, after the merger of the school with another to create an area school, the same parents are now saying that their children's educational opportunities have improved. Brynle?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Mae arnaf ofn bod eich amser ar ben, felly nid oes amser iddo ymyrryd.

Nick Ramsay: Mae'r darn hwn o waith yn wirioneddol swmpus a thrwyadl, a hoffwn innau longyfarch Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru arno. Yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, soniodd y Gweinidog am gryn nifer o'r meysydd a grybwyllir ynddo. Mae tomen o ystadegau

it, and there is not enough time to go into all of them now. As my colleague, Andrew R.T. Davies, said in his contribution, this report needs to be considered by many portfolio areas and departments of the Assembly Government when they are formulating their policies.

I would like to focus on rural services, including public transport in rural areas and broadband. The most impressive part of the report is probably the consultative part towards the end, which is on and around pages 80 and 81. The Wales Rural Observatory went out and asked people what they consider to be the problems, and their comments are listed. With regard to Dr Brian Gibbons's comments, it is clear from reading some of the comments in the report that people are well aware of the problems that rural areas face, and to say that they are less significant than in urban areas, contrary to what you say, defeats the object of the report.

In the section on broadband, one correspondent said

'We're desperate, desperate. My daughter suffers because we don't have broadband because of her school...Everything is computerised'.

They do not have access to broadband. Another respondent said,

'I've been on to Kirsty Williams really for years, she's probably fed up with listening to me really about broadband, because broadband is nowadays the heart of everything'.

Broadband is particularly important in rural areas. I had a meeting last week with Moneysupermarket.com Group plc, which covers the whole of the UK, but which is based in Wales. It said that its number one issue with regard to helping people in rural areas in Wales who go to them for financial advice and guidance is the improvement of broadband services. That has not happened as much as it should have in Wales over the past few years.

ynndo, ac nid oes digon o amser i'w trafod i gyd yn awr. Fel y dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Andrew R.T. Davies, yn ei gyfraniad, mae angen ystyried yr adroddiad hwn gan lawer o feysydd portffolio a chan lawer o adrannau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wrth iddynt lunio'u polisiau.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar wasanaethau gwledig, gan gynnwys trafndiaeth gyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig a band eang. Mae'n debyg mai'r rhan o'r adroddiad sy'n creu'r argraff fwyaf yw'r rhan ymgynghori tua'r diwedd, ar dudalen 80 ac 81 ac ar y tudalennau cyfagos. Aeth Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru ati i ofyn i bobl beth oedd y problemau yn eu barn hwy, a rhestrir eu sylwadau. O ran sylwadau'r Dr Brian Gibbons, mae'n amlwg, a darllen rhai o'r sylwadau yn yr adroddiad, fod pobl yn ymwybodol iawn o'r problemau a wynebir gan ardaloedd gwledig, ac mae dweud eu bod yn llai sylweddol na phroblemau ardaloedd trefol, yn groes i'r hyn a ddywedwch, yn tansellio pwrpas yr adroddiad.

Yn yr adran ar fand eang, dywedodd un gohebydd

'Rydyn ni wir yn daer ei eisiau. Mae fy merch yn dioddef oherwydd nad oes gennym fand eang oherwydd ei hysgol...Mae popeth ar gyfrifiadur'.

Nid oes ganddynt gysylltiad band eang. Dywedodd atebydd arall,

Rwyf wedi bod yn plagio Kirsty Williams ers blynyddoedd, mae'n siŵr ei bod wedi cael llond bol arnaf yn sôn am fand eang, oherwydd band eang y dyddiau hyn sydd wrth wraidd popeth.

Mae band eang yn arbennig o bwysig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Cefais gyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf â Moneysupermarket.com Group plc, sy'n gwasanaethu'r Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw ond sydd â'i ganolfan yng Nghymru. Dywedodd mai ei brif broblem wrth geisio cynorthwyo pobl yn y Gymru wledig sy'n mynd ato am gymorth ac arweiniad ariannol yw gwella gwasanaethau band eang. Nid yw hynny wedi digwydd gymaint ag y dylasai yng Nghymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Brian Gibbons: I do not deny that there are probably geographical areas in Wales where the distance from telephone exchanges and so on makes access to broadband difficult, but the real digital divide in Wales is not based on geographical distance, but social and economic disadvantage and inequality. If we are committed to tackling the digital divide, let us tackle social and economic disadvantage.

Nick Ramsay: Yes, Brian, let us do so.

I mentioned rural services earlier and Brynle and Joyce Watson, in their contributions, mentioned rural schools, post offices and pubs. There is a lot of work in the report on that, and I hope that it will be taken on board. I was looking with interest at another piece of work, which was commissioned by the Institute for Public Policy Research, on the social value of community institutions, including community pubs. If you read the report, you will see that it has developed an interesting methodology for working out the exact type of people and organisations that are using rural services, and what they need. It would be helpful if, following this report, a similar type of study were undertaken here. That organisation has looked in England, and across the UK, at organisations such as community councils and local pressure groups, as well as individual users, that might be using the back room of a pub to carry out work for a particular cause. It has looked at that and has developed a methodology to estimate its value in respect of community cohesion, noise nuisance and crime in the area. It is an interesting piece of work that is worth looking at. If we are really interested in dealing with the many problems that are outlined in the report, a similar piece of research in Wales would be beneficial. Rural-proofing and sustainability are touched upon in this report, and the loss of local services is a major concern. On the deprivation of rural areas, going back to Brian Gibbons's comment, I want to refer to this idea that because people in rural areas have two cars, they are somehow better off than people in urban areas—that is a myth. At the end of the day, you cannot live in a rural area without

Brian Gibbons: Nid wyf yn gwadu nad oes ardaloedd yng Nghymru lle y mae'r pellter o'r gyfnewidfa ffôn ac ati'n golygu bod cael cysylltiad band eang yn anodd, ond mae'r bwlch digidol go iawn yng Nghymru'n seiliedig nid ar bellter daearyddol, ond ar anfantais ac anghydraddoldeb cymdeithasol ac economaidd. Os ydym yn ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â'r bwlch digidol, gadewch inni fynd i'r afael ag anfantais gymdeithasol ac economaidd.

Nick Ramsay: Iawn, Brian, gadewch inni wneud hynny.

Soniais am wasanaethau gwledig yn gynharach a chrybwyllwyd ysgolion, swyddfeydd post a thafarndai cefn gwlad gan Brynle a Joyce Watson yn eu cyfraniadau hwythau. Mae llawer o waith ynglŷn â hynny yn yr adroddiad, a gobeithio y caiff sylw. Yr oeddwn yn edrych gyda chryn ddiddordeb ar ddarn arall o waith a gomisiynwyd gan y Sefydliad Ymchwil Polisi Cyhoeddus, ynglŷn â gwerth cymdeithasol sefydliadau yn y gymuned, gan gynnwys tafarndai cymunedol. Os darllenwch yr adroddiad, gwelwch ei fod wedi llunio methodoleg ddiddorol ar gyfer gweld pa fath o bobl a sefydliadau'n union sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau gwledig a'r hyn y mae ei angen arnynt. Byddai'n gymorth petai astudiaeth debyg yn cael ei gwneud yma, yn sgîl yr adroddiad hwn. Mae'r sefydliad hwnnw wedi edrych yn Lloegr, a ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, ar sefydliadau megis cynghorau cymuned a grwpiau pwyso lleol, yn ogystal ag ar ddefnyddwyr unigol, a allai fod yn defnyddio ystafell gefn tafarn i wneud gwaith dros achos arbennig. Mae wedi edrych ar hynny ac wedi llunio methodoleg i amcangyfrif ei werth o safbwynt cydlyniant y gymuned, niwsans sŵn a throseddu yn yr ardal. Mae'n ddarn diddorol o waith y mae'n werth ei ystyried. Os oes gennym ddiddordeb go iawn mewn ymdrin â'r llu o broblemau y sonnir amdanynt yn yr adroddiad, byddai darn tebyg o ymchwil yng Nghymru o fudd. Crybwyllwyd prawfesur polisïau gwledig a chynaliadwyedd yn yr adroddiad hwn, ac mae colli gwasanaethau lleol yn destun pryder mawr. O ran amddifadedd mewn ardaloedd gwledig, a dychwelyd at sylw Brian Gibbons, yr wyf am gyfeirio at y

public transport and not make some sort of provision to get to work and to get to the supermarket and so on. We would not deny people that.

Finally, we need not only to take on board everything in this document, but to put in place policies that will deal with the issues so that, in 10 years' time, we are not still going around in circles, talking about issues that all of us here accept are a problem, without the policies having being put in place to deal with them.

Mick Bates: I thank the Minister for presenting the report on deep rural areas in Wales. I wish to echo the comments made by several Members today in reference to the fact that we hope that some action comes out of it. In September 2008, a report on poverty and deprivation in rural Wales was published by the Rural Development Sub-Committee. There were many recommendations in that report that the Minister accepted. However, I have yet to see any concrete action resulting from that.

I am certain that the Minister is determined to produce some action, but it would be as well to prioritise those actions. In my comments on the report, I will focus on what I believe are the key areas to assist the reversal of the trends that have led to an ageing population and a lack of sustainability in rural Wales, despite the fact that the promotion of sustainable development is enshrined in the Government of Wales Acts.

In my contribution, I will refer to those four key elements that, to me, make up sustainability, which are the cultural, economic, environmental and social elements. The cultural element is particularly important in Montgomeryshire. Part of the report focuses on Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, where the Welsh language is at the heart of the community. It is essential to maintain communities with an age-balanced population. I am sure that the Minister will

syniad hwn bod pobl ardaloedd gwledig rywsut yn well eu byd na phobl ardaloedd trefol am fod ganddynt ddau gar—myth yw hynny. Y gwirionedd yw, ni allwch fyw mewn ardal wledig heb drafndiaeth gyhoeddus oni wnewch ryw fath o drefniadau i gyrraedd y gwaith a'r archfarchnad ac yn y blaen. Ni fyddem yn gomedd hynny i bobl.

Yn olaf, mae angen inni roi sylw i bopeth sydd yn y ddogfen hon, ond mae angen inni hefyd lunio polisiau i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau fel na fyddwn yn dal i droi yn ein hunfan ymhen 10 mlynedd yn sôn am faterion y mae pawb ohonom yma'n derbyn eu bod yn broblem, a ninnau heb roi'r polisiau ar waith i'w datrys.

Mick Bates: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am gyflwyno'r adroddiad am ardaloedd anghysbell cefn gwlad Cymru. Hoffwn ategu sylwadau sawl Aelod heddiw sydd wedi dweud ein bod yn gobeithio y gwelwn rywfaint o weithredu yn ei sgîl. Ym mis Medi 2008, cyhoeddwyd adroddiad am dlodi ac amddifadedd yn y Gymru wledig gan yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig. Yr oedd llawer o argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwnnw a dderbyniwyd gan y Gweinidog. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf eto wedi gweld dim camau pendant yn sgîl hynny.

Yr wyf yn sicr bod y Gweinidog yn benderfynol o wneud rhywbeth, ond da o beth fyddai da blaenoriaethau'r camau hynny. Yn fy sylwadau am yr adroddiad, canolbwyntiaf ar y meysydd hynny sy'n allweddol, yn fy marn i, er mwyn cynorthwyo i wrthdroi'r tueddiadau sydd wedi arwain at boblogaeth sy'n heneiddio a diffyg cynaliadwyedd yn y Gymru wledig, er bod hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy wedi'i ymgorffori yn Neddffau Llywodraeth Cymru.

Yn fy nghyfraniad, cyfeiriaf at y pedair elfen allweddol hynny, sydd, i mi, yn creu cynaliadwyedd, sef yr elfennau diwylliannol, economaidd, amgylcheddol a chymdeithasol. Mae'r elfen ddiwylliannol yn arbennig o bwysig yn sir Drefaldwyn. Mae rhan o'r adroddiad yn canolbwyntio ar Lanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, lle y mae'r Gymraeg yn rhan ganolog o'r gymuned. Mae'n hanfodol cynnal cymunedau a chanddynt boblogaeth gytbwys o ran oedran. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd

have visited Dolwar Fach, where the famous hymn writer, Ann Griffiths, was born. There is a rich cultural heritage in these areas that needs to be retained by retaining the population.

That immediately leads us on to the economic issues. People will not stay in these areas if there is no work for them, and we need cohesion between all parts of the economic development portfolio, the rural development plan within your portfolio, Minister, and the education portfolio. It is essential that we have a greater focus on this in Government. Many of the comments today—Nick Ramsay referred to a few—expressed an element of frustration and almost, in some ways, an acceptance of the decline in population. To reverse that, the focus has to be brought back through a Government-sponsored organisation. I am sure that some of my colleagues to my left are well aware of my support for a development board for rural Wales. At the heart of this, Minister, is the need to have a greater focus on rural Wales altogether.

The education opportunities in rural Wales are currently being debated throughout Powys and other parts of Wales. Reference has been made to the closure of small schools, and the report refers to the closure of schools in Llanfihangel and Llanwddyn. I declare an interest here, as my wife was the head of Llanwddyn school when it closed. However, we are currently facing the possibility of losing some of our secondary schools. It is important to work across portfolios to ensure that we retain all of the secondary schools in Montgomeryshire in particular. Their demise would see an increase in transport and the loss of many things that mean so much to the community in terms of the teachers and the work that is generated by a school. Therefore, co-ordination is critical to maintain economic drivers.

4.20 p.m.

You will be aware of the environmental issues through your rural development plan and the development of Glastir. I hope that when you monitor and evaluate Glastir, you

y Gweinidog wedi ymweld â Dolwar Fach, lle y ganed yr emynydd enwog, Ann Griffiths. Mae treftadaeth ddiwylliannol gyfoethog yn yr ardaloedd hyn y mae angen ei chadw drwy gadw'r boblogaeth yno.

Mae hynny'n ein harwain ar ein hunion at y materion economaidd. Ni wnaiff pobl aros yn yr ardaloedd hyn onid oes gwaith ar eu cyfer, ac mae angen cydlynu pob rhan o'r portffolio datblygu economaidd, y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn eich portffolio chi, Weinidog, a'r portffolio addysg. Mae'n hanfodol i'r Llywodraeth ganolbwyntio mwy ar hyn. Yr oedd llawer o'r sylwadau heddiw—cyfeiriodd Nick Ramsay at rai ohonynt—yn mynegi rhywfaint o rwystredigaeth, ac yr oeddent bron, mewn ambell ffordd, yn derbyn y dirywiad yn y boblogaeth. Er mwyn gwrthdroi hynny, rhaid ailganolbwyntio ar bethau drwy gyfrwng sefydliad a noddur gan y Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod rhai o'm cyd-Aelodau ar y chwith imi'n gwybod yn iawn fy mod o blaid bwrdd datblygu ar gyfer y Gymru wledig. Wrth wraidd hyn, Weinidog, mae'r angen i ganolbwyntio mwy ar y Gymru wledig yn gyffredinol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r cyfleoedd addysgol yn y Gymru wledig yn cael eu trafod ledled Powys ac mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru. Cyfeiriwyd at gau ysgolion bach, ac mae'r adroddiad yn cyfeirio at gau ysgolion yn Llanfihangel ac yn Llanwddyn. Yr wyf am ddatgan buddiant yma, gan mai fy ngwraig oedd pennaeth ysgol Llanwddyn pan gaeodd. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd o golli rhai o'n hysgolion uwchradd. Mae'n bwysig gweithio ar draws portffolios er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cadw'r holl ysgolion uwchradd yn sir Drefaldwyn yn benodol. Byddai eu cau yn golygu mwy o drafnidiaeth a cholli cynifer o bethau sy'n golygu cymaint i'r gymuned o ran yr athrawon a'r gwaith sy'n cael ei greu gan ysgol. Felly, mae cydlynu'n hollbwysig er mwyn cynnal y sbardunau economaidd.

Gwyddoch am y materion amgylcheddol drwy eich cynllun datblygu gwledig a datblygu Glastir. Yr wyf yn gobeithio, wrth ichi fonitro a gwerthuso Glastir, y gwelwch

will find that there are elements that ensure that we can sustain what we have at the moment and make it flourish.

With regard to society itself, reference is made to governance issues. I am not certain that the Government is doing enough to ensure that all bodies are engaged in the process of governance and generating innovative ideas to give our deep rural communities a sense of vibrancy. A resident of Llanwddyn, where some organisations have a presence, has said that other organisations should be involved in looking at how they can assist economic growth and keep people in the community by employing local people. The organisations that are involved are often large charitable organisations, such as the RSPB, the Forestry Commission Wales and Severn Trent Water.

With greater collaboration and co-ordination, we could see an opportunity to reverse some of the trends outlined in this report. However, I am mindful that 86 per cent said that there was a good sense of community in these places and that 80 per cent of the people surveyed said that they felt a part of the community. Therefore, there is still strength and resilience in these areas, which I hope that we can build upon.

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Diolch i bawb am eu cyfraniadau a sylwadau y prynhawn yma ynglŷn â'r adroddiad ac ymateb y Llywodraeth i hynny.

Yn ei gyfraniad, bu i Brynle gyfeirio at y ffaith bod disgwyliadau pobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell neu berfeddion cefn gwlad—nid wyf yn siŵr iawn pa derm yr wyf yn ei ffafrio—o'r hyn sy'n bosibl o ran gwasanaethau yn eu hardaloedd yn weddol o isel, neu yn weddol o realistig, efallai, i gychwyn. Os ydych yn byw yn Aberdaron neu Llangamarch, nid ydych yn disgwyl bod ysbyty gyda gwasanaethau niwrofeddygol o fewn dwy filltir i'ch cartref. Felly, yr her i bobl sy'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i ardaloedd fel hyn yw sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu cyrraedd y gwasanaethau canolog, pa un ai'n

fod elfennau sy'n sicrhau y gallwn gynnal yr hyn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd a gwneud iddo ffynnu.

O ran y gymdeithas ei hun, cyfeirir at faterion llywodraethu. Nid wyf yn sicr a yw'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud digon i sicrhau bod pob corff yn ymwneud â'r broses o lywodraethu a chynhyrchu syniadau arloesol er mwyn rhoi ymdeimlad o fywyd i gymunedau yn ardaloedd anghysbell cefn gwlad. Mae un o drigolion Llanwddyn, lle y mae gan rai sefydliadau bresenoldeb, wedi dweud y dylai sefydliadau eraill fod yn rhan o'r broses o ystyried sut y gallant gynorthwyo i sicrhau twf economaidd a chadw pobl yn y gymuned drwy gyflogi pobl leol. Y sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud â hyn yn aml yw sefydliadau elusennol mawr, megis yr RSPB, Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru a Severn Trent Water.

Drwy sicrhau mwy o gydweithredu a chydlynu, gallem weld cyfle i wrthdroi rhai o'r tueddiadau y sonnir amdanynt yn yr adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod 86 y cant wedi dweud bod ymdeimlad da o gymuned yn y mannau hyn a bod 80 y cant o'r bobl a holwyd yn dweud eu bod yn teimlo'n rhan o'r gymuned. Felly, mae'r ardaloedd hyn yn dal yn gryf ac yn gadarn, a gobeithio y gallwn adeiladu ar hynny.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): I thank everyone for their contributions and their comments this afternoon on the report and the Government's response to it.

In his contribution, Brynle referred to the fact that the expectations of people living in remote or deep rural areas—I am not sure which term I favour—of what is possible in relation to services in their areas are quite low, or quite realistic, perhaps, to start. If you live in Aberdaron or Llangamarch Wells, you do not expect a hospital with neurological services to be available within two miles of your home. Therefore, the challenge to public service providers in these areas is to ensure that people can access the central services, whether they are basic or specialist services, or that those services, in terms of the way in which they are provided from the centre, can

wasanaethau elfennol neu arbenigol, neu fod y gwasanaethau hynny, o ran sut y maent yn cael eu darparu o'r canol, yn gallu cael eu cyflenwi i ardaloedd gwledig mewn ffyrdd newydd a gwahanol.

Felly, mae eisiau bod yn realistig ac yn gymesur ynglŷn â sut a beth y gellir ei leoli fel gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ym mhob un cymuned, pa un ai a yw'n gymuned wledig neu gymuned fwy trefol. Dyna pam, wrth ymateb i'r adroddiad hwn a'i ganfyddiadau, yr wyf wedi canolbwyntio ar fynediad i wasanaethau—boed yn wasanaethau cyhoeddus neu breifat.

Mae trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn elfennol i gwrdd â rhai o'r anghenion sy'n deillio o'r adroddiad hwn, ond mae angen syniadau newydd o ran sut y gall darpariaeth trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus weithio mewn cyddestun gwledig anghysbell. Soniodd Brynle yn ei gyfraniad am fysiau mini ar alw. O dan y cynllun newydd ar echel 3 a 4 yn y cynllun datblygu gwledig, byddaf yn edrych i weld pa syniadau newydd eraill sydd gan ardaloedd gwledig i ddarparu trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ar ran y cymunedau hynny.

Mater arall o ran mynediad i wasanaethau cyhoeddus a phreifat yw band eang a'r gallu i ddefnyddio cyfrifiaduron, i gael cyfrifiaduron ac wedyn i gael mynediad at wasanaethau band eang. Mae trafodaethau rhwng fy adran i ac adran y Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ar sut mae cyflawni ymhellach i gwrdd â'r angen am fand eang ym mhob cymuned yng Nghymru. Bu i Kirsty Williams gyfeirio at ddarpariaeth lloeren. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n ateb i rai unigolion a chymunedau, ac yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth, yn edrych ar bob technoleg ar gyfer gwasanaethu ardaloedd sydd â manau gwan o ran band eang.

Fi sy'n ymateb i'r ddadl gan mai fi yw'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig, ond mae'r Cabinet cyfan wedi ystyried yr adroddiad a'r blaenoriaethau i'r Llywodraeth. Cyfeiriodd sawl un at dai fforddiadwy a chynllunio, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod Jocelyn Davies a Jane Davidson ill dwy wedi gwrandao ar y sylwadau hynny ac wedi sylwi ar yr awydd yn y Siambr i weld nodyn cyngor technegol 6 yn cael ei gyflwyno cyn gynted â phosibl.

be delivered to rural areas in new and innovative ways.

Therefore, we must be realistic and proportionate regarding what public services can be provided in every community, whether a rural or urban community. That is why, in responding to this report and its findings, I have focused on access to services—be they public or private services.

Public transport is fundamental to meet some of the needs identified in this report, but we need new ideas in relation to how public transport provision can work in the context of deep rural areas. In his contribution, Brynle mentioned the provision of mini buses on demand. Under the new scheme on axis 3 and 4 in the rural development plan, I will be looking to see what other new ideas there are in rural areas to provide public transport for those communities.

Another issue relating to access to public and private services is broadband and the ability to use computers, to access computers and then to access broadband services. There are discussions between my department and the department of the Minister for the Economy and Transport regarding how we can further deliver to meet the need for broadband in every community in Wales. Kirsty Williams referred to satellite provision. I am sure that that will be a solution for some individuals and communities, and we, as a Government, are looking at all technologies to service not spot areas.

I am responding to the debate as I am the Minister for Rural Affairs, but the Cabinet as a whole has considered the report and the priorities for the Government. Many referred to affordable housing and planning, and I am sure that both Jocelyn Davies and Jane Davidson will have listened to those comments and will have heard the desire in the Chamber to see technical advice note 6 being introduced as soon as possible.

Yn ei chyfraniad, dywedodd Kirsty Williams mai'r peth diwethaf y mae am ei weld yw strategaethau a chynlluniau gweithredu diben-draw gan y Llywodraeth ar y materion hyn. Yr wyf wedi osgoi—gwrthod, a dweud y gwir—dilyn yr adroddiad â rhyw fath o gynllun gweithredu neu strategaeth. Yr wyf wedi cadw fy ymateb yn weddol syml drwy ddweud mai'r blaenoriaethau i ni fel Llywodraeth yw edrych ar fynediad drwy drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a band eang, cael maen prawf i bolisiau'r Llywodraeth ar sut y maent yn cael eu cyflawni yn yr ardaloedd gwledig, a chanolbwyntio ar weithredu yn hytrach nag ysgrifennu adroddiad am gynllun gweithredu a'r hyn y gellir ei wneud nesaf. Mae'n her i mi a'm cyd Weinidogion weithredu i ddelio â rhai o'r heriau y mae adroddiad o'r math hwn yn eu codi inni fel Llywodraeth.

Yn olaf, anaml y cewch ddadl a thrafodaeth yn y Cynulliad ar ardaloedd gwledig heb unrhyw gyfeiriad o gwbl at amaethyddiaeth a ffermio, ond credaf inni lwyddo yn hynny o beth y prynhawn yma.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection, and so I will defer all voting on this item until voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time.*

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration (Jocelyn Davies): I want to place something on record. R.T. Davies raised a point of order while I was not in the Chamber this afternoon. I want to place on record that Chris Franks and Jane Hutt recently had a meeting with me to discuss the regeneration of Barry. I did indicate to R.T. Davies some time ago that if he were to request a meeting, I would gladly facilitate one. He has yet to request such a meeting.

The Vale of Glamorgan Council wrote to me

Kirsty Williams said, in her contribution, that the last thing she wants to see is endless strategies and implementation plans by the Government on these issues. I have avoided—indeed, refused—to follow this report with some sort of implementation plan or strategy. I have kept my answer quite simple by saying that our priorities as a Government are to look at access through public transport and broadband, to establish a criterion for Government policies on how they deliver in rural areas, and to focus on taking action rather than writing a report on an implementation plan and what can be done next. It is a challenge for me and my ministerial colleagues to act to deal with some of the challenges that this type of report raises for us as a Government.

Finally, it not often that you have a debate and discussion in the Assembly on rural areas without reference to agriculture and farming, but I think that we have managed to do that this afternoon.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, ac felly gohiriaf yr holl bleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio (Jocelyn Davies): Yr wyf am roi rhywbeth ar glawr. Cododd R.T. Davies bwynt o drefn pan nad oeddwn yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma. Yr wyf am gael cofnodi bod Christ Franks a Jane Hutt wedi cael cyfarfod â mi'n ddiweddar i drafod adfywio'r Barri. Dywedais wrth R.T. Davies ychydig amser yn ôl, petai'n gofyn am gyfarfod, y byddwn yn falch o drefnu un. Nid yw wedi gofyn am gyfarfod o'r fath hyd yn hyn.

Ysgrifennodd Cyngor Bro Morgannwg ataf

last week to invite me to the meeting to discuss the regeneration of Barry and so, of course, Jane Hutt and Chris Franks were also invited because they had shown an interest in this matter.

Members will know from experience that I treat you all equally in my ministerial capacity. I have had meetings with you, Peter. Kirsty invited me to her constituency, and I gladly went. Angela Burns has invited me. Darren Millar, this Friday, is having a second visit, even though it is a constituency day, and I am meeting Nick Bourne tomorrow. I do not distinguish between Members, and I gladly accommodate requests from opposition Members. I ask R.T. Davies to withdraw his point of order, because he has made a grave error in this case.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Further to that, I do not withdraw my point of order, because it sought clarification from the Presiding Officer on the equal standing of Members. I will gladly make my correspondence available, as the Deputy Minister is well aware of my interest in this subject and she has written back to me to inform me of the current state of play. Yesterday's meeting was between the council and your good self, Deputy Minister. I am led to believe that—and the Presiding Officer indicated this earlier—it is normal courtesy that when a Minister makes a visit, all Members for the area are informed of the Minister's attendance on official Government business. I am not sure, but I am pretty certain that no official announcement was made that you would be in the locality to make a formal announcement on the status. We all welcome the status, but it is quite a coincidence that you had a regional Member from your own party and the constituency Member with you when all Members should have equal standing.

Jocelyn Davies: I have explained the circumstances. Jane Hutt and Chris Franks have had recent meetings with me, quite separately and independently, to discuss this issue. This has nothing to do with which

yr wythnos diwethaf i'm gwahodd i'r cyfarfod i drafod adfywio'r Barri ac felly, wrth gwrs, gwahoddwyd Jane Hutt a Chris Franks hefyd oherwydd eu bod wedi dangos diddordeb yn y mater hwn.

Bydd yr Aelodau'n gwybod o brofiad fy mod yn eich trin i gyd yn gydradd yn rhinwedd fy swydd weinidogol. Yr wyf wedi cael cyfarfodydd gyda chi, Peter. Cefais wahoddiad gan Kirsty i ymweld â'i hetholaeth ac yr oeddwn yn falch o fynd. Mae Angela Burns wedi fy ngwahodd. Byddaf yn ymweld â Darren Millar am yr ail dro ddydd Gwener, er ei fod yn ddiwrnod etholaeth, a byddaf yn cyfarfod â Nick Bourne yfory. Ni fyddaf yn gwahaniaethu rhwng Aelodau, a byddaf yn ymateb yn gadarnhaol i geisiadau gan Aelodau'r wrthblaid. Gofynnaf i R.T.Davies dynnu ei bwynt o drefn yn ôl, oherwydd y mae wedi gwneud camgymeriad difrifol yn yr achos hwn.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yng nghyswllt hynny, nid wyf am dynnu fy mhwynt o drefn yn ôl, oherwydd ceisio cael eglurhad yr oeddwn gan y Llywydd ynglŷn â statws cydradd Aelodau. Byddaf yn falch o ddarparu fy ngohebiaeth, oherwydd y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn gwybod yn iawn am fy niddordeb yn y pwnc hwn ac mae wedi fy ateb drwy lythyr i roi gwybod imi am y sefyllfa bresennol. Cyfarfod rhyngoch chi a'r cyngor oedd y cyfarfod ddoe, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Caf ar ddeall—ac mae'r Llywydd wedi awgrymu hyn yn gynharach—ei bod yn gwrteisi arferol pan fydd Gweinidog yn ymweld, i bob Aelod dros yr ardal gael gwybod bod y Gweinidog yn bresennol ar fusnes swyddogol y Llywodraeth. Nid wyf yn siŵr, ond yr wyf yn weddol sicr na chafwyd yr un cyhoeddiad swyddogol y byddech yn yr ardal i wneud cyhoeddiad ffurfiol ynglŷn â'r statws. Yr ydym i gyd yn croesawu'r statws, ond mae'n dipyn o gyd-ddigwyddiad bod Aelod rhanbarthol o'ch plaid eich hun ac Aelod yr etholaeth gyda chi pan ddylai fod gan bob Aelod statws cydradd.

Jocelyn Davies: Yr wyf wedi esbonio'r amgylchiadau. Mae Jane Hutt a Chris Franks wedi cael cyfarfodydd gyda mi'n ddiweddar, ar wahân ac yn annibynnol, er mwyn trafod y mater hwn. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â pha

political parties they represent. I spoke to R.T. Davies and I indicated to him that should he request a meeting, I would gladly facilitate one, because I knew that he had tabled written questions on this very topic. He had the opportunity, and it was the council that invited me late last week to attend.

4.30 p.m.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I do not think that this is a matter for the Presiding Officer, but both parties have put their views on the record, and I think that we will leave it at that.

bleidiau gwleidyddol y maent yn eu cynrychioli. Cefais sgwrs ag R.T. Davies a dywedais wrtho petai'n gofyn am gyfarfod, y byddwn yn falch o drefnu un, oherwydd gwyddwn ei fod wedi cyflwyno cwestiynau ysgrifenedig ynglŷn â'r union bwnc hwn. Cafodd gyfle, a'r cyngor a'm gwahoddodd yno ddiwedd yr wythnos diwethaf.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Ni chredaf mai mater i'r Llywydd yw hwn, ond mae'r ddwy ochr wedi cofnodi eu safbwynt, a chredaf y gadawn hi yn y fan honno.

Dangosyddion Datblygu Cynaliadwy Sustainable Development Indicators

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendment 1 in the name of Peter Black and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Alun Cairns.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Peter Black, a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Alun Cairns.

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I move that

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales welcomes the progress made towards Wales becoming a more sustainable nation, shown by the Welsh Assembly Government's sustainable development indicators. (NDM4414)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'n croesawu'r camau a gymerwyd i wneud Cymru'n genedl fwy cynaliadwy, fel y dangosir yn nangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. (NDM4414)

We have committed to this Plenary debate as an opportunity to report on the progress that we are making in becoming a more sustainable nation, and to provide Assembly Members with an opportunity to give their views.

Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i gynnal y ddadl hon yn y Cyfarfod Llawn gan ei bod yn gyfle i roi gwybod am y cynnydd yr ydym yn ei wneud tuag at ddod yn wlad fwy cynaliadwy, ac er mwyn rhoi cyfle i Aelodau'r Cynulliad leisio'u barn.

Our sustainable development scheme, 'One Wales: One Planet', was launched last May. It set out the Assembly Government's vision of a sustainable Wales and confirmed that sustainable development would become the central organising principle of the Assembly Government. Our scheme is structured around the five headline indicators of sustainable development. These indicators measure the combined impact of us all on the key economic, social and environmental

Lansiwyd 'Cymru'n Un, Cenedl Un Blaned', sef ein cynllun datblygu cynaliadwy, fis Mai diwethaf. Yr oedd y cynllun hwnnw'n datgan gweledigaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer Cymru gynaliadwy ac yn cadarnhau mai datblygu cynaliadwy fyddai egwyddor ganolog Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae ein cynllun wedi'i strwythuro o amgylch y pum prif ddangosydd sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygu cynaliadwy. Mae'r dangosyddion hyn yn dangos yr effaith gyfun a gawn i gyd ar y prif

issues that we report on.

We have five headline indicators of sustainable development, covering the following: economic progress, where we use gross value added and gross value added per head; environmental progress, where we report on progress in our biodiversity action plan on species and habitats; social progress, where we use the percentage of the population in low income households; progress in reducing Wales's use of resources, where we use Wales's ecological footprint. The final indicator reports on the wellbeing of Wales. I am pleased to report that at its meeting in January of this year, the Cabinet agreed that we would report on the wellbeing of Wales using two key measures, namely overall life satisfaction, using data from the new national survey for Wales, and physical and mental wellbeing, using data from the Welsh health survey. We will also signpost to two existing reports, namely the '2008 Children and Young People's Wellbeing Monitor for Wales', which focuses on the wellbeing of children and young people from birth to 25 years of age, and the 'Older People's Wellbeing Monitor for Wales 2009', which focuses on the wellbeing of older people aged 50 and over.

These indicators reflect broad progress against the range of objectives. However, we have stated in our scheme that these five indicators should be considered collectively, and not individually, to give a high level view of our progress towards becoming a more sustainable nation.

In total, we report on 41 different indicators. The 2009 sustainable development indicators publication, which was published in August, shows that 18 of 41 indicators show a clear improvement, 14 of 41 indicators show little or no change, five of 41 indicators show clear deterioration, and four of 41 indicators have insufficient or no comparable data. The 18 indicators that show a clear improvement cover the following areas: economic output,

faterion economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol sy'n cael sylw yn ein hadroddiadau.

Mae gennym bum prif ddangosydd yn gysylltiedig â datblygu cynaliadwy, a hynny yn y meysydd a ganlyn: cynnydd economaidd, lle yr edrychwn ar werth ychwanegol crynswth a gwerth ychwanegol crynswth y pen; cynnydd amgylcheddol, lle y cyhoeddwn adroddiadau am ein cynnydd yng nghyd-destun y cynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth ar rywogaethau a chynefinoedd; cynnydd cymdeithasol, lle yr edrychwn ar ganran y boblogaeth sy'n byw mewn cartrefi incwm isel; a chynnydd tuag at leihau'r adnoddau y mae Cymru'n eu defnyddio, lle yr edrychwn ar ôl troed ecolegol Cymru. Mae'r dangosydd olaf yn edrych ar les Cymru. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud, yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Ionawr eleni, i'r Cabinet gytuno y byddem yn cyhoeddi adroddiadau ar les Cymru gan ddefnyddio dau brif ddull o fesur, sef pa mor fodlon yw pobl yn gyffredinol ar eu bywydau, gan ddefnyddio data o arolwg cenedlaethol newydd Cymru, a lles corfforol a meddyliol pobl, gan ddefnyddio data o arolwg iechyd Cymru. Byddwn hefyd yn cyfeirio pobl at ddau adroddiad sydd eisoes wedi'u cyhoeddi, sef 'Monitor Lles Plant a Phobl Ifanc Cymru 2008', sy'n canolbwyntio ar les plant a phobl ifanc rhwng o'u genedigaeth hyd at 25 oed, a 'Monitor Lles Pobl Hŷn Cymru 2009', sy'n canolbwyntio ar les pobl 50 oed a hŷn.

Mae'r dangosyddion hyn yn adlewyrchu'r cynnydd cyffredinol a wneir o'u cymharu ag amryw o amcanion. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi datgan yn ein cynllun y dylid ystyried y dangosyddion hyn gyda'i gilydd, yn hytrach nag yn unigol, er mwyn rhoi darlun cyflawn inni o'r cynnydd a wnawn tuag at ddod yn genedl fwy cynaliadwy.

Gyda'i gilydd, yr ydym yn cyhoeddi adroddiadau ar 41 o wahanol ddangosyddion. Yn y cyhoeddiad ar ddangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy yn 2009, a gyhoeddwyd fis Awst, gwelir gwelliant mewn 18 o'r 41 dangosydd. Nid oes dim newid neu fawr ddim newid mewn 14 o'r 41 dangosydd, gwelir dirywiad amlwg mewn pump o'r 41 dangosydd, ac nid oes data digonol neu ddata cymaradwy ar gael ar gyfer pedwar o'r 41 dangosydd.

which covers the period measured to 2007; an increase in the number of our priority biodiversity action plan species recorded as stable or increasing; an improvement in our resource efficiency, measured as the ratio of carbon dioxide emissions to gross value added; an increase in the percentage of electricity that we generate from renewable resources; a decrease in the number of unfit dwellings; reductions in the number of robberies and thefts of, and from, vehicles; a fall in the number of pensioners living in poverty; a reduction in the number of people living in workless households; an increase in air quality in rural and urban areas; an increase in the length of our rivers that are of good biological quality; a reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill, and an increase in the amount of waste recycled or composted; a reduction in our greenhouse gas emissions; an increase in the number of pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of key stage 3; an increase in the number of adults of working age with at least a national qualification framework level 4 qualification; and a reduction in the number of people of working age on key benefits. This gives us a firm basis and a platform to build on, as we take forward policies to promote sustainable development, across all ministerial portfolios.

In relation to all 41 indicators, the big picture is that 32 indicators are stable or improving. However, there are three points to make here. Some of the indicators are slow moving and do not respond quickly to new policies and programmes. The process for collecting, verifying and publishing data means that, in some cases, we are reporting on the situation as it existed more than a year ago. Therefore, there has not yet been time for our new approach to sustainable development to have an impact on all the indicators that we report on. We fully expect that a greater number of our sustainable development indicators will show positive change over the next few years. In four of the 41 indicators, we do not yet have the comparable data from another

Mae'r 18 dangosydd lle y ceir gwelliant amlwg yn y meysydd a ganlyn: cynnyrch economaidd, a fesurwyd yn y cyfnod hyd at 2007; cynnydd yn nifer y rhywogaethau a flaenoriaethwyd yn y cynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth sydd naill ai'n sefydlog neu'n cynyddu; gwelliant o ran defnyddio adnoddau'n effeithlon, wedi'i fesur drwy edrych ar y gymhareb rhwng allyriadau carbon deuocsid a gwerth ychwanegol crynswth; cynnydd yng nghanran y trydan a gynhyrchwn o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy; gostyngiad yn nifer yr anheddau anaddas i fyw ynddynt; gostyngiad yn nifer yr achosion o ladrata a dwyn cerbydau ac o gerbydau; gostyngiad yn nifer y pensiynewyr sy'n byw mewn tlodi; gostyngiad yn nifer y bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi lle y mae pawb yn ddi-waith; cynnydd yn ansawdd yr aer mewn ardaloedd gwledig a threfol; cynnydd yn y gyfran o'n hafonydd sydd o ansawdd biolegol da; gostyngiad o ran faint o'n gwastraff a gaiff ei anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi, a chynnydd o ran faint ohono a ailgylchir neu a gompostir; gostyngiad yn ein hallyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr; cynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion a asesir yn Gymraeg ar ddiwedd cyfnod allweddol 3; cynnydd yn nifer yr oedolion o oedran gweithio sydd â chymhwyster lefel 4 fan leiaf o dan y fframwaith cymwysterau cenedlaethol; a gostyngiad yn nifer y bobl o oedran gweithio sy'n cael y prif fudd-daliadau. Mae hyn yn rhoi seiliau a llwyfan cadarn inni adeiladu arnynt wrth inni roi polisiau ar waith i hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy, a hynny ym mhorthffolios yr holl Weinidogion.

O ran y 41 o ddangosyddion, mae'r darlun ehangach yn dangos bod 32 ohonynt naill ai'n sefydlog neu'n gwella. Fodd bynnag, mae tri phwynt i'w gwneud yma. Mae rhai o'r dangosyddion yn symud yn araf ac nid ydynt yn ymateb yn gyflym i bolisiau a rhaglenni newydd. Mae'r broses ar gyfer casglu, gwirio a chyhoeddi data yn golygu, mewn rhai achosion, ein bod yn cyflwyno adroddiad am y sefyllfa fel yr oedd dros flwyddyn yn ôl. Felly, nid oes dim amser wedi bod eto i'n dull newydd o edrych ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy gael effaith ar yr holl ddangosyddion y cyhoeddwn adroddiadau arnynt. Yr ydym yn disgwyl y bydd mwy o'n dangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy yn dangos newid cadarnhaol dros y blynyddoedd

time period to record whether any change is positive or negative. Nevertheless, 78 per cent of the indicators are stable or increasing. Therefore, we will reject amendment 1 and we will also reject amendment 3, which covers the same ground as amendment 1, for the same reasons.

In our scheme, we make it clear that we are far from being a sustainable nation. We have set out a new and ambitious programme to make Wales more sustainable, and to address the areas where progress has not yet been recorded. We have held engagement events on our new approach to sustainable development with local authorities, businesses, the wider public sector and the voluntary and third sector. Our scheme has been welcomed by stakeholders as reflecting a bold, new ambitious approach to sustainable development. It responds to their appetite and commitment to do more on sustainable development. This is why we are rejecting amendment 2.

To encourage and support other organisations to embrace sustainable development as their central organising principle, we will be launching a sustainable development charter at the Hay Festival in May. We shall continue to report our progress on sustainable development annually through our sustainable development indicators. Today, we are publishing the sustainable development annual report for 2008-09. This reports the action that we have taken across the Assembly Government to promote sustainable development and there will be a further debate on that report in the autumn. We are committed to making Wales a more sustainable nation, and we will continue to use the evidence provided by these indicators to drive our policies and programmes forward in support of sustainable development as the central organising principle of the Government.

nesaf. Gyda phedwar o'r 41 dangosydd, nid oes gennym ddata cymaradwy eto o gyfnod arall i gofnodi a yw unrhyw newid yn gadarnhaol neu'n negyddol. Serch hynny, mae 78 y cant o'r dangosyddion yn sefydlog neu'n dangos cynnydd. Felly, am yr un rhesymau, byddwn yn gwrthod gwelliant 1, ac yn gwrthod hefyd welliant 3 gan ei fod ar yr un trywydd â gwelliant 1.

Yn ein cynlluniau, pwysleisiwn nad ydym yn wlad gynaliadwy o bellffordd. Yr ydym wedi creu rhaglen newydd ac uchelgeisiol i wneud Cymru'n fwy cynaliadwy, ac i roi sylw i'r meysydd lle nad yw'r cynnydd wedi'i gofnodi hyd yma. Yr ydym wedi cynnal digwyddiadau ymgysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol, busnesau, y sector cyhoeddus yn ehangach a'r trydydd sector a'r sector gwirfoddol er mwyn rhoi gwybod iddynt am ein dull newydd o roi sylw i ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Mae rhanddeiliaid wedi croesawu ein cynllun gan weld ein bod yn edrych ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy mewn ffordd uchelgeisiol, newydd a beiddgar. Mae'r cynllun yn ymateb i'w dyhead a'u hymrwymiad i wneud mwy ym maes datblygu cynaliadwy. Dyna pam yr ydym yn gwrthod gwelliant 2.

Er mwyn annog a chefnogi sefydliadau eraill i fabwysiadu datblygu cynaliadwy yn egwyddor ganolog, byddwn yn lansio siarter datblygu cynaliadwy yng Ngŵyl y Gelli fis Mai. Byddwn yn dal i gyflwyno adroddiadau blynyddol am ein cynnydd ym maes datblygu cynaliadwy a hynny drwy ein dangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy. Heddiw, yr ydym yn cyhoeddi'r adroddiad blynyddol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy ar gyfer 2008-09. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn disgrifio'r camau yr ydym wedi'u cymryd drwy Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy, a chynhelir dadl arall am yr adroddiad hwnnw yn ystod yr hydref. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wneud Cymru'n wlad fwy cynaliadwy, a byddwn yn parhau i ddefnyddio'r dystiolaeth a ddarperir gan y dangosyddion hyn i fwrw polisïau a'n rhaglenni yn eu blaenau er mwyn cynorthwyo i sicrhau mai datblygu cynaliadwy fydd egwyddor ganolog y Lywodraeth.

Michael German: I move amendment 1 in the name of Peter Black. Delete ‘welcomes the progress made towards Wales becoming a more sustainable nation’ and replace with:

regrets that the Welsh Assembly Government has only made progress in 18 out of 41 possible indicator assessments.

I want to look at the scores on the doors to start. If you were trying to look at the purpose of an indicator, you would probably start with something basic, namely that it was there to tell you what progress you had made. Like a kilometre post or a mile post, it would tell you how far you had to travel to reach your destination. Therefore, I find it strange that the Minister rejects an amendment that says

‘has only made progress in 18 out of 41 possible indicator assessments’

when she read out that figure for us all to hear. In addition, an indicator should tell us the direction of travel, but we do not have the direction of travel. We need to know whether the Assembly Government’s focus on and commitment to sustainable development has made a real difference. That is the purpose of the indicators.

Some of these indicators stretch back more than 10 years and some of them stretch back eight to 10 years, and that is the benchmark from which we have started. We will be looking for progress on most of them. However, we only have clear improvement in 18 out of the 41 indicators. That tells me that there is a great deal more to be done. Therefore, I want to look at some of these clear indicators, namely the ones that fall into the categories mentioned by the Minister, and see how important they are.

Let us look at unemployment or employment, where there has been little or no change since 2000. This is in the week after the Eurostat figures on the gross domestic product and the wealth of Wales for 2007 were published—the latest year for which we have figures. They show that the income of Wales is now less than it was in 1999, which is an

Michael German: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Peter Black. Dileu ‘croesawu’r camau a gymerwyd i wneud Cymru’n genedl fwy cynaliadwy’ a rhoi yn ei le:

gresynu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud cynnydd mewn dim ond 18 allan o 41 asesiad dangosydd posibl.

Hoffwn edrych ar y sefyllfa go iawn i ddechrau. O geisio edrych ar ddiben dangosydd, mae’n debyg y byddech yn dechrau gyda rhywbeth sylfaenol, sef ei fod yn bodoli i ddangos pa gynnydd yr ydych wedi’i wneud. Yn debyg i garreg filltir, byddai’n dangos pa mor bell o’ch blaen yw pen y daith. Felly, mae’n rhyfedd gennyf weld bod y Gweinidog yn gwrthod gwelliant sy’n cyfeirio at gynnydd

‘mewn dim ond 18 allan o 41 asesiad dangosydd posibl’

pan ddarllenodd hi’r ffigur hwnnw inni i gyd ei glywed. At hynny, dylai dangosydd ddweud wrthym i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym yn teithio, ond nid ydym yn gwybod i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym yn teithio. Mae angen inni wybod a yw pwyslais Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy a’i hymrwymiad i hynny wedi gwneud gwir wahaniaeth. Dyna ddiben y dangosyddion.

Mae rhai o’r dangosyddion hyn yn ymestyn yn ôl dros 10 mlynedd ac mae rhai ohonynt yn ymestyn yn ôl rhwng wyth a 10 mlynedd, a dyna’r meincnod a roddodd fan cychwyn inni. Byddwn yn edrych am gynnydd yn y rhan fwyaf ohonynt. Fodd bynnag, dim ond mewn 18 o’r 41 dangosydd y mae cynnydd amlwg. Mae hynny’n dweud wrthyf fod llawer iawn mwy o waith i’w wneud. Felly, hoffwn edrych ar rai o’r dangosyddion amlwg hyn, sef y rhai sy’n perthyn i’r categorïau a grybwyllwyd gan y Gweinidog, er mwyn gweld pa mor bwysig ydynt.

Gadewch inni edrych ar ddiweithdra neu gyflogaeth, lle na fu dim newid neu lle na fu ond ychydig o newid ers 2000. Daw hyn yn yr wythnos ar ôl cyhoeddi ffigurau Eurostat ar gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth a chyfoeth Cymru yn 2007—sef y flwyddyn ddiwethaf y mae gennym ffigurau ar ei chyfer. Maent yn dangos bod incwm yng

important issue. If you look at the employment sector, you will see that the figures that we have for the last quarter, measured like for like with the year before, show that unemployment in Wales was 1.6 per cent higher than it was 12 months before. In real numbers, 21,000 more people are unemployed, and that is using the International Labour Organization methodology. Clearly, there is a lot of work to be done on that. I would like to have heard from the Minister this afternoon what is being done that is different.

Last week, we talked about stimulating the green jobs agenda, and the green economy and market. Today, we heard from Mr Miliband that he intends to do that in England. I would have hoped that we would have heard the Minister talk today about how she was going to echo that market stimulation, particularly in the fields of insulating and generating energy in one's own home. Going green is a great economic opportunity and Mr Miliband has recognised that, but will we see loans in Wales alongside feed-in tariffs, and how long will the payback period be? Will we achieve the market share that we want?

4.40 p.m.

The second area that I am disappointed with is biodiversity. It is clear that the Government will not hit its target to halt biodiversity loss and bring sites designated for conservation into favourable condition by 2010. This is 2010, and the target has not been met. More importantly, in addition to the national targets for the Welsh Assembly Government, we have international targets to meet, and they have been missed as well. I will not say that no work has been done—of course it has, but not enough to meet these important targets. If you know what the target is, and you have indicators telling you how you are doing, then you need to take those messages seriously. In failing to meet the 2010 target to halt the loss of biodiversity the Welsh Assembly Government is failing to safeguard the environment that we depend upon, and is failing in its duty to promote sustainable

Nghymru bellach yn is nag a oedd yn 1999, sy'n bwynt pwysig. Os edrychwch ar y sector cyflogaeth, gwelwch fod y ffigurau sydd gennym ar gyfer y chwarter olaf, a'r rheini'n cyfateb i'r ffigurau ar gyfer y flwyddyn flaenorol, yn dangos bod diweithdra yng Nghymru 1.6 y cant yn uwch nag a oedd 12 mis cyn hynny. Mewn niferoedd go iawn, mae 21,000 o bobl yn ddi-waith, a chawn y ffigurau hynny drwy ddefnyddio methodoleg y Sefydliad Llafur Rhyngwladol. Yn amlwg, mae llawer o waith o hyd i'w wneud yn hynny o beth. Byddwn wedi hoffi clywed gan y Gweinidog y prynhawn yma beth sy'n cael ei wneud yn wahanol.

Yr wythnos diwethaf, soniwyd am roi hwb i'r agenda swyddi gwyrdd, a'r economi a'r farchnad werdd. Heddiw, clywsom gan Mr Miliband ei fod yn bwriadu gwneud hynny yn Lloegr. Byddwn wedi gobeithio clywed y Gweinidog heddiw yn siarad am sut yr oedd hithau'n bwriadu rhoi hwb i'r farchnad, yn enwedig o ran inswleiddio a chreu ynni yn y cartref. Mae dilyn yr agenda werdd yn gyfle economaidd gwyach ac mae Mr Miliband wedi sylweddoli hynny, ond a fyddwn yn gweld benthyciadau yng Nghymru ochr yn ochr â thariffau cyflenwi trydan, a pha mor hir fydd y cyfnod ad-dalu? A fyddwn yn llwyddo i hawlio cyfran ddigonol o'r farchnad?

Yr ail faes sy'n peri siom imi yw bioamrywiaeth. Mae'n amlwg na wnaiff y Llywodraeth gyrraedd ei tharged ar gyfer atal y dirywiad mewn bioamrywiaeth a sicrhau bod safleoedd a neilltuwyd ar gyfer gwaith cadwraeth mewn cyflwr ffafriol erbyn 2010. Mae'n 2010 bellach, ac nid yw'r targed wedi'i gyrraedd. Yn bwysicach na hynny, ynghyd â thargedau cenedlaethol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, mae gennym dargedau rhyngwladol, ac ni lwyddwyd i'w cyrraedd hwythau ychwaith. Ni ddywedaf nad oes dim gwaith wedi cael ei wneud—wrth gwrs bod, ond nid digon i gyrraedd y targedau pwysig hyn. Os gwyddoch beth yw'r targed, ac os oes gennych ddangosyddion sy'n rhoi gwybod ymhle yr ydych arni, mae angen ystyried y negeseuon hynny o ddifrif. Drwy fetu cyrraedd targed 2010 i atal y dirywiad mewn bioamrywiaeth,

development. It is not just a lack of money, either; a lot of money has been spent trying to address the serious decline in biodiversity, but this is really about doing things smarter, and we should have heard from the Minister about that.

On electricity from renewable energy, the Government's target is 4 TWh by 2010. This is 2010, and what has the Government achieved? Just over 2 TWh. It is not even two thirds of the way to the target. It is just over halfway there, and we will not reach that target by the end of the year; we are 70 per cent behind the target of producing 10 per cent of additional renewable energy by 2010. We expected the Government to make an announcement on the Severn estuary, but it is interesting that it will not do so until after the general election.

I will conclude by saying that the sustainability of our country depends upon cultural change. This is an ongoing process of living our lives differently, and viewing the world differently. What I want to hear from the Minister in her response is an indication of the direction of travel that she intends to take, the balances that she intends to strike, and an explanation of why we have missed these key targets. How does she intend to reach those targets swiftly?

Angela Burns: I move the following amendments in the name of Alun Cairns. Amendment 2: add as a new point to the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to re-examine its approach to making Wales a more sustainable nation.

Amendment 3: add as a new point to the end of the motion:

nid yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn llwyddo i warchod yr amgylchedd y dibynnwn arno, ac mae'n methu yn ei dyletswydd i hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy. Nid mater o ddiffyg arian yn unig yw hyn, ychwaith; mae llawer o arian wedi'i wario yn ceisio rhoi sylw i'r dirywiad difrifol mewn bioamrywiaeth ond mae a wnelo hyn yn ei hanfod â gwneud pethau'n glyfrach, a dylem fod wedi clywed y Gweinidog yn siarad am hynny.

O ran creu trydan drwy ynni adnewyddadwy, targed y Llywodraeth yw 4 TWh erbyn 2010. Mae'n 2010 bellach, a beth y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i gyflawni? Mymryn dros 2 TWh. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth hyd yn oed wedi cyrraedd dwy ran o dair o'r ffordd tuag at y targed. Llwyddodd i gyrraedd mymryn dros hanner ffordd, ac ni fyddwn yn cyrraedd y targed erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn; yr ydym 70 y cant y tu ôl i'r targed o gynhyrchu 10 y cant o ynni adnewyddadwy ychwanegol erbyn 2010. Yr oeddem yn disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth wneud datganiad am aber Hafren, ond mae'n ddiddorol na fydd yn gwneud hynny tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol.

I gloi, yr ydym yn dibynnu ar newid diwylliannol er mwyn bod yn wlad gynaliadwy. Mae hon yn broses barhaus o fyw ein bywydau'n wahanol, a gweld y byd mewn ffordd wahanol. Yn ei hymateb, hoffwn glywed y Gweinidog yn rhoi syniad inni pa gyfeiriad y mae'n bwriadu ei ddilyn, a'r cydbwysedd y mae'n bwriadu ei sicrhau, ynghyd ag esboniad ynghylch pam nad ydym wedi cyrraedd y targedau allweddol hyn. Sut y mae'n bwriadu cyrraedd y targedau hynny'n gyflym?

Angela Burns: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Alun Cairns. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ailystyried ei dull o wneud Cymru'n genedl fwy cynaliadwy.

Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets that less than half of the indicators show a clear improvement.

It is no coincidence that the Welsh Liberal Democrats and the Welsh Conservatives have tabled similar amendments. We both express concern that the Government has met less than half of its targets according to some very clear indicators. Mike German has ably dealt with the targets that we are missing, and I share his concern as to why they have not been met.

I will concentrate on our second amendment, where we call upon the Welsh Assembly Government to re-examine its approach to making Wales a more sustainable nation. What I mean by that is not just a re-examination of its priorities; Mike has covered those. I am talking about its approach to sustainability indicators in general, and what they mean in real terms. These indicators are a mixed bag, and range from the detail of crime statistics to generalisations on employment activity throughout the country. The data is often collected and mixed with information that does not form part of these indicators. Time and again, when I question the Members' research service I am informed that the information upon which these indicators are based—that is, the information upon which our sustainability drive is based—is not available, and is not collected or collated in defined units. I search the intranet and the internet and the library, and I am concerned that these indicators fail to deliver a true picture of the overall sustainability trends in Wales.

On four of those indicators we have insufficient data, or a lack of comparable data. I have tried to work out whether 'comparable data' refers to data within Wales or external to Wales. Those indicators make up four of the total of 13 that have no comparable or sufficient data in the whole of the UK. Therefore, we are not really comparing anything that is of sense. It is not clear what and how we are comparing.

yn gresynu bod llai na hanner y dangosyddion yn dangos gwelliant clir.

Nid yw'n gyd-ddigwyddiad bod Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau tebyg. Mae ein dwy blaid yn mynegi pryder bod y Llywodraeth wedi cyrraedd llai na hanner ei thargedau yn ôl dangosyddion amlwg iawn. Mae Mike German wedi sôn yn fedrus am y targedau nad ydym yn eu cyrraedd, ac yr wyf finnau'n poeni ynghylch pam na chyrraeddwyd y rheini.

Canolbwyntiaf ar ein hail welliant, lle yr ydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ailystyried ei dull o wneud Cymru'n genedl fwy cynaliadwy. Nid ailystyried ei blaenoriaethau'n unig sydd gennyf dan sylw; mae Mike wedi sôn am y rheini. Yr hyn sydd dan sylw gennyf yw dull y Llywodraeth o edrych ar ddangosyddion cynaliadwyedd yn gyffredinol, a'r hyn a olygant go iawn. Mae natur y dangosyddion hyn yn eithaf cymysg, yn amrywio o fanylion ystadegau troseddu i ffigurau cyffredinol am gyflogaeth ledled y wlad. Mae'r data'n aml yn cael eu casglu a'u cymysgu gyda gwybodaeth nad yw'n perthyn i'r dangosyddion hyn. Dro ar ôl tro, pan ofynnaf i wasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau, caf wybod nad yw'r wybodaeth y seilir y dangosyddion hyn arni ar gael—hynny yw, y wybodaeth sy'n sail i'n gwaith ar gynaliadwyedd—ac nad yw'n cael ei chasglu na'u chrynhoi mewn unedau clir. Yr wyf yn chwilio ar y fewnwyd a'r rhyngwyd ac yn y llyfrgell, ac yn pryderu nad yw'r dangosyddion hyn yn rhoi darlun go iawn inni o'r tueddiadau cyffredinol o ran cynaliadwyedd yng Nghymru.

Nid oes gennym ddata digonol neu ddata cymaradwy ar gyfer pedwar o'r dangosyddion hyn. Yr wyf wedi ceisio darganfod a yw 'data cymaradwy' yn cyfeirio at ddata yng Nghymru ynteu at ddata y tu allan i Gymru. Mae'r dangosyddion hynny'n bedwar o blith y cyfanswm o 13 lle nad oes data cymaradwy neu ddata digonol ar gael ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, nid ydym mewn gwirionedd yn cymharu unrhyw beth sy'n gwneud synnwyr. Nid yw'n amlwg beth yr ydym yn ei gymharu na sut y gwneir hynny.

The waste arising by sector show a negative movement. The amount of municipal waste produced in Wales has increased by almost 0.4 million tonnes. Yet, in the notes that accompany that fact, there is an admission that some of the data may include an element of double counting. Therefore, how can we rely on this statistic to show us whether or not we are doing a good job? The notes also go on to state that some of the date ranges are not comparable and, again, that some of the waste has been reclassified. My contention is that an awful lot of these indicators are not based on true, common logical sense that we can use going forward.

I am not just going to pick on the areas where we have not achieved anything, as I will consider the indicators where there has been a positive movement. However, they are confusing. If you look at the first indicator, which is 'Economic output', you will see that the gross value added has been adjusted for inflation. However, the GVA has not been adjusted for inflation under 'Resource efficiency', but the comparables are exactly the same. Therefore, is that with or without inflation? Even the 'Electricity from renewable sources' is not strictly comparable, which, again, creates great confusion.

We all want to move forward on this. I do not underestimate, nor would I denigrate, the Minister's commitment to sustainable development in Wales. However, if we are going to move forward, we must have a clear view as to where we are going, how we are going to get there, what our tactical targets are, not just our strategy, and we must have a clear set of measurements. It is disappointing that we are spending the afternoon debating a set of indicators that, if you pick through them using a statistical mindset, are completely full of holes and do not show us where we are going. We are seeking clarity and I endorse that we should re-examine how we are getting to our sustainable development objectives.

Mae'r gwastraff a gynhyrchir ym mhob sector yn dangos dirywiad. Mae'r gwastraff trefol a gynhyrchir yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu a cheir bron 0.4 miliwn tonnelli yn ychwanegol ohono. Eto, yn y nodiadau sy'n cyd-fynd â'r ffaith honno, cydnabyddir bod peth o'r data efallai'n cynnwys elfen o gyfrif dwbl. Felly, sut y gallwn ddibynnu ar yr ystadegyn hwn i ddangos a ydym yn gwneud gwaith da ai peidio? Mae'r nodiadau hefyd yn datgan nad oes modd cymharu ystod y dyddiadau mewn rhai achosion ac, unwaith eto, fod rhywfaint o'r gwastraff wedi cael ei ailgategoreiddio. Honnaf nad yw llawer iawn o'r dangosyddion hyn wedi'u seilio ar synnwyr go iawn, synnwyr cyffredin a synnwyr rhesymegol y gallwn ei ddefnyddio wrth fynd yn ein blaenau.

Nid wyf yn mynd i sôn yn unig am y meysydd lle nad ydym wedi cyflawni dim, gan fy mod am drafod y dangosyddion lle y gwelwyd gwella. Serch hynny, maent yn peri dryswch. O edrych ar y dangosydd cyntaf, sef 'Cynnyrch economaidd', gwelwch fod y gwerth ychwanegol crynswth wedi'i addasu yn sgîl chwyddiant. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r gwerth ychwanegol crynswth wedi'i addasu yn sgîl chwyddiant o dan 'Effeithlonrwydd adnoddau', ond mae'r hyn sy'n cael ei gymharu yr un fath yn union. Felly, a yw hynny'n cynnwys chwyddiant ai peidio? Nid yw'r data ynghylch 'Trydan o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy' yn gwbl gymaradwy hyd yn oed, ac unwaith eto, mae hynny'n peri dryswch mawr.

Yr ydym i gyd am symud yn ein blaenau yn y maes hwn. Nid wyf yn diystyru ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i ddatblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru, ac ni fyddwn yn ei diffrïo yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn symud yn ein blaenau, rhaid inni gael syniad clir o'n cyfeiriad, sut y byddwn yn cyrraedd yno a beth yw'n targedau tactegol. Nid sôn am ein strategaeth yn unig yr ydwyf, a rhaid inni gael cyfres glir o fesuriadau. Mae'n siomedig ein bod yn treulio'r prynhawn yn dadlau ynghylch cyfres o ddangosyddion sydd, pe baech yn eu dadansoddi'n ystadegol, yn llawn bylchau. Nid ydynt yn dangos inni i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym yn mynd. Yr ydym yn chwilio am eglurder ac ategaf y dylem ailystyried sut yr ydym yn cyflawni ein

hamcanion o ran datblygu cynaliadwy.

Leanne Wood: There have been two recent major reports considering the Welsh Assembly Government's record on sustainable development. The Wales Audit Office report and the Sustainable Development Commission report show that although many improvements have been made, we still have much more work to do, as a Government and as a society, if we are to make Wales a truly sustainable country. Improvements have been made in a number of areas, including electricity from renewable sources, housing, air and river quality, recycling and greenhouse gas emissions. On the other hand, biodiversity targets have been missed, private car journeys have increased and the percentage of trips made by walking or cycling have decreased.

Leanne Wood: Cafwyd dau adroddiad o bwys yn ddiweddar yn trafod record Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ym maes datblygu cynaliadwy. Er bod llawer o bethau wedi gwella, mae adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac adroddiad y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy yn dangos bod gennym lawer o waith o hyd i'w wneud, fel Llywodraeth ac fel cymdeithas, er mwyn i Gymru fod yn wlad wirioneddol gynaliadwy. Mae gwelliannau wedi bod mewn nifer o feysydd, gan gynnwys trydan o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy, tai, ansawdd aer ac afonydd, ailgylchu ac allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr. Ar y llaw arall, nid yw targedau bioamrywiaeth wedi'u cyrraedd, mae pobl yn gwneud mwy o deithiau preifat mewn ceir, ac mae canran y teithiau a wneir drwy gerdded neu seiclo wedi gostwng.

Concerns have been expressed that development is still being promoted at the expense of biodiversity and that we continue to fail within our environmental limits. Biodiversity is a key indicator for sustainable development. If we fail on biodiversity, then we fail on sustainable development. That is why RSPB Cymru is calling for an inquiry to establish why our biodiversity targets will not be met and to make recommendations as to what should happen next.

Mae pobl wedi sôn eu bod yn poeni bod datblygiadau'n dal i gael eu hyrwyddo ar draul bioamrywiaeth a'n bod yn dal i fethu o fewn ein cyfyngiadau amgylcheddol. Mae bioamrywiaeth yn ddangosydd allweddol ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy. Os ydym yn methu o ran bioamrywiaeth, yr ydym yn methu o ran datblygu cynaliadwy. Dyna pam mae RSPB Cymru yn galw am ymchwiliad i ganfod pam na chyrraeddur ein targedau bioamrywiaeth ac i argymhell yr hyn a ddylai ddigwydd nesaf.

The Wales Audit Office's 'Sustainable development and business decision making in the Welsh Assembly Government' report states that

Mae adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, 'Datblygu cynaliadwy a gwneud penderfyniadau busnes yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru' yn datgan

'Sustainable development is seen as one of a number of competing priorities rather than the means by which the Assembly Government manages its competing priorities'

'Ystyrir bod datblygu cynaliadwy yn un o blith nifer o flaenoriaethau croes, yn hytrach na'r ffordd y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rheoli ei blaenoriaethau croes'

and that

ac

'sustainable development is not driving resource allocation nor is it integrated into all financial and business planning processes.'

'nid yw datblygu cynaliadwy yn llywio'r broses o ddyrannu adnoddau ac nid yw ychwaith yn rhan o'r holl brosesau cynllunio ariannol a busnes.'

The report recommends embedding sustainable development in the Government's

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymhell cynnwys datblygu cynaliadwy yng ngweithdrefnau

governance procedures, financial planning, core business planning processes, change programmes and human resources processes. It recommends establishing a management culture that places a premium on identifying policy conflicts at an early stage, actively working with stakeholders to resolve conflicts, and, where conflicts cannot be resolved, managing and mitigating policy conflicts. It also recommends adopting an approach to business planning and performance management that helps individuals and the whole organisation to focus on results. We all want to see improvements in this area; we all want to live in a sustainable country.

4.50 p.m.

So, although we accept that there have been many improvements, we also have to acknowledge that we still have some way to go. Therefore, I would be grateful to hear from the Minister how she envisages delivering a new and reinvigorated leadership on sustainable development, as highlighted in the recommendations of the Wales Audit Office report.

Nick Ramsay: This is an interesting debate. I think that I agree with a bit of what every Member has said today. As Leanne Wood just said, aside from any achievement that might have been made, there is a distance to go yet. In many ways, like the last debate, this debate covers such a wide range of areas that it is difficult to encapsulate everything in a few minutes. I have the report on the screen in front of me, and I am looking at the array of traffic lights. My colour-blindness is not helping me, but I think that some are green and some are red. However, a key concern is what is contained in the simple summary, which says that 18 of 41 indicators have shown a clear improvement. Great; that is good as far as it goes, but that means that the majority of the indicators have not shown an improvement. In fact, five have shown a clear deterioration, and 14 have shown little or no change.

llywodraethu, gwaith cynllunio ariannol, prosesau cynllunio busnes craidd, rhaglenni newid a phrosesau adnoddau dynol y Llywodraeth. Mae'n argymhell sefydlu diwylliant rheoli sy'n rhoi pwyslais ar ganfod polisiau sy'n gwrthdaro â'r agenda yn gynnar, gan weithio'n bwrpasol gyda rhanddeiliaid i ddatrys gwrthdaro o'r fath, a phan na ellir gwneud hynny, rheoli a lliniaru effaith polisiau sy'n gwrthdaro. Argymhellir hefyd fabwysiadu dull o gynllunio busnes a rheoli perfformiad sy'n cynorthwyo unigolion a sefydliadau cyfan i ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau. Yr ydym i gyd am weld gwelliannau yn y maes hwn; yr ydym i gyd am fyw mewn gwlad gynaliadwy.

Felly, er ein bod yn cydnabod bod llawer o welliannau wedi bod, mae'n rhaid inni hefyd gydnabod bod gennym gryn dipyn o ffordd o hyd i'w throedio. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar o glywed gan y Gweinidog sut y mae'n bwriadu arwain ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy mewn ffordd newydd ac egnïol, fel y pwysleisiwyd yn argymhellion adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru.

Nick Ramsay: Mae hon yn ddadl ddiddorol. Credaf fy mod yn cytuno â darnau o'r hyn y mae pob Aelod wedi'i ddweud heddiw. Fel y dywedodd Leanne Wood, ar wahân i'r pethau hynny sydd wedi'u cyflawni, mae llawer o ffordd o hyd i'w throedio. Mewn nifer o ffyrdd, fel yn y ddadl ddiwethaf, mae'r ffaith bod y ddadl hon yn ymwneud ag ystod mor eang o feysydd yn golygu ei bod yn anodd rhoi sylw i bopeth o fewn ychydig funudau. Mae'r adroddiad gennyf ar y sgrin o'm blaen, ac yr wyf yn edrych ar yr holl oleuadau traffig. Nid yw'r ffaith fy mod yn lliwddall yn gymorth, ond credaf fod rhai ohonynt yn wyrdd a rhai'n goch. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn pryderu'n fawr am yr hyn a geir yn y crynodeb syml, sy'n dweud bod 18 o'r 41 dangosydd wedi dangos gwelliant amlwg. Gwych; mae hynny'n beth da ynddo'i hun, ond mae'n golygu hefyd nad oes gwelliant i'w weld yn achos y rhan fwyaf o'r dangosyddion. Yn wir, mae dirywiad amlwg i'w weld mewn pump ohonynt, ac mewn 14 arall gwelir nad oes dim newid neu fawr ddim newid.

Looking at those indicators, focusing on biodiversity and renewable energy—two that were picked out earlier by the Liberal Democrats—I am particularly concerned about biodiversity because we constantly remind ourselves that the issues of biodiversity and sustainable development are the keys to what all of us here as Assembly Members are trying to achieve; at least, that is what they ought to be because it is required according to the constitutional arrangements of this place. So, for such targets to be missed is a serious concern. I am launching a cross-party group on biodiversity, and I know that Members of each party have warmly supported the need to improve biodiversity and to see that targets are reached. So, I welcome the commitment of AMs from all sides in seeking to achieve this.

A key concern is the fact that, although this shows us where a target has been missed, what we want to know is how we are going to achieve the target or whether, being fair, it was ever a reasonable target at the outset. I assume that, in some cases, they were; there were probably a few targets that were unreasonable and perhaps politically ambitious. However, we need some sort of guidance on how we are going to get there, and when, if these targets are not right at the moment, the targets will be met. I thought that was one of the most interesting aspects of the Minister's remarks earlier. If the Minister does not mind my saying so, she gave a very clear, analytical explanation of what I see in front of me in the report and what other AMs have spoken about, but, Minister, we want to know from you about the strategies that may be in place and the policies required to now achieve what has been missed—which is of interest to me because that is looking forward and being positive. We did not get that earlier today, but I am sure that, being diligent, you are looking to give us some guidance on that. I accept that, in many ways, it is not purely in your hands, but in the hands of the Cabinet, as was the case with regard to the report on deep rural areas. This is too much for one Minister to have to deal with.

Gan edrych ar y dangosyddion hyn, a chanolbwyntio ar fioamrywiaeth ac ynni adnewyddadwy—dau ddangosydd y rhoddodd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sylw iddynt yn gynharach—yr wyf yn poeni'n benodol am fioamrywiaeth gan ein bod yn ein hatgoffa'n hunain yn barhaus fod bioamrywiaeth a datblygu cynaliadwy yn allweddol o ran yr hyn yr ydym ni, Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yn ceisio'i gyflawni; o leiaf, dylent fod yn allweddol gan fod hynny'n ofynnol yn ôl trefniadau cyfansoddiadol y lle hwn. Felly, mae methu cyrraedd y targedau hynny'n destun pryder difrifol. Yr wyf yn lansio grŵp trawsbleidiol ar fioamrywiaeth, a gwn fod Aelodau o bob plaid wedi rhoi croeso cynnes i'r angen i wella bioamrywiaeth a chyrraedd y targedau. Felly, yr wyf yn croesawu ymrwymiad Aelodau'r Cynulliad o bob ochr i geisio cyflawni hyn.

Er y gallwn weld lle nad yw targed wedi'i gyrraedd, achos pryder mawr yw'r ffaith mai'r hyn yr ydym am ei wybod yw sut y mae cyrraedd y targed hwnnw neu, a bod yn deg, a oedd yn darged rhesymol i'w bennu ar y dechrau. Mewn rhai achosion, tybiaf eu bod yn rhesymol; mae'n debyg bod ambell darged a oedd yn afresymol ac efallai'n wleidyddol uchelgeisiol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen rhyw fath o ganllawiau arnom er mwyn cyrraedd pen y daith, ac o ran pryd, os nad yw'r targedau'n addas ar hyn o bryd, y llwyddir i'w cyrraedd. Credaf mai dyna oedd un o elfennau mwyaf diddorol sylwadau'r Gweinidog yn gynharach. Os yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon imi ddweud hynny, rhoddodd esboniad dadansoddol a chliir iawn o'r hyn a welaf o'm blaen yn yr adroddiad ac o'r hyn y mae Aelodau eraill wedi sôn amdano. Serch hynny, Weinidog, yr ydym am glywed gennych am y strategaethau sydd efallai ar waith a'r polisiau sy'n angenrheidiol i gyrraedd y targedau nas cyrhaeddwyd hyd yma—dyna sy'n bwysig i mi gan mai dyna yw edrych tua'r dyfodol a bod yn gadarnhaol. Ni chawsom hynny yn gynharach heddiw, ond yr wyf yn sicr, gan eich bod yn gydwybodol, y bwriadwch roi canllawiau inni ar hynny. Derbynïaf, mewn sawl ffordd, nad yn eich dwylo chi'n llwyr y mae hyn, ond yn nwylo'r Cabinet, yr un fath â'r sefyllfa o ran yr adroddiad ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell. Mae hyn yn ormod i un Gweinidog orfod rhoi sylw iddo.

I have mentioned biodiversity. Renewable energy was also a major concern, because it is a key to our achieving what we want here. Of course, that is not totally in the hands of this place, but in the hands of Westminster. So, we look for some real guidance from you with regard to what you are doing to liaise with your colleagues in Westminster.

I liked Mike German's comment about the scores on the doors. When we are confronted by a mass of statistics and an overwhelming amount of information, it is good to cut through it and to put it in terms that a lot of people will understand. Scores on the doors is what this is supposed to be about. That is what we are looking at. All of us here are looking to make things better. That is why we are here. Each of us has our own ideas about how that might be achieved, and we have to convey that to people out there. So, Minister, in your response to this very interesting and worthwhile debate, will you tell us, first, how you intend to improve on the, in some cases, dreadful statistics, such as those relating to the five indicators showing deterioration? What do you intend to do on setting a timescale for future targets that will be possible for your Government to meet? Finally, when will those be met?

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I am delighted to respond to the issues that Members have raised in contributing to this debate. In the context of these particular indicators, I am glad that a number of Members have taken advantage of the booklet to look at the traffic-light approach, to see which indicators are on track, which ones are at risk and which ones have moved into the red territory. It is important to say at the outset that these are not annual targets, because the point about sustainable development indicators is that they are looking at long-term trends. We have chosen a set of indicators that matches those in other parts of the UK, as well as indicators that are important for us in the Assembly Government; we are the only part of the UK that, for example, uses the

Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at fioamrywiaeth. Yr oedd ynni adnewyddadwy yn achos pryder mawr hefyd, gan ei fod yn allweddol o ran yr hyn yr ydym am ei gyflawni yma. Wrth gwrs, nid yn nwylo'r lle hwn yn llwyr y mae hynny, ond yn nwylo San Steffan hefyd. Felly, disgwylwn ganllawiau go iawn gennych ynghylch yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud i gyd-drafod â'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan.

Hoffais sylw Mike German am wybodaeth glir a syml. Wrth wynebu llond gwlad o ystadegau a gwybodaeth rif y gwlith, mae'n syniad da eu didoli a'u cyflwyno ar ffurf a fydd yn ddealladwy i lawer o bobl. Dyna yw diben hyn i fod, sef cyflwyno gwybodaeth glir a syml. Dyna'r nod. Mae pawb ohonom yma yn ceisio gwella pethau. Dyna pam yr ydym yma. Mae gennym i gyd ein syniadau ein hunain ynghylch sut y gellir cyflawni hynny, a rhaid inni gyfleu hynny i'r bobl yn gyffredinol. Felly, Weinidog, yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl ddiddorol a buddiol hon, a ddywedwch wrthym, yn gyntaf, sut y bwriadwch wella rhai o'r ystadegau sydd, rai ohonynt, yn ofnadwy, fel y rhai sy'n gysylltiedig â'r pum dangosydd sy'n dangos dirywiad? Beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud o ran pennu amserlen ar gyfer y targedau y gall eich Llywodraeth eu cyrraedd yn y dyfodol? Yn olaf, pryd y cyrhaeddir y targedau hynny?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Mae'n dda iawn gennyf allu ymateb i'r materion a godwyd gan yr Aelodau wrth gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Yng nghyd-destun y dangosyddion penodol hyn, yr wyf yn falch bod nifer o'r Aelodau wedi manteisio ar y llyfryn i weld y dull goleuadau traffig a ddefnyddiwyd, i weld pa ddangosyddion sydd ar y trywydd iawn, pa rai sydd mewn perygl a pha rai sydd wedi symud i'r tir coch. Mae'n bwysig dweud ar y dechrau nad targedau blynyddol yw'r rhain, oherwydd y peth pwysig am ddangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy yw eu bod yn edrych ar dueddiadau dros dymor hir. Yr ydym wedi dewis cyfres o ddangosyddion sy'n cyfateb i'r rhai mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig, ynghyd â dangosyddion sy'n bwysig i ni yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad; ni yw'r unig

ecological footprint. I am sure that you are also interested in the fact that, as I said in my initial contribution, we are focusing on wellbeing as the fifth indicator. How at peace a society is with itself, both individually and collectively, is important in relation to Government intervention. They are hard indicators because it is important that, with our statutory commitment to sustainable development, we do not see it as a woolly area. There need to be hard statistical outcomes. Therefore, to those of you who have questioned issues around which indicators they are, we are always happy to look at whether these are appropriate indicators, but this is where the statisticians across the piece have brought together underlying indicators that support those five.

I am afraid that in the context of a couple that Angela mentioned, since the base year of 2000 for all these indicators, which has allowed us to examine trends, there have been some issues related to counting that have changed, not least where we have become more focused on issues. In the context of issues around waste, we are far more focused now on what contributes to any aspect of a waste stream, on exactly where the waste streams go, and on what is classified as waste for the purposes of statistics. There have been a number of changes in those areas. We aim to try to provide some comparability and, where we cannot, to be honest.

I move to the specific areas that Members identified. In employment, there are major elements for Government in terms of focusing on market stimulation, not least through issues around energy efficiency. That point was identified through economic summits, and we have seen a lot of extra capital investment in this area to support regeneration work and increases in the labour force. If we look at this indicator, which uses data from the labour force survey for the spring quarter of each year, Wales is maintaining an employment rate well above

ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig, er enghraifft, sy'n defnyddio'r ôl troed ecolegol. Fel y dywedais yn fy nghyfraniad ar y dechrau, yr wyf yn sicr bod gennych ddi-ddordeb hefyd yn y ffaith ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar les ac mai hwnnw yw'r pumed dangosydd. Mae i ba raddau y mae cymdeithas yn teimlo'n braf amdani'i hun, fel unigolion, ac fel corff o bobl, yn bwysig o ran ymyrraeth y Llywodraeth. Maent yn ddangosyddion anodd gan ei bod yn bwysig, ynghyd â'n hymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy, nad ydym yn gweld hwn yn faes niwlog. Mae angen canlyniadau ystadegol pendant. Felly, i'r rhai ohonoch sydd wedi cwestiynu materion sy'n ymwneud â pha ddangosyddion ydynt, yr ydym bob amser yn barod i edrych i weld a yw'r rhain yn ddangosyddion addas, ond dyma lle y mae'r holl ystadegwyr wedi dod â dangosyddion sylfaenol at ei gilydd i gefnogi'r pum dangosydd hynny.

Yng nghyd-destun dau ddangosydd y cyfeiriodd Angela atynt, 2000 yw'r flwyddyn sylfaen ar gyfer yr holl ddangosyddion hyn, ac mae hynny wedi ein galluogi i edrych ar dueddiadau. Serch hynny, mae arnaf ofn bod rhai materion wedi newid o ran cyfrifo, yn anad dim yn y meysydd lle yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio mwy ar faterion penodol. O ran y problemau gyda gwastraff, yr ydym yn canolbwyntio llawer mwy bellach ar yr hyn sy'n cyfrannu at unrhyw elfen yn y ffrwd gwastraff, ar union ben draw taith y ffrydiau gwastraff ac ar yr hyn a gaiff ei gategoreiddio'n wastraff at ddibenion ystadegol. Mae nifer o newidiadau wedi bod yn y meysydd hynny. Y nod yw ceisio cymharu, a lle na allwn wneud hynny, bod yn onest.

Soniaf am y meysydd penodol y cyfeiriodd yr Aelodau atynt. O ran cyflogaeth, mae gan y Llywodraeth lawer o bethau i edrych arnynt o ran canolbwyntio ar roi hwb i'r farchnad, yn enwedig o ran materion sy'n ymwneud â defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon. Codwyd y pwynt hwnnw yn yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd, ac yr ydym wedi gweld llawer o fuddsoddi cyfalaf ychwanegol yn y maes hwn er mwyn cefnogi gwaith adfywio a chynyddu maint y llafurlu. O edrych ar y dangosydd hwn, sy'n defnyddio data o'r arolwg o'r llafurlu yn chwarter y gwanwyn bob

its historical average, up 93,000 since the Assembly's inception. We are supportive of feed-in tariffs, bearing in mind the draft that has come out today from Ed Miliband, and I have indicated my strong support for individual loans. We will have to see the mechanism that is delivered in support of those individual loans to look at the applicability in Wales.

I am pleased that a number of you identified biodiversity. Nick, Mike and Leanne identified it as critical in this area. I issued a major statement on biodiversity at the beginning of this term. We are looking at a new natural environment framework, which we will be publishing in the autumn. We are working with a wide range of stakeholders to look at whether we can be doing more to meet our biodiversity targets. However, no country will hit those targets. It is not that Wales is out on a limb somewhere; no country will hit its international biodiversity targets. I am determined that we do all we can, which is why I have asked the department to use this year to put an increased focus on biodiversity in the context of its importance in the fields of sustainability and climate change. I welcome the idea of a cross-party group.

5.00 p.m.

On the subject of biodiversity, it is important to say that we are often talking about slow-moving indicators that respond slowly to policy change and programmes. We have yet to acquire the ability to tell species what to do, but we are working hard to create the right environments in which those species can thrive.

There is more work to be done on the planning system to ensure that we meet this year's target on renewable energy, but the emphasis of the indicators in this booklet is very much on the trend of the increased take-

blwyddyn, mae Cymru'n cynnal cyfradd gyflogaeth lawer uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn hanesyddol, sydd 93,000 yn uwch na phan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn cefnogi tariffau cyflenwi trydan, gan gadw mewn cof y drafft sydd wedi'i gyhoeddi heddiw gan Ed Miliband, ac yr wyf wedi dweud fy mod yn cefnogi'n gryf fenthyciadau unigol. Bydd yn rhaid inni weld pa fecanwaith a ddefnyddir i gefnogi'r benthyciadau unigol hynny er mwyn edrych ar sut y gellid eu rhoi ar waith yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn falch bod nifer ohonoch wedi cyfeirio at fioamrywiaeth. Dywedodd Nick, Mike a Leanne ei fod yn hanfodol yn y maes hwn. Cyhoeddais ddatganiad o bwys ar fioamrywiaeth ar ddechrau'r tymor hwn. Yr ydym yn edrych ar fframwaith newydd ar gyfer yr amgylchedd naturiol, a byddwn yn cyhoeddi hwnnw yn ystod yr hydref. Yr ydym yn gweithio gydag amrywiaeth eang o randdeiliaid er mwyn gweld a allwn wneud mwy i gyrraedd ein targedau bioamrywiaeth. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd dim un wlad yn cyrraedd y targedau hynny. Nid yw'n wir bod Cymru ar ei phen ei hun yn hyn o beth; ni fydd dim un wlad yn cyrraedd ei thargedau bioamrywiaeth rhyngwladol. Yr wyf yn benderfynol y byddwn yn gwneud popeth a allwn, a dyna pam yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r adran ddefnyddio eleni i roi mwy o bwyslais ar fioamrywiaeth yng nghyd-destun ei bwysigrwydd ym meysydd cynaliadwyedd a'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r syniad o sefydlu grŵp trawsbleidiol.

Wrth sôn am fioamrywiaeth, mae'n bwysig dweud ein bod yn aml yn siarad am ddangosyddion sy'n symud yn araf ac yn ymateb yn araf i newidiadau mewn polisiau a rhaglenni. Nid oes gennym y gallu eto i ddweud wrth rywogaethau beth i'w wneud, ond yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed i greu'r amgylcheddau cywir lle y gall y rhywogaethau hynny ffynnu.

Mae mwy o waith i'w wneud ar y system gynllunio er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd targed eleni ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy, ond mae'r dangosyddion yn y llyfryn hwn yn canolbwyntio i raddau

up of renewable energy. We will see a dramatically increased set of outcomes for those indicators as a result of the feed-in tariffs, next year's renewable heat incentive, the extra investment that we are putting into community energy generation, and other schemes.

I say in response to amendment 2 about re-examining our approach that we have already done so with the big consultation that led to last year's change to our scheme so that sustainable development is at the heart of Government. That is a central organising principle for us, and it has been very strongly supported. There will be discussions on the Wales Audit Office's report, but it does not cover the time since that central organising principle was put fully in place. I was pleased to meet all the Assembly Government's directors general this morning, and I look to them to centralise business planning on sustainable development across the piece.

I am grateful to Members for their contributions to this debate. It is important to have an annual debate on the indicators that is separate from an annual debate on the report, as that enables us to look at sustainable development twice in every Assembly Government's annual cycle of business.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Are there any objections? I see that there are, so I defer all votes on this item until voting time.

The Business Committee has agreed that voting time is to take place no earlier than 5 p.m. but as it is now after 5 p.m. I propose that we go straight to voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time*

helaeth ar y ffaith bod mwy o bobl yn dewis defnyddio ynni adnewyddadwy. Byddwn yn gweld cynnydd dramatig yn y canlyniadau ar gyfer y dangosyddion o ganlyniad i'r tariffau cyflenwi trydan, menter gwres adnewyddadwy y flwyddyn nesaf, y buddsoddiad ychwanegol yr ydym yn ei roi at gynhyrchu ynni yn y gymuned, a chynlluniau eraill.

Wrth ymateb i welliant 2 ynghylch ailystyried ein ffordd o fynd ati, dywedaf ein bod wedi gwneud hynny eisoes gyda'r ymgynghoriad mawr ar arweiniodd at newid ein cynllun y llynedd fel bod datblygu cynaliadwy wrth wraidd gwaith y Llywodraeth. Mae honno'n egwyddor ganolog inni, a chafwyd cefnogaeth gref iddi. Byddwn yn cynnal trafodaethau ar adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, ond nid yw hwnnw'n rhoi sylw i'r cyfnod ers i'r egwyddor ganolog honno gael ei phennu'n llawn. Yr oeddwn yn falch o gyfarfod â holl gyfarwyddwyr cyffredinol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y bore yma, ac yr wyf yn disgwyl iddynt gynllunio'u holl fusnes o amgylch datblygu cynaliadwy.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau at y ddadl hon. Mae'n bwysig cael dadl flynyddol am y dangosyddion ar wahân i ddadl flynyddol am yr adroddiad, gan ei bod yn ein galluogi i edrych ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy ddwywaith ym mhob un o gylchoedd busnes blynyddol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod, felly caiff y pleidleisiau i gyd eu gohirio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi cytuno na ddylid cynnal y cyfnod pleidleisio cyn 5 p.m., ond gan ei bod bellach wedi troi 5 p.m. cynigaf ein bod yn mynd yn syth at y pleidleisio.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4415: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.
Amendment 1 to NDM4415: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4415: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
Amendment 2 to NDM4415: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris

Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4415: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3 to NDM4415: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin

Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment agreed.*

Cynnig NDM4415 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

Motion NDM4415 as amended: that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn nodi'r adroddiad ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell;

1. notes the deep rural localities report;

2. yn cymeradwyo'r dull a gynigir o wireddu'r ymrwymiad i ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell yn 'Cymru'n Un' fel y'i hamlinellwyd yn y datganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig ar 15 Rhagfyr 2009; a

2. endorses the proposed approach to taking forward the 'One Wales' commitment to deep rural areas as outlined in the written statement made by the Minister for Rural Affairs on 15 December 2009; and

3. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymrwymo i waith tymor hir parhaol i wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

3. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to commit to sustained long-term work to improve the delivery of public services in rural areas.

Cynnig NDM4415 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 36, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 12.

Motion NDM4415 as amended: For 36, Abstain 5, Against 12.

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bourne, Nick
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren

Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Williams, Brynle

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 German, Michael
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Motion as amended agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4414: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.
 Amendment 1 to NDM4414: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4414: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
 Amendment 2 to NDM4414: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4414: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
Amendment 3 to NDM4414: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4414: O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.
Motion NDM4414: For 36, Abstain 0, Against 17.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren

Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion agreed.*

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Daw hynny
 That brings today's Plenary meeting to a â Chyfarfod Llawn heddiw i ben.
 close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.06 p.m.
 The meeting ended at 5.06 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
 Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)

Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)