



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mercher, 3 Mawrth 2010
Wednesday, 3 March 2010**

Cynnwys
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad 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 is 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 meeting. I invite nominations.

Peter Black: I nominate William Graham.

Peter Black: Enwebaf William Graham.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you. I therefore declare William Graham elected as temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for today's meeting.

Y Llywydd: Diolch. Yr wyf yn datgan, felly, bod William Graham wedi'i ethol yn Ddirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro ar gyfer y cyfarfod heddiw.

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

Priorities

Q1 The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for the next 12 months?
OAQ(3)1451(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): My priorities are to see through NHS reform in Wales, and to work to improve people's health and to ensure that they have access to high-quality integrated health and social care that provides a good patient experience and can respond flexibly to their needs.

Nick Bourne: Thank you, Minister, for that response. Recently, I met representatives from Community Hospitals Acting Nationally Together, CHANT, an organisation with which you will be familiar. In light of their comments and of concerns that exist throughout Wales, can you tell us whether the moratorium that was announced as, pretty much, the first act of this Labour-Plaid Assembly Government, still stands?

Edwina Hart: It is not as straightforward as

Blaenoriaethau

C1 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y 12 mis nesaf?
OAQ(3)1451(HSS)

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Fy mlaenoriaethau yw gorffen diwygio'r GIG yng Nghymru, a gweithio i wella iechyd pobl a sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cael gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig o safon, sy'n rhoi profiad da i gleifion ac yn gallu ymateb yn hyblyg i'w hanghenion.

Nick Bourne: Diolch, Weinidog, am yr ymateb hwnnw. Cefais gyfarfod yn ddiweddar â chynrychiolwyr CHANT, Ysbytai Cymunedol yn Cydweithredu'n Genedlaethol Â'i Gilydd, corff y byddwch yn gyfarwydd ag ef. Yng ngoleuni sylwadau'r corff a'r pryderon sy'n bodoli trwy Gymru gyfan, a allwch ddweud wrthym a yw'r moratoriwm a gyhoeddwyd, sef gweithred gyntaf y Llywodraeth Lafur/Plaid Cymru hon yn y Cynulliad i bob pwrpas, yn dal i sefyll?

Edwina Hart: Nid yw mor syml â hynny,

that, because community hospitals and the issues around them are at different stages. To give you an example to illustrate that, there are issues around Blaenau Ffestiniog community hospital. I agreed that, once the new hospital had been in place for 12 months, we would review what would happen with regard to some of these hospitals. Nothing has happened with that hospital so far, but the review will begin. In other areas, what further use can be made of community facilities is being looked at. That is being done in an open and transparent manner. I am not aware of any threats to community hospitals across Wales; I have said to LHB chairs that the community hospital is a resource that I want to utilise fully for health purposes.

Nerys Evans: The Welsh eye care initiative is a major and welcome programme for improving eye health in Wales. A key strand of that initiative is the glaucoma shared care scheme that is currently being piloted in the Vale of Glamorgan and in Llandeilo in Mid and West Wales. Can you update us on this pilot scheme? Can you assure us that it is proceeding effectively?

Edwina Hart: The equipment and the software have just been installed in Llandeilo, and the practice is scheduled to begin to see patients later this month. So it is proceeding well.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Many people have concerns about cancer services in Wales. The Minister and the Government have announced various strategies to deal with cancer services. There was concern over a report published by the cancer services co-ordinating group, which you commissioned to look into the non-hitting of certain targets that you had set. Are you in a position to make this report available to the public so that it can have confidence that the development of cancer services in Wales is progressing as we would wish?

oherwydd mae ysbytai cymunedol a'r materion yn eu cylch wedi cyrraedd gwahanol gyfnodau. Un enghraifft sy'n dangos hynny yw'r problemau ynghylch ysbyty cymunedol Blaenau Ffestiniog. Cytunais y byddem yn adolygu beth fyddai'n digwydd i rai o'r ysbytai hyn pan fyddai'r ysbyty newydd hwn wedi bod yn gweithredu am 12 mis. Nid oes dim wedi digwydd ynghylch yr ysbyty hwnnw hyd yn hyn, ond bydd yr adolygiad yn dechrau. Mewn ardaloedd eraill, yr ydym yn edrych i weld a oes ellir defnyddio cyfleusterau cymunedol ymhellach. Gwneir hynny mewn modd agored a thryloyw. Ni wn am ddim bygythiadau i ysbytai cymunedol ar draws Cymru; yr wyf wedi dweud wrth gadeiryddion y byrddau iechyd lleol bod yr ysbyty cymunedol yn adnodd yr wyf am ei ddefnyddio'n llawn at ddibenion iechyd.

Nerys Evans: Mae menter gofal llygaid Cymru yn rhaglen bwysig a gaiff ei chroesawu i wella iechyd llygaid yng Nghymru. Un elfen allweddol yn y fenter honno yw'r cynllun rhannu gofal gyda glawcoma, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei redeg fel cynllun peilot ym Mro Morgannwg, ac yn Llandeilo yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am y cynllun peilot hwn? A allwch ein sicrhau ei fod yn mynd rhagddo'n effeithiol?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r offer a'r feddalwedd newydd gael eu gosod yn Llandeilo, ac mae disgwyl i'r practis ddechrau gweld cleifion yn ddiweddarach yn y mis. Felly, mae'r gwaith yn mynd rhagddo'n dda.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae nifer o bobl yn pryderu am wasanaethau canser yng Nghymru. Mae'r Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi amryw strategaethau i ymdrin â gwasanaethau canser. Bu pryder am adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y grŵp cydgysylltu gwasanaethau canser, a gomisiynwyd gennych i ymchwilio i'r ffaith nad oedd rhai targedau yr oeddech wedi'u gosod yn cael eu cyrraedd. A ydych mewn sefyllfa i sicrhau bod yr adroddiad hwn ar gael i'r cyhoedd, fel y gall y cyhoedd fod yn hyderus bod gwaith datblygu gwasanaethau canser yng Nghymru yn mynd rhagddo fel y byddem yn dymuno?

Edwina Hart: I am at the final stages of discussing with my officials various improvements to cancer services with regard to the work that has been undertaken. I hope to have a report by the end of this month and I would be more than happy to share that with Assembly Members.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Given the concerns that various organisations have identified about inadequacies in certain sectors of cancer services in Wales, how confident are you, with regard to the findings that you have had to date, that you will be able to make up these shortcomings and make progress with regard to the obligations that you have placed on local health boards in respect of cancer services in Wales? This affects so many people in so many parts of Wales.

Edwina Hart: We have to recognise that 'cancer' is an emotive word. People feel strongly about it; they always know someone who has had cancer and it always occurs within families. I have discussed with my officials what further work we can do to prioritise services and what further help and assistance we can give, for example, to people whose cancer has returned. All that work is ongoing and I am more than happy to report back to Assembly Members on how it can be achieved within, of course, the budgets that are available to me.

Brian Gibbons: Minister, you will be aware of the problems that many hospitals are facing in recruiting middle-grade doctors; I have written to you on the matter and you have kindly replied. I am sure that you will agree that it is important that health services are fashioned around the clinical needs of patients rather than shortages of medical staff. In the last few days, the British Medical Association has launched the 'We'll Keep a Welcome' campaign, and I wonder what the Assembly Government is doing to support recruitment and retention of middle-grade staff.

Edwina Hart: I have just left a discussion

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn agos at orffen trafod gyda'm swyddogion amryw welliannau mewn gwasanaethau canser, o ran y gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud. Gobeithio y bydd gennyf adroddiad erbyn diwedd y mis, a byddwn yn fwy na bodlon ei rannu gydag Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Andrew R.T. Davies: O gofio'r pryderon y mae amryw sefydliadau wedi'u nodi ynghylch agweddau annigonol mewn rhai sectorau gwasanaethau canser yng Nghymru, pa mor hyderus ydych chi, o ran y darganfyddiadau yr ydych wedi'u cael hyd yma, y byddwch yn gallu gwneud iawn am y diffygion hyn a gwneud cynnydd gyda'r rhwymedigaethau yr ydych wedi'u gosod ar fyrddau iechyd lleol yng nghyswllt gwasanaethau canser yng Nghymru? Mae'r mater hwn yn effeithio ar gynifer o bobl mewn cynifer o wahanol rannau o Gymru.

Edwina Hart: Rhaid inni gydnabod bod 'canser' yn air emosiynol. Mae pobl yn teimlo'n gryf yn ei gylch; byddant bob amser yn adnabod rhywun sydd wedi cael canser, a bydd bob amser yn digwydd mewn teuluoedd. Yr wyf wedi trafod gyda'm swyddogion pa waith pellach y gallwn ei wneud i flaenoriaethu gwasanaethau, a pha help a chymorth ychwanegol y gallwn eu cynnig, er enghraifft, i bobl sydd â chanser wedi dychwelyd. Mae'r holl waith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo, ac yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon adrodd yn ôl i Aelodau'r Cynulliad am y modd y gellir cyflawni hynny, o fewn y cyllidebau sydd ar gael imi, wrth gwrs.

Brian Gibbons: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r problemau sy'n wynebu llawer o ysbytai wrth recriwtio meddygon gradd ganol; yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu atoch i sôn am y mater hwn, ac yr ydych wedi bod yn ddigon caredig i ateb. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn bwysig i wasanaethau iechyd gael eu llunio i gyd-fynd ag anghenion clinigol cleifion yn hytrach na phrinder staff meddygol. Yn y diwrnodau diwethaf mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wedi lansio'r ymgyrch 'Pleidiol wyf i'm gwlad', a thybed beth mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i gynorthwyo'r broses o recriwtio a chadw staff gradd ganol?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf newydd adael

with the BMA on working hours and the impact of the European working time directive and what more we can do to ensure that there is good-quality training in Wales and to encourage people to work in Wales. We support the work that has been undertaken with the BMA and the work that is ongoing with the deanery, but further work needs to be done in these areas. People's experience of training in Wales is key; we must ensure that they have high-quality training that they enjoy, so that they will pass on that fact to others who will then be encouraged to come to Wales. We are also looking at how we are going to deal with recruitment next year and at how we are going to deal with some of the very difficult issues that have arisen as a result of a combination of circumstances. You can be assured that we will work with all our partners on this issue, and I will certainly report back to the Chamber if there are any new innovations or developments.

Peter Black: You will be aware that the ambulance service's figures, which were published today, indicate that the 65 per cent all-Wales target for emergency services to arrive at a scene within eight minutes has been missed for the second successive month, and only two of the seven local area health boards achieved the 60 per cent target. This is a long-standing problem, and one that is causing much anxiety, particularly in Ceredigion, Powys and south-east Wales. What action are you taking now to address this issue as a matter of urgency, given that this appears to be irresolvable at the moment?

Edwina Hart: We have put a lot of investment into the ambulance service. We have also had discussions with the management of the ambulance trust, and with the trade unions, on what improvements are necessary and should be made. I will be considering the current figures that were outlined today, and I will be meeting the chair of the ambulance trust tomorrow to discuss these issues further.

Peter Black: It is encouraging that you are

trafodaeth gyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ynghylch oriau gwaith a'r effaith y mae'r gyfarwydddeb oriau gwaith Ewropeaidd yn ei chael, a beth arall y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau hyfforddiant o safon yng Nghymru ac annog pobl i weithio yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud gyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ac sydd wrthi'n cael ei wneud gyda'r ddeoniaeth, ond mae angen gwneud gwaith pellach yn y meysydd hyn. Mae profiad pobl o hyfforddiant yng Nghymru yn allweddol; rhaid inni sicrhau eu bod yn cael hyfforddiant o safon y maent yn ei fwynhau, fel y byddant yn trosglwyddo'r ffaith honno i eraill a fydd, trwy hynny, yn cael eu hannog i ddod i Gymru. Yr ydym hefyd wrthi'n ystyried sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â recriwtio yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf, a sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â rhai o'r materion anodd iawn sydd wedi codi o ganlyniad i gyfuniad o amgylchiadau. Gallaf eich sicrhau y byddwn yn gweithio gyda phob un o'n partneriaid ar y mater hwn, a byddaf yn sicr yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Siambr os bydd unrhyw fentrau neu ddatblygiadau newydd.

Peter Black: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod ffigurau'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, a gyhoeddwyd heddiw, yn nodi ei fod wedi methu â chyrraedd y targed ar gyfer Cymru gyfan am yr ail fis yn olynol, sef cael 65 y cant o wasanaethau brys i gyrraedd lleoliad cyn pen wyth munud. Dau yn unig o'r saith bwrdd iechyd lleol sydd wedi cyrraedd y targed o 60 y cant. Mae hon yn broblem ers cryn amser, ac mae'n peri llawer o bryder, yn enwedig yng Ngheredigion, Powys a'r de-ddwyrain. Pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd yn awr i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon ar frys, o gofio'i bod yn ymddangos nad oes dim modd ei datrys ar hyn o bryd?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi llawer yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Yr ydym hefyd wedi cael trafodaethau gyda rheolwyr yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans, a'r undebau llafur, ynghylch pa welliannau y mae angen eu gwneud ac y dylid eu gwneud. Byddaf yn ystyried y ffigurau cyfredol a gafodd eu hamlinellu heddiw, a byddaf yn cyfarfod â chadeirydd yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans yfory i drafod y materion hyn ymhellach.

Peter Black: Mae'n galonogol eich bod yn

treating this matter with the urgency that it requires. However, we understand that it is not only down to the ambulance trust that these figures are as bad as they are. There are ongoing problems with accident and emergency departments, with ambulances waiting outside to offload patients, which also need to be taken on board. The recent review of the ambulance service called for further investment if the service is to meet these targets. Will you be looking to implement that report, and will you also bring in the local health boards to talk about their accident and emergency departments?

Edwina Hart: The local health boards will also be the focus of discussion tomorrow, because I am meeting all of their chairs. We will discuss what is happening in some of the accident and emergency departments and how that impacts on ambulance targets. In my opinion, insufficient work has been done by some of the local health boards to manage accident and emergency departments effectively and efficiently in order to decant patients properly into the proper facilities. That has to be a priority for my chairs, and I can assure you that it is a priority for the chief executive of the NHS when dealing with other chief executives; they must start to get this right. In some accident and emergency departments it is not a matter of a lack of resources but a lack of will to organise matters properly to ensure that there are sufficient beds. We must also have sufficient beds in the community to decant people into from the district general hospitals. There must be a far more holistic and wide-scale approach when looking at some of these issues in order to sort out the front end.

Peter Black: What is your response to the recent review of the ambulance trust, and the recommendations that it made on the additional funding that the ambulance trust requires?

Edwina Hart: The ambulance trust has been very fortunate in the resources that it has had from us, and I am always mindful of its requirements. However, in a tight financial

trin y mater hwn â'r brys angenrheidiol. Fodd bynnag, deallwn nad yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans yn unig sydd i gyfrif fod y ffigurau hyn mor wael. Mae yna broblemau parhaus gydag adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a cherbydau ambiwlans yn aros y tu allan i adael cleifion, ac mae angen ystyried y problemau hynny hefyd. Yr oedd yr adolygiad yn ddiweddar o'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn galw am ragor o fuddsoddi os oes disgwyl i'r gwasanaeth gyrraedd y targedau hyn. A fyddwch yn ystyried gweithredu'r adroddiad hwnnw, ac a fyddwch hefyd yn cysylltu â'r byrddau iechyd lleol i drafod eu hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys?

Edwina Hart: Bydd y byrddau iechyd lleol hefyd yn ganolbwynt trafodaethau yfory, oherwydd byddaf yn cyfarfod â chadeirydd pob bwrdd. Byddwn yn trafod yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn rhai o'r adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a sut mae hynny'n effeithio ar dargedau cerbydau ambiwlans. Yn fy marn i, nid oes digon o waith wedi ei wneud gan rai byrddau iechyd lleol i reoli adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn effeithiol ac yn effeithlon, er mwyn symud cleifion yn briodol i'r cyfleusterau cywir. Rhaid i hynny fod yn flaenoriaeth i'm cadeiryddion, a gallaf eich sicrhau ei fod yn flaenoriaeth i brif weithredwr y GIG wrth ymwneud â phrif weithredwyr eraill; rhaid iddynt ddechrau cael trefn ar hyn. Mewn rhai adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, nid mater o ddiffyg adnoddau ydyw, ond diffyg ewyllys i drefnu pethau'n iawn er mwyn sicrhau bod digon o welyau. Rhaid inni hefyd gael digon o welyau yn y gymuned er mwyn symud pobl iddynt o'r ysbytai cyffredinol. Rhaid mabwysiadu dull gweithredu llawer mwy cyfannol ac eang wrth ystyried rhai o'r materion hyn, er mwyn datrys y problemau yn y rheng flaen.

Peter Black: Beth yw eich ymateb i'r adolygiad yn ddiweddar o'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans, a'r argymhellion a wnaeth ynghylch y cyllid ychwanegol y mae ei angen ar yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans wedi bod yn ffodus iawn o ran yr adnoddau y mae wedi'u cael gennym, a byddaf bob amser yn ystyriol o'i gofynion.

settlement I have to be mindful of everybody's financial requirements.

Fodd bynnag, mewn setliad ariannol tyn rhaid imi ystyried gofynion ariannol pawb.

Healthcare Funding

Cyllid ar gyfer Gofal Iechyd

Q2 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on outstanding continuing healthcare funding claims? OAQ(3)1429(HSS)

C2 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hawliadau am gyllid ar gyfer gofal iechyd parhaus sydd heb eu penderfynu? OAQ(3)1429(HSS)

Edwina Hart: I am concerned that the claims should be dealt with quickly and fairly. Alongside the action already being taken to reduce the existing backlog of continuing NHS healthcare claims, Powys Teaching Local Health Board is finalising proposals to deal with the recent large influx of pre-April 2003 claims.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau ymdrin â'r hawliadau'n gyflym ac yn deg. Ochr yn ochr â'r camau gweithredu a gymerir eisoes i leihau hawliadau sydd wedi cronni ynghylch gofal iechyd parhaus y GIG, mae Bwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys wrthi'n cadarnhau'r cynigion ar gyfer ymdrin â'r mewnlifiad sylweddol yn ddiweddar o hawliadau'n ymwneud â'r cyfnod cyn mis Ebrill 2003.

1.40 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you for that response, Minister. You will be aware of the concern that, with this big increase in the number of claims that have gone in to meet the deadline, the structures that are in place at the moment may not be able to cope. Are you confident that, once you have had the report from Powys Teaching Local Health Board, there will be sufficient resources to clear this backlog? I know that you are mindful that many of the people who are making these claims are frail and elderly, and we would want them to benefit from the timely return of any money that they should not have paid.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r pryder na fydd y strwythurau sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd yn medru ymdopi efallai â'r cynnydd mawr hwn yn nifer yr hawliadau sydd wedi'u cyflwyno cyn y dyddiad cau. A ydych yn hyderus y bydd digon o adnoddau ar gael i glirio'r hawliadau sydd wedi cronni, pan fyddwch wedi cael yr adroddiad gan Fwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys? Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol bod nifer o'r bobl sy'n gwneud yr hawliadau hyn yn eiddil ac yn oeddrannus, a byddem am iddynt elwa o ddychwelyd yn brydlon unrhyw arian na ddylent fod wedi'i dalu.

Edwina Hart: I acknowledge that, for some, this has probably been quite a stressful process. Those who registered inquiries by, I think, the beginning of December 2009 have until the middle of May to provide supporting details in the form of proof of legal entitlement and of payment. A number of claims will fall out at that stage, and only then will we know the number of supported claims that need to go to the panel. The NHS will finalise the handling arrangements at that stage. In the meantime we are looking at increasing the number of panels so that we can expedite the work. I, like you, think that I will have to review this issue on 17 May and afterwards, when we get a clearer picture,

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn cydnabod hwyrach fod bod y broses hon wedi bod yn gryn straen i rai pobl. Mae gan y rheini a gofrestrodd ymholiadau erbyn dechrau mis Rhagfyr 2009, mi gredaf, tan ganol mis Mai i gyflwyno manylion ategol ar ffurf prawf o hawl gyfreithiol a thaliad. Bydd nifer o hawliadau'n methu yn ystod y cam hwnnw, ac ni fyddwn yn gwybod tan hynny faint o hawliadau gyda manylion ategol y bydd angen eu cyflwyno gerbron y panel. Bydd y GIG yn cadarnhau'r trefniadau ar gyfer ymdrin â'r hawliadau yn ystod y cam hwnnw. Yn y cyfamser, yr ydym yn ceisio cynyddu nifer y paneli fel y gallwn hwyluso'r gwaith. Yr wyf fi, fel chithau, yn credu y bydd yn

with regard to whether to put in additional resources. I know that this is a very difficult time for individuals.

Angela Burns: Minister, you say that you are looking at the whole issue of continuing care and how to handle the backlog. Are you able to give us more detail on whether that simply involves having additional staff? According to the latest figures that I have, 2,000 cases are outstanding. At the moment about 145 are processed in a year, which means that this will take 14 years, and there is also the fact that we are paying interest. If 2,000 cases are outstanding, taking into account the interest that we paid on the 800 cases that we have settled, we are looking at paying out another £5 million in interest. A little more detail on this would be gratefully received.

Edwina Hart: I am more than happy to discuss this further with officials, and perhaps to give a more detailed response to the Member in a letter, which can be put in the Library for other Members to see, on how we are getting on with these issues. I will see the chair of Powys Teaching Local Health Board tomorrow, and will ask for the necessary update.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, this lunchtime, on the steps of the Senedd, I met a group of sufferers of young-onset dementia and their carers and families, who presented a petition to the Petitions Committee. I am sure that you will agree that it is ironic that, on the very day that the Alzheimer's Society announced the results of research showing that the numbers of cases of Alzheimer's in the UK are underestimated considerably, the Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board announced that it will not fund the young-onset dementia service. A temporary reprieve of 12 weeks has been agreed, but I am sure that you will agree that that is not good enough. I know that you will say that you cannot directly intervene in local health boards to that extent, but I would like your guidance, Minister. Do you regard the decision by Cardiff and Vale University

rhaid imi adolygu'r mater hwn ar 17 Mai ac wedyn, pan fydd gennym ddarlun cliriach a ddylid darparu adnoddau ychwanegol. Sylweddolaf fod hwn yn amser anodd iawn i unigolion.

Angela Burns: Weinidog, yr ydych yn dweud eich bod yn ystyried holl broblem gofal parhaus a'r modd i ymdrin â'r achosion sydd wedi cronni. A allwch roi rhagor o fanylion inni a yw hynny'n golygu cael staff ychwanegol yn unig? Yn ôl y ffigurau diweddaraf sydd gennyf, mae 2,000 o achosion heb eu penderfynu. Caiff oddeutu 145 o achosion eu prosesu mewn blwyddyn ar hyn o bryd, sy'n golygu y bydd y broses gyfan yn cymryd 14 blynedd, a rhaid peidio ag anghofio ychwaith ein bod yn talu llog. Os oes 2,000 o achosion heb eu penderfynu, ac o gofio'r llog a dalwyd gennym ar yr 800 o achosion yr ydym wedi'u setlo, yr ydym yn wynebu talu £5 miliwn arall mewn llog. Byddem yn gwerthfawrogi'n fawr cael ychydig mwy o fanylion am hyn.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon trafod y mater hwn ymhellach gyda swyddogion, a rhoi ymateb manylach i'r Aelod am y cynnydd yr ydym yn ei wneud yn y materion hyn, efallai mewn llythyr y gellir ei roi yn y Llyfrgell i Aelodau eraill ei weld. Byddaf yn gweld Cadeirydd Bwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys yfory, a gofynnaf am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf angenrheidiol.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, amser cinio heddiw, ar risiau'r Senedd, cyfarfûm â grŵp o unigolion sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia sy'n dechrau'n ifanc, a'u gofalwyr a'u teuluoedd, a gyflwynodd ddeiseb i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn eironig bod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro wedi cyhoeddi na fydd yn ariannu'r gwasanaeth demensia sy'n dechrau'n ifanc, ar yr union ddiwrnod y cyhoeddodd Cymdeithas Alzheimer ganlyniadau gwaith ymchwil sy'n dangos bod nifer y bobl y gwyddys eu bod yn dioddef o glefyd Alzheimer yn y DU dipyn yn is na'r nifer mewn gwirionedd. Cytunwyd i beidio ag atal y cyllid am 12 wythnos dros dro, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch nad yw hynny'n ddigon da. Gwn y byddwch yn dweud na allwch ymyrryd yn uniongyrchol i'r graddau hynny mewn byrddau iechyd lleol, ond hoffwn gael

Local Health Board not to fund the service as being in line with your guidelines on services for dementia sufferers? If not, are you prepared to write to it to point that out, so that, when those 12 weeks are up, there is certainty with regard to funding for the future? I am sure that you will agree, Minister, that those people and their families have enough to worry about every hour of every day without having to worry about the funding of this vital support service.

Edwina Hart: I am aware of other Alzheimer's organisations that are having difficulty with their funding arrangements for next year, either as a result of their arrangements with the health service or, in certain cases, with local government. As you say, I cannot interfere in what is, effectively, a matter of local delivery, but I will ask officials to collate information about what is happening on the ground in dementia services with regard to the budgets for next year, and, where there are difficulties, to ensure that nothing untoward happens to the current facilities that are available that may fit into my implementation plan on dementia. Otherwise, we would perhaps have to look at such services being reconstituted in the future. I do not think that I can go further than that in my response to the Member, but I am looking at this matter.

Maintenance Work (the NHS Estate)

Q3 Kirsty Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on the maintenance backlog in the NHS estate? OAQ(3)1449(HSS)

Edwina Hart: I recognise the importance of fit-for-purpose buildings in the delivery of healthcare, and in limiting hospital-acquired infections. The health capital programme is the key element in my action plan to bring the NHS estate up to standard and that has been actively pursued.

Kirsty Williams: I am sure that, like me, you

eich arweiniad, Weinidog. A ydych yn ystyried bod y penderfyniad gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro i beidio ag ariannu'r gwasanaeth yn cyd-fynd â'ch canllawiau ar wasanaethau i bobl sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia? Os nad ydych yn credu hynny, a ydych yn barod i ysgrifennu i'r bwrdd iechyd i dynnu sylw at hynny, er mwyn cael sicrwydd cyllid ar gyfer y dyfodol pan ddaw'r 12 wythnos i ben? Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, Weinidog, fod gan y bobl hynny a'u teuluoedd ddigon i boeni amdano bob awr o'r dydd heb orfod poeni am ariannu'r gwasanaeth cymorth hanfodol hwn.

Edwina Hart: Gwn am sefydliadau Alzheimer eraill sy'n cael trafferthion gyda'u trefniadau ariannu am y flwyddyn nesaf, o ganlyniad i'w trefniadau gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd, neu mewn rhai achosion, eu trefniadau gyda llywodraeth leol. Fel y dywedwch, ni allaf ymyrryd mewn mater sydd i bob pwrpas yn fater o ddarpariaeth leol, ond byddaf yn gofyn i swyddogion gasglu gwybodaeth am yr hyn sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad mewn gwasanaethau demensia, o ran y cyllidebau ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Os oes trafferthion, byddaf yn gofyn iddynt sicrhau na fydd dim byd anffodus yn digwydd i'r cyfleusterau presennol sydd ar gael ac a allai gyd-fynd â'm cynllun gweithredu ar ddemensia. Fel arall, efallai y bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried ail-lunio gwasanaethau tebyg yn y dyfodol. Ni chredaf y gallaf ddweud mwy na hynny yn fy ymateb i'r Aelod, ond yr wyf yn ystyried y mater hwn.

Gwaith Cynnal a Chadw (Ystâd y GIG)

C3 Kirsty Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gwaith cynnal a chadw sydd wedi cronni yn ystâd y GIG? OAQ(3)1449(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd cael adeiladau addas at y diben i ddarparu gofal iechyd ac i gyfyngu heintiau sy'n cael eu dal mewn ysbytai. Y rhaglen cyfalaf iechyd yw'r elfen allweddol yn fy nghynllun gweithredu i sicrhau bod ystâd y GIG yn cyrraedd y safon ofynnol, ac yr ydym wedi bwrw ymlaen i'w gweithredu.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch

will be aware of the importance of the community hospital in Ystradgynlais, but unfortunately, it has a maintenance backlog of £1.5 million of high-risk and significant-risk repairs. That makes up 62 per cent of the whole backlog for the Powys Healthcare NHS Trust. What can you do, in conjunction with Powys Teaching Local Health Board, to ensure that the staff and patients of that hospital have one that fully meets their needs and is brought completely up to date?

Edwina Hart: It might be helpful if I took the opportunity to visit that hospital to see what the position is and I will ask my officials to discuss the matter with Powys Teaching Local Health Board.

Gareth Jones: A all y Gweinidog ein diweddarau ar y cynlluniau i adnewyddu Ysbyty Glan Clwyd a dweud i ba raddau y gellir defnyddio Ysbyty Llandudno ar gyfer rhai o'r gwasanaethau tra bydd y gwaith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo?

Edwina Hart: The use of Llandudno Hospital while work is undertaken on Ysbyty Glan Clwyd will be an operational matter for the LHB. There are a number of asbestos and fire safety issues that need to be addressed at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd and the health board is working on the plans for its gradual redevelopment because it is a mirror image of Prince Charles Hospital in Merthyr Tydfil. So they do have some plans to look at. The report on the high-level service strategy for north Wales is going to the executive board in March, when it expects to consider what it will do in terms of the business case in those areas.

I also place on record the Government's commitment to Ysbyty Glan Clwyd in terms of the investment that we have announced and all of the renovation work that has taken place.

Alun Cairns: The maintenance backlog in the NHS is pretty staggering at more than

chi, fel finnau, yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd yr ysbyty cymunedol yn Ystradgynlais. Ond yn anffodus mae gwaith cynnal a chadw wedi cronni yno yn cyfateb i werth £1.5 miliwn o waith atgyweirio risg uchel a risg sylweddol. Mae hynny'n gyfwerth â 62 y cant o'r holl waith cynnal a chadw sydd wedi cronni yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Powys. Beth y gallwch ei wneud, ar y cyd â Bwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys, i sicrhau bod gan y staff a'r cleifion yn yr ysbyty hwnnw ysbyty sy'n diwallu eu hanghenion yn llawn ac yn cynnwys yr holl gyfleusterau diweddaraf?

Edwina Hart: Efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe bawn yn cymryd y cyfle i ymweld â'r ysbyty hwnnw i weld beth yw'r sefyllfa, a byddaf yn gofyn i'm swyddogion drafod y mater gyda Bwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys.

Gareth Jones: Will the Minister give us an update on plans to renovate Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, and tell us to what extent Llandudno Hospital could be used to provide some of the services while that work is being undertaken?

Edwina Hart: Mater gweithredol i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol fydd defnyddio Ysbyty Llandudno tra bydd gwaith yn mynd ymlaen yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. Mae yno nifer o broblemau gydag asbestos a diogelwch rhag tân y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, ac mae'r bwrdd iechyd yn gweithio ar y cynlluniau i'w ailddatblygu'n raddol, oherwydd mae'n union yr un fath ag Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl ym Merthyr Tudful. Felly, mae ganddynt rai cynlluniau i edrych arnynt. Bydd yr adroddiad ar y strategaeth gwasanaeth lefel uchel yn y gogledd yn mynd gerbron y bwrdd gweithredol ym mis Mawrth, pan fydd yn disgwyl ystyried beth a wna o safbwynt yr achos busnes yn y meysydd hynny.

Yr wyf hefyd am gofnodi ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, o ran y buddsoddiad yr ydym wedi'i gyhoeddi a'r holl waith adnewyddu sydd wedi'i wneud yno.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r gwaith cynnal a chadw sydd wedi cronni yn y GIG yn syfrdanol, yn

£505 million. There is a list of trusts for which I could easily highlight the figures on significant levels of backlog, from Abertawe Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust and Cardiff and the Vale NHS Trust to other parts of Wales. Do you not accept that it is your responsibility to take a strategic approach to this? It may well be the trusts' responsibility to deliver repairs, but they can deliver them only with the appropriate level of finance that you make available, together with your planning. What action are you taking to reduce this backlog and do you still rule out, in this tight financial climate, private money, come what may, even if it is in the best interests of the patient?

Edwina Hart: Private finance initiative is not in the best interest of the patient because the patient is a taxpayer. The 'One Wales' agreement has ruled out PFI in the health service and that is the end of the matter.

On the backlog, as you know, the NHS estate looks at issues across the LHBs—it looks at the context of new build and if it decides to move to new build, it considers whether it is worth undertaking repairs. It also closes parts of buildings. This is a complex area. You talk about a backlog of £505 million in some areas, but you have to look at the massive investment that this Government has put into new buildings in the NHS across the piece.

Obesity

Q4 Val Lloyd: Will the Minister make a statement on what is being done to tackle obesity in Wales? OAQ(3)1461(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Last month, we issued the draft all-Wales obesity pathway for consultation. Next week, we will be launching Change4Life, a social marketing programme addressing obesity. In addition, we fund a range of programmes that aim to

werth dros £505 miliwn. Mae yna restr o ymddiriedolaethau y gallwn yn hawdd eu defnyddio i dynnu sylw at y ffigurau ar lefelau sylweddol o waith cynnal a chadw sydd wedi cronni, o Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe Bro Morgannwg ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro i rannau eraill o Gymru. Onid ydych yn derbyn mai eich cyfrifoldeb chi yw mabwysiadu dull strategol i ymdrin â hyn? Efallai'n wir mai cyfrifoldeb yr ymddiriedolaethau yw gwneud gwaith atgyweirio, ond gallant wneud hynny dim ond gyda'r lefel briodol o gyllid a ddarparwch chi, ynghyd â'ch gwaith cynllunio. Pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd i leihau'r gwaith hwn sydd wedi cronni, ac a ydych yn dal i ddiystyru arian preifat, doed a ddelo, yn yr hinsawdd ariannol tyn hwn, hyd yn oed os dyna sydd orau i'r claf?

Edwina Hart: Nid menter cyllid preifat sydd orau i'r claf, oherwydd mae'r claf yn drethdalwr. Mae cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' wedi diystyru mentrau cyllid preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a dyna ddiwedd y mater.

O ran y gwaith sydd wedi cronni, fel y gwyddoch, mae ystâd y GIG yn edrych ar faterion ar draws y byrddau iechyd lleol—mae'n edrych ar gyd-destun adeiladu o'r newydd, ac os penderfyna godi adeilad newydd, mae'n ystyried a yw'n werth gwneud gwaith atgyweirio. Mae'n cau rhannau o adeiladau hefyd. Mae hwn yn faes cymhleth. Yr ydych yn sôn am waith wedi cronni gwerth £505 miliwn mewn rhai ardaloedd, ond rhaid ichi ystyried y buddsoddiad anferth y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'i wneud mewn adeiladau newydd yn y GIG yn gyffredinol.

Gordewdra

C4 Val Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â gordewdra yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)1461(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Fis diwethaf, cafodd y fersiwn ddrafft o lwybr gordewdra Cymru gyfan ei chyhoeddi gennym i ymgynghori amdani. Yr wythnos nesaf byddwn yn lansio Newid am Oes, rhaglen farchnata gymdeithasol sy'n mynd i'r afael â gordewdra. Yn ogystal, yr

increase levels of physical activity and healthy eating and reduce levels of obesity.

Val Lloyd: You may also be aware of the Slimming World on Referral initiative, which has been available throughout the UK since 2001 and offers patients with a BMI of over 25 the chance to attend 12 weeks' worth of sessions. I believe that such a partnership was set up in Wales in 2005 in Anglesey Local Health Board, which saw 108 patients referred achieving on average a 4.9 per cent weight loss. However, the programme ended due to funding not being renewed and I understand that health workers across Wales are having difficulty accessing support to set up similar schemes. Given that the service continues to achieve a clinical weight-loss target in a significant percentage of referred patients in England and that over half of those patients are continuing to self-fund further attendance after their 12 weeks end, would you be prepared to consider what can be done to support the introduction of this programme across Wales?

1.50 p.m.

Edwina Hart: I am aware that Slimming World has already contacted my officials, who I think will have meetings with it at the end of the consultation period. I will certainly ask my officials to look at what ventures have taken place in Wales that are examples of good practice and to see whether the funding of any of them have been affected by local decisions that may have an adverse effect on our strategy. I will commission that work and advise the Assembly in due course.

Darren Millar: Minister, there is no doubt that the evidence strongly suggests that active weight-management clubs, such as community fit clubs in my constituency developed by Hampson Solutions Ltd, can make a significant contribution towards tackling obesity in Wales. Can you tell me what action you are taking as the Minister to ensure that there is a sufficient number and a network of active weight-management clubs across Wales to support the lifestyle changes

ydym yn ariannu ystod o raglenni sy'n ceisio cynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol a bwyta'n iach a lleihau lefelau gordewdra.

Val Lloyd: Efallai y byddwch hefyd yn gwybod am fenter Slimming World on Referral, sydd wedi bod ar gael trwy'r DU gyfan er 2001, ac sy'n gyfle i gleifion sydd â mynegai màs corff dros 25 fynychu gwerth 12 wythnos o sesiynau. Credaf fod partneriaeth o'r fath wedi ei sefydlu yng Nghymru yn 2005 ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Ynys Môn, a welodd 108 o gleifion yn cael eu cyfeirio ati gan lwyddo i golli 4.9 y cant o'u pwysau ar gyfartaledd. Fodd bynnag, daeth y rhaglen i ben pan ddaeth yr arian i ben, a deallaf fod gweithwyr iechyd ar draws Cymru'n cael trafferth i gael cymorth i sefydlu cynlluniau tebyg. O gofio bod y gwasanaeth yn Lloegr yn dal i gyrraedd targed clinigol ar gyfer colli pwysau, gyda chanran sylweddol o'r cleifion sy'n cael eu cyfeirio ato, a bod dros hanner y cleifion hynny'n parhau i dalu eu hunain am ymweliadau pellach ar ôl i'w 12 wythnos ddod i ben, a fydddech yn barod i ystyried beth y gellir ei wneud i gefnogi cyflwyno'r rhaglen hon ar draws Cymru?

Edwina Hart: Gwn fod Slimming World eisoes wedi cysylltu â'm swyddogion, a deallaf y byddant yn cael cyfarfodydd â'r sefydliad ar ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori. Yn sicr, gofynnaf i'm swyddogion ystyried pa fentrau sydd wedi'u cynnal yng Nghymru sy'n enghreifftiau o arfer da, i weld a yw penderfyniadau lleol, a allai amharu ar ein strategaeth, wedi effeithio ar y modd y caiff unrhyw rai ohonynt eu hariannu. Byddaf yn comisiynu'r gwaith hwnnw ac yn rhoi gwybod i'r Cynulliad maes o law.

Darren Millar: Weinidog, nid oes amheuaeth nad yw'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu'n gryf fod clybiau rheoli pwysau gweithgar, megis clybiau ffitrwydd cymunedol yn fy etholaeth i a ddatblygwyd gan Hampson Solutions Ltd, yn gallu gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol i fynd i'r afael â gordewdra yng Nghymru. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd, fel y Gweinidog, i sicrhau bod nifer digonol a rhwydwaith o glybiau rheoli

that we need to see across this country if we are ever going to tackle obesity in the longer term?

Edwina Hart: What happens at a local level is a matter for determination by the local health board in light of its financial position and the prioritisation of the services it thinks are required for patients.

Bethan Jenkins: I am sure that the Minister will agree that it is worrying that the Beat Cymru research published recently shows that one in five people in Wales do not believe that eating disorders are a mental illness. This is especially worrying as I have met many young women with anorexia who have gone on to become obese because they have gone from one end of the spectrum of eating disorders to the other. Many women I have met who have suffered domestic abuse have become obese because they have tried to make themselves less attractive to the opposite sex because of the attacks they have suffered. Do you believe that we need an anti-stigma campaign for mental illness in Wales so that we can raise awareness of these important issues and get to the root of the problem and ascertain why people in Wales believe that eating disorders are not a mental illness?

Edwina Hart: The national standards framework for adult mental health, 'Raising the Standard', has a key action point that requires authorities and agencies to raise public awareness and the understanding of the public of mental health issues. This is a key area. I am amazed that people do not realise that eating disorders are a mental health issue. People are sometimes quite dismissive of those with eating disorders and do not realise that they need some clinical assistance. There is a need to tackle the stigma. This is contained in our document and in the NSF. I hope that the local health boards in particular, among others, will look collectively at how they could run an anti-stigma campaign.

pwysau gweithgar ar gael ar draws Cymru, i hybu'r newidiadau mewn ffordd o fyw y mae angen inni eu gweld ar draws y wlad, os ydym i lwyddo byth i fynd i'r afael â gordewdra yn y tymor hwy?

Edwina Hart: Mater i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yw penderfynu beth sy'n digwydd ar lefel leol, ar sail ei sefyllfa ariannol a blaenoriaethu'r gwasanaethau y cred y mae eu hangen ar gyfer cleifion.

Bethan Jenkins: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn destun pryder fod y gwaith ymchwil gan Beat Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar, yn dangos nad yw un o bob pum person yng Nghymru yn credu mai salwch meddwl yw anhwylderau bwyta. Mae hynny'n destun pryder arbennig, gan fy mod wedi cyfarfod â nifer o fenywod ifanc sy'n dioddef gan anorecsia ac sydd wedi mynd yn ordew wrth fynd o'r naill ben y sbectrum anhwylderau bwyta i'r llall. Mae nifer o fenywod yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â hwy, sydd wedi'u cam-drin yn y cartref, wedi mynd yn ordew wrth geisio'u gwneud eu hunain yn llai deniadol i ddynion oherwydd yr ymosodiadau y maent wedi'u dioddef. A ydych yn credu bod angen inni gael ymgyrch atal gwarth ar gyfer salwch meddwl yng Nghymru, fel y gallwn gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o'r materion pwysig hyn a mynd i wraidd y broblem, a gweld pam mae pobl yng Nghymru'n credu nad salwch meddwl yw anhwylderau bwyta?

Edwina Hart: Mae gan 'Codi'r Galon', y fframwaith safonau cenedlaethol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl oedolion, bwynt gweithredu allweddol sy'n mynnu bod awdurdodau ac asiantaethau'n cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth ac yn meithrin dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd o broblemau iechyd meddwl. Mae hwn yn faes allweddol. Yr wyf yn synnu nad yw pobl yn sylweddoli bod anhwylderau bwyta yn broblem iechyd meddwl. Bydd pobl weithiau'n diystyru'r sawl sydd ag anhwylderau bwyta, ac ni fyddant yn sylweddoli bod arnynt angen ychydig gymorth clinigol. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r gwarth. Mae hynny wedi'i gynnwys yn ein dogfen ac yn y fframwaith safonau cenedlaethol. Gobeithio y bydd y byrddau iechyd lleol yn enwedig, ymhlith eraill, yn cydweithio i edrych ar y modd y gallent

gynnal ymgyrch atal gwarth.

Jeff Cuthbert: Minister, as the chair of the all-party group on healthy living, may I add that we are working closely with Health Challenge Wales, which, as you know, is responsible for the dissemination of information regarding public health policy in Wales. As part of its campaign, it has carried out research that shows clearly that taking moderate exercise and eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day can significantly add to life expectancy. Following this advice can also decrease the risk of becoming obese, as well as significantly decreasing the risk of developing type-2 diabetes. These are two problems that not only impact on the quality of people's lives, but place a considerable strain on NHS resources and the public purse. Do you agree, Minister, that following this advice will not only assist with those quality-of-life issues, but result in significant savings for the NHS and the public purse more generally?

Jeff Cuthbert: Weinidog, fel cadeirydd y grŵp hollbleidiol ar fyw'n iach, a gaf fi ychwanegu ein bod yn gweithio'n agos gyda Her Iechyd Cymru, sydd, fel y gwyddoch, yn gyfrifol am ledaenu gwybodaeth am bolisi iechyd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Fel rhan o'i ymgyrch mae wedi gwneud gwaith ymchwil sy'n dangos yn glir y gall ymarfer corff cymedrol a bwyta pum dogn o ffrwythau a llysiau bob dydd ychwanegu'n sylweddol at ddisgwyliad oes. Gall dilyn y cyngor hwn hefyd leihau risg mynd yn ordew, yn ogystal â lleihau'n sylweddol y risg o ddatblygu diabetes math 2. Mae'r rhain yn ddwy broblem sydd nid yn unig yn effeithio ar ansawdd bywyd pobl, ond sydd hefyd yn rhoi straen sylweddol ar adnoddau'r GIG a phwrs y wlad. A ydych yn cytuno, Weinidog, y bydd dilyn y cyngor hwn nid yn unig yn cynorthwyo gyda'r materion hynny sy'n ymwneud ag ansawdd bywyd, ond hefyd yn arwain at arbedion sylweddol i'r GIG a phwrs y wlad yn fwy cyffredinol?

Edwina Hart: Yes, it is important that we look at the preventative care agenda and at the publicity that we issue, and ensure that we stress the healthy living agenda. In the long run, that should help the budgetary position of the NHS.

Edwina Hart: Ydy, mae'n bwysig inni ystyried yr agenda gofal ataliol a'r cyhoeddusrwydd yr ydym yn ei roi, a sicrhau ein bod yn pwysleisio'r agenda byw'n iach. Yn y pen draw, dylai hynny helpu sefyllfa gyllidebol y GIG.

Social Care Services (Children)

Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol (Plant)

Q5 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on social care services for children in Wales? OAQ(3)1437(HSS)

C5 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)1437(HSS)

The Deputy Minister for Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): The latest chief inspector's report recognises improvements in services for children, but also recognises the need to accelerate those improvements.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Mae adroddiad diweddaraf y prif arolygwr yn cydnabod gwelliannau mewn gwasanaethau i blant, ond mae hefyd yn cydnabod bod angen cyflymu'r gwelliannau hynny.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to the Deputy Minister for her response, and I do not doubt her commitment to the improvement of social care, particularly for children throughout Wales. The baby P case, unfortunately and sadly, led to an increase in the number of children reported to local authorities, which has caused difficulties to all local authorities

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei hymateb, ac nid wyf yn amau ei hymrwymiad i wella gofal cymdeithasol, yn enwedig ar gyfer plant trwy Gymru gyfan. Yn anffodus ac yn drist, arweiniodd achos Babi P at gynnydd yn nifer y plant y rhoddir adroddiad amdanynt i awdurdodau lleol, sydd wedi peri trafferthion

in Wales. Having said that, local authorities need to be able to manage those children who are referred to them and need to be able to investigate their cases.

Therefore, I asked some questions of some local authorities to establish how many children have not been allocated social workers as a result. Some of the data are quite alarming. In one local authority, 116 children have not been allocated a social worker or any other form or worker. Another south Wales authority has 134 children who are without a social worker allocated to them. I could go through all of the local authorities, with hardly one of them looking after all of their children as we would want them to. Are you aware of these facts, and what action are you taking to ensure that some of the most vulnerable children, who are potentially in harm's way, are allocated a proper social worker who is fully qualified to act in their interests.

Gwenda Thomas: Diolch, Alun; I did read your press notice, in which you say that there has been a sharp increase in the number of children entering the system since the tragedy of baby Peter's death. The figures over three years do not support that contention. The number of referrals to children's services were: 49,149 in 2006-07; 43,411 in 2007-08, which is a decrease of 5,733; and 46,172 in 2008-09, which is an increase on the previous year of 2,761, but still a decrease, of course, on the 2006-07 figure. We need, therefore, to be careful of what we associate with the tragic death of baby Peter. However, I do take you remarks about unallocated cases seriously. There are no express powers to require social workers to cover all cases of children in need, but statutory guidance on safeguards—that is, 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'—and the assessment for children in need and their families are implicit in their expectation of the role of social workers and those of assistants. They require that all child protection cases and those for looked-after children be undertaken by a social worker. Local authorities use risk-management tools to sift referrals on case loads and to identify and prioritise those who are at risk so that clear judgements can be

i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Wedi dweud hynny, mae angen i awdurdodau lleol allu rheoli'r plant sy'n cael eu cyfeirio atynt, ac mae angen iddynt allu ymchwilio i'w hachosion.

Felly, gofynnais rai cwestiynau am rai awdurdodau lleol, i weld faint o blant nad oes gweithwyr cymdeithasol wedi'u pennu ar eu cyfer o ganlyniad. Mae rhai o'r data'n digon brawychus. Mewn un awdurdod lleol mae 116 o blant nad oes gweithiwr cymdeithasol na'r un math arall o weithiwr ar eu cyfer. Mae gan awdurdod arall yn y de 134 o blant heb weithiwr cymdeithasol ar eu cyfer. Gallwn fynd trwy bob un o'r awdurdodau lleol a gweld nad oes yr un ohonynt bron yn gofalu am bob plentyn fel y byddem yn dymuno. A ydych yn ymwybodol o'r ffeithiau hyn, a pha gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod rhai o'r plant sydd fwyaf agored i niwed, ac a allai fod mewn perygl, yn cael gweithiwr cymdeithasol priodol sy'n hollol gymwys i weithredu er eu budd?

Gwenda Thomas: Diolch, Alun; darllenais eich hysbysiad i'r wasg, lle'r ydych yn dweud bod cynnydd sydyn yn nifer y plant sy'n mynd i mewn i'r system ers trasiedi marwolaeth babi Peter. Nid yw'r ffigurau dros dair blynedd yn cefnogi'r honiad hwnnw. Dyma nifer y plant a gafodd eu cyfeirio at wasanaethau plant: 49,149 yn 2006-07; 43,411 yn 2007-08, sy'n ostyngiad o 5,733; a 46,172 yn 2008-09, sy'n gynnydd o 2,761 ers y flwyddyn flaenorol ond sy'n dal yn ostyngiad o'i gymharu â'r ffigur ar gyfer 2006-07, wrth gwrs. Felly, mae angen inni fod yn ofalus ynghylch yr hyn yr ydym yn ei gysylltu â marwolaeth drasig babi Peter. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cymryd eich sylwadau o ddifrif am achosion sydd heb eu pennu. Nid oes dim pwerau pendant i fynnu bod gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn ymdrin â phob achos o blant mewn angen, ond mae canllawiau statudol ar drefniadau diogelu—sef 'Gweithio Gyda'n Gilydd i Ddiogelu Plant'—a'r asesiad ar gyfer plant mewn angen a'u teuluoedd yn glir ynghylch yr hyn a ddisgwyliant gan rôl gweithwyr cymdeithasol a rôl cynorthwywyr. Maent yn mynnu bod gweithiwr cymdeithasol yn ymdrin â phob achos o amddiffyn plant ac achosion o blant sydd mewn gofal. Bydd

made on those cases that are allocated to social workers or their assistants.

awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio adnoddau rheoli risg i ddiol achosion o gyfeirio i'w pennu i lwythi achos ac i nodi a blaenoriaethu'r rheini sydd mewn perygl, fel y gellir gwneud penderfyniadau clir am yr achosion sy'n cael eu pennu i weithwyr cymdeithasol neu eu cynorthwyr.

However, I have asked the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales to investigate the local authorities that you have cited, Alun, and I intend to follow up the position in two of those authorities.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi gofyn i Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ymchwilio i'r awdurdodau lleol yr ydych wedi'u nodi, Alun, a bwriadaf fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa mewn dau o'r awdurdodau lleol hynny.

Janet Ryder: Deputy Minister, I am sure that you will recall the outcry of a couple of years ago when Hyfrydle closed in Denbighshire. Hyfrydle was the specialist facility that was developed for children on the autistic spectrum. For some time, that building has been left to stand idle, but the place attracted a great deal of investment from the Assembly and the local county authority in its time. Discussions are now under way with C-SAW, a local group, to reopen that site and to redevelop it to give the autistic support for children and their families that is really needed in that central area of north Wales. Deputy Minister, have you been involved in any of those discussions with Denbighshire County Council or otherwise made aware of that project, and would you be minded to support it?

Janet Ryder: Ddirprwy Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y cofiwch y protestio ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl pan gaeodd Hyfrydle yn Sir Ddinbych. Hyfrydle oedd y cyfleuster arbenigol a ddatblygwyd ar gyfer plant ar y sbectwm awtistig. Mae'r adeilad yn segur ers cryn amser, ond denodd y lle gryn dipyn o fuddsoddiad gan y Cynulliad a'r awdurdod sirol lleol yn ystod ei amser. Mae trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt ar hyn o bryd gyda C-SAW, grŵp lleol, i ailagor y safle hwnnw a'i ailddatblygu i roi'r cymorth awtistig y mae ei angen yn fawr ar blant a'u teuluoedd yn yr ardal ganolog honno o'r gogledd. Ddirprwy Weinidog, a ydych wedi cymryd rhan yn unrhyw un o'r trafodaethau hynny gyda Chyngor Sir Ddinbych, neu a ydych wedi gwybod am y prosiect hwnnw fel arall, ac a fydddech yn ystyried ei gefnogi?

Gwenda Thomas: I am aware of the situation with regard to Hyfrydle, of course, but it is not in my portfolio to be involved in any negotiations that are ongoing. I will ensure that an answer is provided to that question. I certainly support adequate provision, when needed, for children and young people who have autism. I am sure that you will agree that our strategy for autism, which I believe is the first in the world, points to a strong way forward for us as a country.

Gwenda Thomas: Gwn am y sefyllfa ynglŷn â Hyfrydle, wrth gwrs, ond nid yw cymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau sy'n mynd rhagddynt yn rhan o'm portffolio. Gwnaf yn sicr y darperir ateb i'r cwestiwn hwnnw. Yr wyf yn sicr yn cefnogi darpariaeth ddigonol, pan fydd angen, i blant a phobl ifanc sydd ag awtistiaeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod ein strategaeth ar gyfer awtistiaeth, sef y strategaeth gyntaf yn y byd, fel y deallaf, yn dangos ffordd gadarn ymlaen inni fel gwlad.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl (Pobl Ifanc)

Mental Health Services (Young People)

C6 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer pobl ifanc? OAQ(3)1458(HSS)

Q6 Nerys Evans: Will the Minister make a statement on mental health services for young people? OAQ(3)1458(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Improving child and

Edwina Hart: Mae gwella gwasanaethau

adolescent mental health services in Wales remains a high priority for the Welsh Assembly Government.

Nerys Evans: Yn dilyn y cwestiwn blaenorol, hoffwn ofyn ichi am anhwylderau bwyta. Yr wyf yn croesawu eich gwaith i helpu pobl, a phobl ifanc yn benodol, sy'n dioddef o anhwylderau bwyta. Yr wyf yn delio gyda theulu yn fy ngwaith achos lle mae dryswch wedi bod ynghylch beth yn union yw 'angen clinigol' mewn achosion o anorecsia. Mae'r teulu wedi cael gwybod mai'r bwriad yw cynyddu BMI eu merch i 15. Mae tystiolaeth yn dangos nad yw'r ymennydd yn gallu ymateb i driniaeth yn effeithiol gyda BMI mor isel.

2.00 p.m.

Dyna beth sy'n digwydd yn yr achos hwn. Felly, a wnewch chi gadarnhau bod y diffiniad o angen clinigol yn fater ar gyfer arbenigwyr iechyd, ac nid ar gyfer y Llywodraeth?

Edwina Hart: I expect health professionals to determine the care that they require. It is certainly not something that a politician will comment on.

Brynle Williams: Good afternoon, Minister. Minister, you and the Deputy Minister will be aware of the case that I have recently highlighted concerning the situation in which parents of a teenage child with autism have found themselves. They have experienced a great deal of frustration given the level of help that they have received from social services, while the situation deteriorates. I thank you and the Deputy Minister for the assurances that you have given that this case will be looked into, but can you also provide an assurance that your officials will work to ensure that such cases do not fall through the cracks, so that such problems do not occur again?

Edwina Hart: Thank you for drawing this to my attention. I know that you had a meeting this morning with the Deputy Minister to stress in detail your concerns about this issue. I hope that we and our officials will be able to assist to see if there are any other things

iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed yng Nghymru yn parhau'n flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Nerys Evans: Following on from the previous question, I should like to ask you about eating disorders. I welcome your work to assist people, and young people in particular, who suffer from eating disorders. I am dealing with a family in case work where there has been some confusion about what exactly 'clinical need' means in cases of anorexia. The family has been told that the intention is to increase their daughter's BMI to 15. There is evidence that the brain cannot respond to treatment effectively with such a low BMI.

That is what is happening in this case. Therefore, can you confirm that the definition of clinical need is something for health experts, and not for the Government?

Edwina Hart: Disgwyliaf i weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd benderfynu pa ofal y mae ei angen ar y bobl hyn. Yn sicr, nid yw'n rhywbeth y bydd gwleidydd yn gwneud sylw yn ei gylch.

Brynle Williams: Prynawn da, Weinidog. Weinidog, byddwch chi a'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymwybodol o'r achos yr wyf wedi tynnu sylw ato'n ddiweddar ynghylch y sefyllfa y mae rhieni plentyn yn ei ardegau sydd ag awtistiaeth wedi eu cael eu hunain ynddi. Maent wedi cael llawer iawn o rwystredigaeth o gofio lefel y cymorth y maent wedi'i gael gan wasanaethau cymdeithasol, wrth i'r sefyllfa waethygu. Diolch i chi a'r Dirprwy Weinidog am sicrhau ymchwilio i'r achos hwn, ond a allwch hefyd roi sicrwydd y bydd eich swyddogion yn gweithio i sicrhau nad yw achosion o'r fath yn mynd trwy'r rhwyd, fel na fydd problemau fel hyn yn digwydd eto?

Edwina Hart: Diolch ichi am dynnu fy sylw at y mater hwn. Gwn ichi gael cyfarfod y bore yma â'r Dirprwy Weinidog i bwysleisio'n fanwl eich pryderon am y mater. Gobeithio y gallwn ni a'n swyddogion gynorthwyo i weld a oes angen inni ystyried

that we need to look at in the light of the case that you raised with us, in terms of rules, regulations, guidance, and so on. It is useful if Members draw these cases to my and the Deputy Minister's attention so that we have clarity as regards what is going on in the system to see if we can provide further help and assistance from the centre.

Eleanor Burnham: In view of the reports by the Wales Audit Office, the Healthcare Inspectorate for Wales, Estyn, the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales, and the all-Wales NGO children's policy group on child and adolescent mental health, and given the comments of the children's commissioner, what action are you taking to improve the provision of mental health services to young people in Wales, which is very much needed in some parts of Wales?

Edwina Hart: There is a mixed picture across Wales, and, although we have concerns, we must praise the service for doing good work in certain areas. There are new units across Wales doing excellent work. A group of expert stakeholders has been established to develop the national programme for CAMHS by May 2010. The director of health and social services put all the stakeholders together to get a national plan, and that will involve the local health boards' chief executives, local authorities and directors of social services. As envisaged, the plan will be developed by May, which will give us the opportunity to look at the plan and its delivery.

Health Services in Powys

Q7 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of health services in Powys? OAQ(3)1452(HSS)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to the development of safe and sustainable healthcare services in Powys, and in the rest of Wales, which meet the healthcare needs of our residents.

Nick Bourne: The Minister will be aware

pethau eraill yng ngoleuni'r achos yr ydych wedi'i godi gyda ni, o ran rheolau, rheoliadau, canllawiau, ac yn y blaen. Mae'n ddefnyddiol pan fydd Aelodau'n tynnu fy sylw i a'm Dirprwy Weinidog at yr achosion hyn, fel y gallwn ddeall yn glir yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y system er mwyn gweld a allwn roi rhagor o help a chymorth o'r ganolfan.

Eleanor Burnham: Yng ngoleuni adroddiadau Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, Estyn, Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru a grŵp polisi plant cyrff anllywodraethol Cymru gyfan ar iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed, ac o gofio sylwadau'r comisiynydd plant, pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru y mae eu hangen yn ddirfawr mewn rhai rhannau o'r wlad?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r darlun yn un cymysg ar draws Cymru, ac er ein bod yn pryderu, rhaid inni ganmol y gwasanaeth am wneud gwaith da mewn rhai ardaloedd. Ceir unedau newydd ar draws Cymru sy'n gwneud gwaith ardderchog. Mae grŵp o randdeiliaid arbenigol wedi'i sefydlu i ddatblygu'r rhaglen genedlaethol ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed erbyn mis Mai 2010. Galwodd y cyfarwyddwr iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol â'r holl randdeiliaid ynghyd i greu cynllun cenedlaethol, a fydd yn cynnwys prif weithredwyr y byrddau iechyd lleol, awdurdodau lleol a chyfarwyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fel y rhagwelir, caiff y cynllun ei ddatblygu erbyn mis Mai, a fydd yn gyfle inni ystyried y cynllun a'r modd y caiff ei weithredu.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd ym Mhowys

C7 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd ym Mhowys? OAQ(3)1452(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwmo i ddatblygu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd diogel a chynaliadwy ym Mhowys, a gweddill Cymru, sy'n diwallu anghenion gofal iechyd ein trigolion.

Nick Bourne: Bydd y Gweinidog yn

that the local health board is putting together a strategic outline case for a new hospital in south Powys, which ultimately, presumably, will take over from Brecon and Bronllys Hospital. What discussions, if any, has the Assembly Government had with the LHB on the likely timetable for taking that case forward?

Edwina Hart: I have not seen any paperwork on the timetable, but I will ask my officials what the timescales look like and what the plans are. You will also be aware that there are detailed discussions between the local authority and Powys Teaching Local Health Board to try to resolve issues to get common ground to take forward that particular project. I will update Members on the proposals in Powys as soon as possible.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): Minister, you may be aware of the closure of the private nursing home in Llangattock, which will mean that the commissioned GP beds for the Crickhowell practice will be lost. There is an idea that those GP beds could be provided alongside new nursing care beds in a new extension to the existing local authority care home, which would provide a health and social care facility alongside the GP practice and existing supported housing. I am sure that you would agree that this is exactly the kind of collaboration between social care and the health service that should be encouraged and which would be of huge benefit to local people. Would your officials be amenable to meeting all interested parties to see what can be done to establish such a project and would you look kindly on any request for capital funding to extend the existing building on land that is already owned by the local authority?

Edwina Hart: I can look kindly at the request for my officials to be involved in any discussion, if they can facilitate it, and I would be happy to do so because we want to look at innovation in this area. Capital budgets are a far more difficult area for me, because, as you are aware, we will have

ymwybodol bod y bwrdd iechyd lleol yn llunio achos amlinellol strategol ar gyfer ysbyty newydd yn ne Powys, a fydd yn y pen draw, mae'n debyg, yn cymryd lle Ysbyty Aberhonddu ac Ysbyty Bronllys. Pa drafodaethau, os o gwbl, y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u cael gyda'r bwrdd iechyd lleol ynghylch yr amserlen debygol ar gyfer symud yr achos hwnnw ymlaen?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf wedi gweld dim gwaith papur am yr amserlen, ond gofynnaf i'm swyddogion beth yw'r amserlenni a beth yw'r cynlluniau. Byddwch yn ymwybodol hefyd fod trafodaethau manwl rhwng yr awdurdod lleol a Bwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys, er mwyn ceisio datrys problemau i gael cytundeb a symud y prosiect penodol hwnnw ymlaen. Rhof y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau ynghylch am y cynigion ym Mhowys cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Weinidog, efallai y gwyddoch fod y cartref nyrsio preifat yn Llangatwg yn cau, a fydd yn golygu colli'r gwelyau meddygon teulu a gomisiynwyd ar gyfer practis Crucywel. Mae yna syniad y gellid darparu'r gwelyau meddygon teulu hynny ar y cyd â gwelyau gofal nyrsio newydd mewn estyniad newydd i gartref gofal presennol yr awdurdod lleol, a fyddai'n darparu cyfleuster iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ochr yn ochr â'r practis meddygon teulu a thai cymorth sydd yno eisoes. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech mai dyma'r union fath o gydweithio rhwng gofal cymdeithasol a'r gwasanaeth iechyd y dylid ei annog, a byddai o fudd aruthrol i bobl leol. A fyddai eich swyddogion yn barod i gwrdd â phawb sy'n ymwneudt â'r sefyllfa i weld beth y gellir ei wneud i sefydlu prosiect o'r fath, ac a fydddech yn edrych yn ffafriol ar unrhyw gais am gyllid cyfalaf i ehangu'r adeilad presennol ar dir sydd eisoes yn eiddo i'r awdurdod lleol?

Edwina Hart: Gallaf edrych yn ffafriol ar y cais i'm swyddogion fod yn rhan o unrhyw drafodaeth, os gallant ei hwyluso, a byddwn yn falch gwneud hynny, oherwydd yr ydym am ystyried arloesedd yn y maes hwn. Mae cyllidebau cyfalaf yn faes llawer anos imi oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch, byddwn yn cael

difficulties with capital in the next few years. We will therefore have to look at the prioritisation agenda. However, I am happy for those initial discussions to take place and will arrange for that to be done.

A Minimum Price for Alcohol

Q8 Jonathan Morgan: Will the Minister make a statement on the possibility of introducing a minimum price for alcohol in Wales? OAQ(3)1427(HSS)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government does not currently have the powers, as you know, to introduce a minimum price for alcohol. Our wish to see this introduced by the UK Government was set out in our substance misuse strategy 'Working Together to Reduce Harm'. As a Government, we continue to press this matter with Whitehall.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful to the Minister for that response. As she will be aware, her colleague Brian Gibbons said in November last year that he wanted to see alcohol strength taken into account in pricing, and Alcohol Concern Cymru published a report in February called 'Counting the Cost: Irresponsible alcohol promotions in the night-time economy in Wales'. There is obviously a debate to be had around whether we think that the minimum pricing of alcohol will make much of a difference or whether it would just force the price up for people who are more moderate drinkers. However, the issue raises a number of concerns. A debate is needed about what we should do to make our towns, villages and city centres better for the people who use them. Every political party in the Assembly ought to be signed up to tackling the scourge of binge drinking. Is the Assembly Government considering anything else beyond the possibility of asking the UK Government to look at the minimum pricing of alcohol? In particular, does the Government agree that powers should be devolved to Wales under the Licensing Act 2003 in order to give local authorities a greater opportunity to say 'no' to new licensed premises?

trafferthion gyda chyfalaf yn yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Felly, bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried yr agenda flaenoriaethu. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn fodlon i'r trafodaethau cychwynnol hynny ddigwydd, a threfnaf i hynny gael ei wneud.

Isafswm Pris ar gyfer Alcohol

C8 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bosibilrwydd cyflwyno isafswm pris ar gyfer alcohol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)1427(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Fel y gwyddoch, nid oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad y pwerau ar hyn o bryd i gyflwyno isafswm pris ar gyfer alcohol. Nodwyd ein dymuniad i weld Llywodraeth y DU yn cyflwyno isafswm pris ar gyfer alcohol yn ein strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau, 'Gweithio Gyda'n Gilydd i Leihau Niwed'. Yr ydym fel Llywodraeth yn parhau i bwysu ar Whitehall i wneud rhywbeth am y mater hwn.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Fel y bydd gŵyr hi, dywedodd ei chydweithiwr, Brian Gibbons, ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd ei fod am weld cryfder alcohol yn cael ei ystyried wrth brisio, a chyhoeddodd Alcohol Concern Cymru adroddiad ym mis Chwefror o'r enw 'Cyfri'r Gost: Hyrwyddo alcohol yn anghyfrifol yn yr economi nos yng Nghymru'. Mae'n amlwg y gellid dadlau a ydym yn credu y bydd gosod isafswm pris ar gyfer alcohol yn gwneud llawer o wahaniaeth, ynteu a fyddai ond yn codi'r pris i yfwyr cymedrol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r mater yn codi nifer o bryderon. Mae angen dadl ar yr hyn y dylem ei wneud i sicrhau bod ein trefi, ein pentrefi a chanol ein dinasoedd yn lleoedd gwell i'r bobl sy'n eu defnyddio. Dylai pob plaid wleidyddol yn y Cynulliad ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â phla goryfed. A yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ystyried unrhyw beth arall y tu hwnt i bosibilrwydd gofyn i Lywodraeth y DU ystyried pennu isafswm pris ar gyfer alcohol? Yn benodol, a yw'r Llywodraeth yn cytuno y dylid datganoli pwerau i Gymru dan Ddeddf Trwyddedu 2003 er mwyn rhoi rhagor o gyfle i awdurdodau lleol ddweud 'na' i safleoedd trwyddedig newydd?

Edwina Hart: You have raised a lot of issues on which there is a consensus across the Chamber. In terms of alcohol promotions, we very much support the actions that have been taken by the Scottish Government, using its powers to restrict irresponsible drinks promotions. That is an issue for us. We welcome the new mandatory code for alcohol retailers, although we believe that the UK Government could and should have gone a lot further than that code, and we have made our position clear on that. On licensing, this is very much a public health issue, and I support some of the reports that have come out asking what further action can be taken. I will continue to review this area of policy, because I am enormously concerned by the impact that this is having on young people and their future lifestyles, and the impact that it will have on the health service.

We must also do far more to encourage our partners to make use of their existing powers to tackle alcohol-related harm, such as tackling traders that persistently sell or supply alcohol to underage drinkers, which we know happens. Police can also start to confiscate alcohol and move on groups that are drinking outside. We must get an integrated approach to this problem. Along with my colleague the Minister for business, I will consider tabling a motion to be debated in Government time that all parties would be able to agree on as to how we would like to proceed on the issues around controlling alcohol and improving health.

David Lloyd: Croesawaf y cwestiwn ynghyd ag ateb y Gweinidog, a datganaf fy mod o blaid isafswm pris ar gyfer alcohol. A allwch chi gadarnhau eich bod yn cytuno gyda'r dystiolaeth feddygol sydd wedi dod i'r casgliad dros y blynyddoedd y byddai pobl yn yfed llai o alcohol pe bai hi'n anoddach cael gafael arno a phe bai pris alcohol yn uwch o lawer nag ydyw ar hyn o bryd?

Edwina Hart: I am expressing a personal rather than a ministerial opinion when I say that I agree with the opinions that have come forward from the medical profession on these

Edwina Hart: Yr ydych wedi codi nifer o faterion lle mae consensws ar draws y Siambr. O ran hyrwyddo alcohol, yr ydym yn cefnogi i'r carn y camau gweithredu sydd wedi'u cymryd gan Lywodraeth yr Alban, sydd wedi defnyddio'i phwerau i gyfyngu hyrwyddo diodydd yn anghyfrifol. Mae hynny'n broblem i ni. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cod gorfodol newydd ar gyfer manwerthwyr alcohol, er ein bod yn credu y gallai ac y dylai Llywodraeth y DU fod wedi mynd lawer ymhellach na'r cod hwnnw, ac yr ydym wedi egluro ein safbwynt ar hynny. O ran trwyddedu, mae hwn yn sicr yn fater iechyd y cyhoedd, ac yr wyf yn cefnogi rhai o'r adroddiadau sydd wedi'u cyhoeddi, sy'n gofyn pa gamau gweithredu eraill y gellir eu cymryd. Byddaf yn parhau i adolygu'r maes polisi hwn, oherwydd yr wyf yn pryderu'n fawr am yr effaith a gaiff hyn ar bobl ifanc a'u ffordd o fyw yn y dyfodol, a'r effaith a gaiff ar y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Rhaid inni hefyd wneud llawer mwy i annog ein partneriaid i ddefnyddio'r pwerau sydd ganddynt eisoes i fynd i'r afael â niwed yn gysylltiedig ag alcohol, er enghraifft, ymdrin â masnachwyr sy'n gwerthu neu'n darparu alcohol yn gyson i yfwyr dan oed, sydd yn digwydd, fel y gwyddom. Yn ogystal, gall yr heddlu ddechrau gymryd alcohol oddi ar bobl a symud grwpiau sy'n yfed yn yr awyr agored. Rhaid inni fabwysiadu dull integredig o ymdrin â'r broblem hon. Ynghyd â'm cydweithiwr, y Gweinidog dros fusnes, byddaf yn ystyried cyflwyno cynnig i gael dadl arno yn ystod amser y Llywodraeth, er mwyn i bob plaid allu cytuno sut yr hoffem symud ymlaen ar faterion rheoli alcohol a gwella iechyd.

David Lloyd: I welcome the question, along with the Minister's response, and I declare that I am in favour of a minimum price for alcohol. Can you confirm that you agree with the medical evidence which has come to the conclusion over the years that people would drink less alcohol if it was difficult to obtain and if the price was much higher than it is at present?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn mynegi barn bersonol yn hytrach na barn gweinidog pan ddywedaf fy mod yn cytuno â'r safbwyntiau sydd wedi'u cyflwyno gan y proffesiwn

issues.

Jeff Cuthbert: In my role as co-chair of the cross-party group on beer and pubs, I have been working closely with several organisations in the trade, including a number of breweries, pubs and other stakeholders, and there is widespread support for the introduction of a minimum pricing scheme.

2.10 p.m.

Many feel that such a scheme will be necessary to reduce the attractiveness of cheap alcohol in supermarkets—in some cases it is just 12p a litre—and at irresponsible venues that run all-you-can-drink incentives, if that is the right word for them, and are able to undercut more reputable pubs and establishments. Levelling out the price disparity will undoubtedly assist in promoting social drinking as opposed to drinking in private or at home, which leads to more binge drinking. Do you agree—and, from what you have said so far, I think that you do—that introducing minimum pricing could reduce binge drinking and improve public health in general?

Edwina Hart: Yes, I agree. Thank you for answering my question.

meddygol ar y materion hyn.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yn fy rôl fel cydgadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar gwrw a thafarnau, yr wyf wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos gyda nifer o sefydliadau yn y maes, gan gynnwys nifer o fragdai, tafarnau a rhanddeiliaid eraill, ac mae cefnogaeth eang i gyflwyno cynllun isafswm pris.

Mae nifer yn teimlo y bydd cynllun o'r fath yn angenrheidiol i leihau apêl alcohol rhad mewn archfarchnadoedd—12c y litr yn unig mewn rhai achosion—ac mewn mannau anghyfrifol sy'n cynnal digwyddiadau yfwech-gymaint-ag-y-gallwch, os dyna'r ffordd orau i'w disgrifio, ac sy'n gallu codi prisiau is na thafarnau a sefydliadau mwy cyfrifol. Nid oes amheuaeth na fydd dileu'r gwahaniaeth yn y pris yn helpu hyrwyddo yfed yn gymdeithasol, yn hytrach nag yfed yn breifat neu gartref, sy'n arwain at ragor o oryfed. A ydych yn cytuno—ac o'r hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud hyd yma, credaf eich bod yn cytuno—y gallai cyflwyno isafswm pris leihau goryfed a gwella iechyd y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol?

Edwina Hart: Ydw, yr wyf yn cytuno â hynny. Diolch ichi am ateb fy nghwestiwn.

Cwestiynau i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

Questions to the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport

Support for the Economy in Flintshire

Q1 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister make a statement on what support is being given to the economy in Flintshire?
OAQ(3)1410(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport (Ieuan Wyn Jones): In the last 12 months, almost £14 million of core funding from the single investment fund has been offered to 13 companies in Flintshire and, to date, ProAct has supported 602 employees.

Cefnogaeth i Economi Sir y Fflint

C1 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ba gefnogaeth sy'n cael ei rhoi i'r economi yn sir y Fflint?
OAQ(3)1410(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae bron £14 miliwn o arian craidd o'r gronfa fuddsoddi sengl wedi'i gynnig i 13 o gwmnïau yn sir y Fflint, a hyd heddiw mae ProAct wedi helpu 602 o weithwyr.

Sandy Mewies: Over the past year, as you have said, the Welsh Assembly Government has done much to tackle the recession head-on and provide targeted resources to help businesses and communities. In my constituency of Delyn there have been two real success stories recently. Excelsyn, a Holywell company that I have visited, has won the Queen's award for its high-tech work in the competitive pharmaceutical industry. In Bagillt, on a different scale, Anne's Patisserie, a company started at the owner's home, has announced that it is expanding its product range and its workforce. Would you agree that it is successes like these that should be trumpeted, as opposed to the talking-down of Wales that we so often hear from some of the Members here?

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you for drawing attention to the fact that a number of companies have been doing extremely well. You mentioned a company in the pharmaceutical sector, and another in the food processing sector, both of which are doing well. I am pleased that the Welsh Assembly Government has been able to support those enterprises in various ways, and we should remember that, even during a recession, some companies have been doing extremely well and creating jobs.

Mark Isherwood: A problem is a solution waiting to be found, but if we do not acknowledge the problem, then the solution never will be found. We must celebrate the successes that exist, and which Sandy refers to. However, why does the Government's preferred measure of economic prosperity—gross value added—show that Flintshire and Wrexham have declined from 99.3 per cent of the UK average at the time of devolution in 1999 to just 85.6 per cent according to the latest figures?

The Deputy First Minister: The Welsh economy continues to face challenges, and we are looking at how to address them. This is being done partly through the economic renewal programme, which I set up last year, and we are now looking at some of the data coming through. We must also remember that

Sandy Mewies: Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, fel yr ydych wedi dweud, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gwneud llawer i fynd i'r afael yn uniongyrchol â'r dirwasgiad ac i ddarparu adnoddau wedi'u targedu i helpu busnesau a chymunedau. Yn fy etholaeth i, sef Delyn, cafwyd dwy stori am lwyddiant yn ddiweddar. Mae Excelsyn, cwmni o Dreffynnon y bûm yn ymweld ag ef, wedi ennill gwobr y Frenhines am ei waith uwch-dechnoleg yn y diwydiant fferyllol, sy'n un cystadleuol. Ym Magillt, ar raddfa wahanol, mae Anne's Patisserie, cwmni a ddechreuodd yng nghartref y perchennog, wedi cyhoeddi ei fod yn ehangu ei ystod o gynnyrch a'i weithlu. A fyddech yn cytuno mai'r hyn y dylid ei wneud yw cyhoeddi llwyddiannau fel y rhain, yn hytrach na bychanu Cymru, fel y clywn rai o'r Aelodau sydd yma'n ei wneud mor aml?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch am dynnu sylw at y ffaith fod nifer o gwmnïau wedi bod yn gwneud yn hynod o dda. Yr oeddech yn sôn am gwmni yn y sector fferyllol, ac un arall yn y sector prosesu bwyd, y ddau yn gwneud yn dda. Yr wyf yn falch fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gallu cefnogi'r mentrau hynny mewn amryw ffyrdd, a dylem gofio bod rhai cwmnïau wedi bod yn gwneud yn hynod o dda ac wedi creu swyddi, hyd yn oed yn ystod dirwasgiad.

Mark Isherwood: Ateb nad yw eto wedi'i ddarganfod yw problem, ond os na chydabyddwn y broblem, ni fydd byth modd darganfod yr ateb. Rhaid inni ddathlu'r llwyddiannau sy'n bodoli, ac y mae Sandy yn cyfeirio atynt. Fodd bynnag, pam mae hoff ddull y Llywodraeth o fesur ffyniant economaidd—sef gwerth ychwanegol crynswth—yn dangos bod Sir y Fflint a Wrecsam wedi gostwng o 99.3 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU, adeg datganoli yn 1999, i 85.6 y cant yn unig, yn ôl y ffigurau diweddaraf?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae economi Cymru'n dal i wynebu heriau, ac yr ydym yn ystyried sut i fynd i'r afael â hwy. Caiff hynny ei wneud yn rhannol drwy'r rhaglen i adnewyddu'r economi a sefydlais y llynedd, ac yr ydym yn edrych yn awr ar rywfaint o'r data sy'n dod trwodd. Rhaid inni gofio hefyd

the Welsh economy has shown some resilience coming out of this recession, and we have not witnessed the peaks of unemployment that we saw during the recession of the 1990s.

Janet Ryder: I wonder if, like me, you find it strange that some hotels in the Flintshire area list their address as Chester, thinking that it will attract more business. Others in the Flintshire area say that they definitely want to be identified with Wales and with St David, because that is their big selling point. Is the attitude of some business not therefore strange, especially in the light of the project announced on Monday to create a wonderful dragon gateway into Wales to make a statement of our identity and the prospects that we have as a great nation going forward?

The Deputy First Minister: The dragon project is obviously dramatic and impressive. It is important to recognise that Wales has a unique selling point for its tourism sector, and I hope that all businesses would recognise that.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr ydym i gyd yn croesawu llwyddiannau'r busnesau y cyfeiriodd Sandy Mewies atynt, ond mae problemau'n wynebu busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Mae llawer o'r busnesau hyn yn gweithredu ym myd twristiaeth. Beth yn union y gallwch ei wneud, a faint o gymorth y gallwch ei roi i'r busnesau hynny, yn enwedig ym myd twristiaeth, sydd mor bwysig i sir y Fflint?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf gyfrifoldeb dros dwristiaeth fel Gweinidog, ond yr wyf yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd diwydiannau twristiaid i'r economi. Mae'r Llywodraeth, drwy'r cynllun cymorth, yn gallu rhoi tipyn o gymorth i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint, ac mae hynny wedi digwydd yn sir y Fflint, fel ym mhob sir arall yng Nghymru. Os ydych yn gwybod am unrhyw gwmni, Eleanor, nad yw'n cael unrhyw gefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth ond sy'n dymuno ei chael, gadewch imi wybod ac fe af ar drywydd y mater.

Brynle Williams: Hoffwn ddilyn ymlaen o'r

bod economi Cymru wedi dangos rhywfaint o wydnwch wrth ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad hwn, ac nid ydym wedi gweld y lefelau uchaf o ddiweithdra a welsom yn ystod dirwasgiad yr 1990au.

Janet Ryder: Tybed a ydych chi, fel finnau, yn meddwl ei bod yn rhyfedd fod rhai gwystai yn ardal Sir y Fflint yn nodi mai Caer yw eu cyfeiriad, gan feddwl y bydd hynny'n denu mwy o fusnes? Mae eraill yn ardal Sir y Fflint yn dweud eu bod yn bendant am gael eu cysylltu â Chymru ac â Dewi Sant, gan mai dyna yw eu prif apêl i ymwelwyr. Onid yw agwedd rhai busnesau'n rhyfedd, felly, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni'r prosiect a gyhoeddwyd ddydd Llun i greu draig fendigedig wrth ymyl porth i Gymru, i wneud datganiad am ein hunaniaeth a'r rhagolygon sydd gennym fel cenedl fawr sy'n symud ymlaen?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yn amlwg, mae prosiect y ddraig yn ddramatig ac yn drawiadol. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod gan Gymru apêl unigryw ar rgyfer ei sector twristiaeth, a gobeithio y byddai pob busnes yn cydnabod hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: We all welcome the business successes which Sandy Mewies mentioned, but small and medium-sized enterprises are facing problems. Many of these businesses operate in the tourism sector. What exactly can you do, and how much assistance can you provide to these businesses, particularly those working in tourism, which is so important to Flintshire?

The Deputy First Minister: I, as Minister, do not have responsibility for tourism, but I recognise the importance of the tourism industry to the economy. The Government, through its aid package, can provide a certain level of assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises, and that has happened in Flintshire, as in every other county in Wales. If you are aware, Eleanor, of any company that is not receiving Government assistance but which would like that assistance, please let me know and I will follow up the matter.

Brynle Williams: To follow on from what

hyn a ddywedodd Janet, achos mae'n drist ofnadwy pan fydd gwestai yn dewis defnyddio cyfeiriad Caer yn lle Cymru. A oes gan hyn rywbeth i'w wneud â'r cod post, efallai, oherwydd bod ardal sir y Fflint yn defnyddio'r cod 'CH' sy'n dynodi Caer? A yw'n amser i sir y Fflint gael ei chod post ei hun am ei bod hi'n rhan o Gymru?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae problem yma. Os caf wneud pwynt lleol yn yr un modd â Brynle, dywedaf wrthy ch fod rhai busnesau yn anfon llythyron at bobl sir Fôn yn dwyn cyfeiriad 'Gwynedd' yn hytrach nag 'Ynys Môn'. Gwyddom fod gwaith wedi mynd rhagddo i annog Swyddfa'r Post Cyf. i newid ei meddalwedd er mwyn sicrhau nad yw hynny'n digwydd. Mae gennych bwynt ynghylch y cod post, sydd yn ffactor. Gofynnaf i'r swyddogion priodol yn y Llywodraeth i edrych i mewn i hynny. Mae'n bwysig i bobl sylweddoli bod gennym rywbeth arbennig y gallwn ei werthu o safbwynt twristiaeth yng Nghymru, a dylai unrhyw fusnes wneud yn fawr o hynny.

Valley Lines Trains

Q2 Leanne Wood: What plans does the Minister have to improve the Valleys train lines? OAQ(3)1376(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: My plans to improve the Valley Lines services are set out in the national transport plan, which will increase the capacity, quality, and performance of services, as well as developing a new station at Energlyn.

Leanne Wood: There has been much talk of improving the line between London and Swansea by electrification, which is to be applauded, but there is also a need to improve the services that connect our capital city to the Valleys. The many thousands of commuters who use that service every day complain of cramped conditions because of the lack of carriages. The shortage of seats is felt particularly at this time of year, when the RBS 6 Nations tournament is held, with supply frequently outstripping demand. Loyal rugby supporters are denied access to packed carriages on their journey into Cardiff and are then forced to wait for hours in long queues

Janet said, it is very sad when hotels choose to use a Chester address rather than one in Wales. Does this have anything to do with the postcode perhaps, because the Flintshire region uses a 'CH' postcode, which refers to Chester? Should Flintshire not have its own postcode given that it is a part of Wales?

The Deputy First Minister: There is a problem here. I will make a local point, if I may, in the same way as Brynle did, by saying that some businesses send correspondence to people in Anglesey that carries 'Gwynedd' as part of the address rather than 'Anglesey' or 'Ynys Môn'. I know that efforts have been made to encourage Post Office Ltd. to change its software to deal with the problem. You make a valid point about the postcode, as it is a factor. I will ask the appropriate Government officials to look into it. It is important that people realise that we have a unique selling point in terms of tourism in Wales, and all businesses should be making the most of that.

Rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd

C2 Leanne Wood: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i wella rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd? OAQ(3)1376(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Amlinellir fy nghynlluniau i wella gwasanaethau Cledrau'r Cymoedd yn y cynllun trafndiaeth cenedlaethol, a fydd yn cynyddu capasiti ac yn gwella ansawdd a pherfformiad gwasanaethau, yn ogystal â datblygu gorsaf newydd yn Energlyn.

Leanne Wood: Bu llawer o sôn am wella'r rheilffordd rhwng Llundain ac Abertawe drwy ei thrydaneiddio, a dylid cymeradwyo hynny, ond mae angen hefyd gwella'r gwasanaethau sy'n cysylltu ein prifddinas â'r Cymoedd. Mae'r miloedd lawer o gymudwyr sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth hwnnw bob dydd yn cwyno am ddiffyg lle oherwydd y prinder cerbydau. Mae'r prinder seddau yn arbennig o amlwg yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn, pan gynhelir pencampwriaeth 6 Gwlad yr RBS a'r galw am wasanaeth yn aml yn fwy o lawer yn aml na'r cyflenwad. Gwrthodir gadael i gefnogwyr rygbi ffyddlon fynd i mewn i gerbydau gorlawn ar eu taith i

snaking around Cardiff Central railway station on the way home. What can be done to ensure that people, whether they are rugby supporters or just on their way home after a day's work, can travel in comfort and receive value for money on the Valley Lines?

The Deputy First Minister: I fully recognise the pressures on the Valleys services. In a sense, they are a victim of their own success given the increasing passenger numbers travelling on them. We are working with Arriva Trains Wales to see what we can do to assist it to relieve that pressure.

I want to make particular reference to the issue with people travelling to rugby internationals, as it has been brought to my attention. I had a meeting with Arriva Trains just before the match against France. That caused a particular problem because it was held on a Friday evening. I want to applaud Arriva, because it did provide sufficient transport for people, and I was assured by it that it would continue to do that.

2.20 p.m.

If a rugby international is held on a Saturday, around 35,000 people will travel by train, which is an enormous amount for a station such as Cardiff, which was not originally designed to carry that number in a very short space of time. However, I have agreed to continue my discussions with Arriva. The reality is that it is struggling to provide the carriages necessary for those kinds of numbers, but I have agreed to work with it to see what we can do to assist and perhaps to provide alternative modes of transport. Perhaps First Great Western and some bus and coach companies could step in to relieve some of the pressure.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Deputy First Minister, I was listening intently to the response that you gave to Leanne Wood, a colleague of mine from South Wales Central. Cardiff, as Wales's capital city, hosts many major events. The Millennium Stadium, which

Gaerdydd, ac yna rhaid iddynt aros am oriau mewn rhesi hir o amgylch gorsaf drenau Caerdydd Canolog ar y ffordd adref. Beth y gellir ei wneud i sicrhau bod pobl, boed yn gefnogwyr rygbi ynteu'n bobl ar eu ffordd adref ar ôl diwrnod o waith, yn gallu teithio'n gysurus a chael gwerth yr arian ar Gledrau'r Cymoedd?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cydnabod yn llawn y pwysau sydd ar wasanaethau'r Cymoedd. Ar un olwg, maent yn dioddef oherwydd eu llwyddiant eu hunain, o cofio'r nifer cynyddol o deithwyr sy'n teithio arnynt. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda chwmni Trenau Arriva Cymru i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i'w gynorthwyo i leihau'r pwysau hynny.

Yr wyf am gyfeirio'n benodol at broblem pobl yn teithio i gemau rygbi rhyngwladol, gan fod fy sylw wedi'i dynnu at y mater. Cefais gyfarfod â Threnau Arriva cyn y gêm yn erbyn Ffrainc. Achosodd y gêm honno broblem benodol am ei bod yn cael ei chynnal ar nos Wener. Hoffwn gymeradwyo Arriva, oherwydd darparodd ddigon o gludiant i bobl, a chefais sicrwydd y byddai'n parhau i wneud hynny.

Os cynhelir gêm rygbi ryngwladol ar ddydd Sadwrn, bydd tua 35,000 o bobl yn teithio ar y trêrn, sy'n nifer enfawr i orsaf megis Caerdydd na chafodd ei chynllunio'n wreiddiol i gludo'r nifer hwnnw mewn cyfnod byr iawn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi cytuno i barhau fy nhrasodaethau gydag Arriva. Y gwir amdani yw bod y cwmni'n cael trafferth darparu'r cerbydau angenrheidiol ar gyfer y mathau hynny o niferoedd, ond yr wyf wedi cytuno i weithio gydag ef i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i gynorthwyo, ac i ddarparu dulliau eraill o deithio, o bosibl. Efallai y gallai First Great Western a rhai cwmnïau bysiau gamu i'r adwy i leddfu rhywfaint o'r pwysau.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr oeddwn yn gwranddo'n astud ar eich ymateb i Leanne Wood, cydweithiwr imi o Ganol De Cymru. Mae Caerdydd, fel prifddinas Cymru, yn cynnal llawer o ddiwyddiadau mawr. Mae Stadiwm y

attracts many international events, relies on the positive image that it needs to convey to the organisers of conferences, concerts and sporting events. There is an issue not only with the trains, but with bus operators terminating bus services at a relatively early time, given the duration of many concerts, and failing to provide services to more of south Wales than just the Valleys. What action are you undertaking in the Welsh Assembly Government to bring all interested parties in to discuss how a positive image of transport services can be conveyed to the many international organisers of conferences, concerts and sporting events, so that we can play host to those events and benefit from the revenues that they bring to south Wales and beyond?

The Deputy First Minister: That is one reason for my meeting with Arriva Trains. We specifically discussed the issue of the Friday rugby international. However, as you have indicated, there are wider considerations. There may well be occasions in future when there is a rugby international at the same time as a major concert in the city centre, so we need to address these concerns. However, I was encouraged by Arriva Trains, because its representatives told me that they are very conscious of their responsibility here. They also mentioned the wider point that you made about bus operators. I have agreed to further those discussions to see how we can overcome some of these potential future problems. I repeat that we are a victim of our own success on this, because the numbers of people travelling by public transport are increasing, which is what we want to see. However, there are some capacity constraints that we need to address. With everyone working together, we should be able to do that. An excellent plan has already been developed for the Ryder Cup, which will happen this year. We recognise that that is a challenge, but we believe that we can meet it, particularly with the improvements to Newport station.

Mileniwm, sy'n denu llawer o ddigwyddiadau rhyngwladol, yn dibynnu ar y ddelwedd gadarnhaol y mae angen iddi ei chyfleu i drefnwyr cynadleddau, cyngherddau a digwyddiadau chwaraeon. Mae yna broblem nid yn unig gyda'r trenau, ond gyda gweithredwyr bysiau hefyd sy'n terfynu eu gwasanaethau'n gymharol gynnar, o gofio hyd llawer o gyngherddau, ac yn methu â darparu gwasanaethau i fwy o ardaloedd y de na'r Cymoedd yn unig. Pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddod â phawb sy'n ymwneud â hyn ynghyd i drafod sut y gellir cyfleu delwedd gadarnhaol o wasanaethau cludiant i'r holl drefnwyr rhyngwladol cynadleddau, cyngherddau a digwyddiadau chwaraeon, er mwyn inni allu cynnal y digwyddiadau hynny a chael budd o'r refeniw y maent yn ei greu i'r de a thu hwnt?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Dyna un rheswm pam y cyfarfûm â Threnau Arriva. Buom yn trafod gêm rygbi rhyngwladol nos Wener yn benodol. Fodd bynnag, fel yr ydych wedi dweud, mae yna ystyriaethau ehangach hefyd. Gall fod achlysuron yn y dyfodol pan fydd gêm rygbi rhyngwladol yn cael ei chynnal yr un pryd â chyngerdd mawr yng nghanol y ddinas, felly, mae angen inni roi sylw i'r pryderon hyn. Fodd bynnag, fe'm calonogwyd gan gwmni Trenau Arriva, oherwydd dywedodd ei gynrychiolwyr wrthyf eu bod yn ymwybodol iawn o'u cyfrifoldeb yma. Yr oeddent yn sôn hefyd am y pwynt ehangach a wnaethoch am weithredwyr bysiau. Yr wyf wedi cytuno i ymestyn y trafodaethau hynny i weld sut y gallwn ddatrys rhai o'r problemau posibl hyn yn y dyfodol. Dywedaf eto, yr ydym yn dioddef oherwydd ein llwyddiant ein hunain yn hyn o beth, oherwydd mae nifer y bobl sy'n teithio ar gludiant cyhoeddus yn cynyddu, a dyna'r ydym am ei weld. Fodd bynnag, mae yn a rai cyfyngiadau capasiti y mae angen inni roi sylw iddynt. O gael pawb i gydweithio, dylem allu gwneud hynny. Mae cynllun ardderchog eisoes wedi'i ddatblygu ar gyfer cystadleuaeth y Cwpan Ryder a gynhelir eleni. Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod hynny'n her, ond credwn y gallwn ymdopi â hi, yn enwedig gyda'r gwelliannau yng ngorsaf Casnewydd.

Brian Gibbons: Maesteg is in the constituency of my colleague, the Assembly Member for Ogmore, but it is a station that is heavily used by my constituents in the upper Afan valley. For some time, there have been proposals to increase the frequency of the trains from Maesteg to Cardiff to be half hourly. Can you provide an update on progress in that regard?

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you for that question. The provision of the Maesteg to Cardiff hourly service requires a new west-facing bay platform at Cardiff Central station, which is programmed under the Cardiff area resignalling project and the associated enhancements package. Therefore, it will take a little time to deliver. However, under the shorter-term programme, initially, trains will increase in frequency to being half hourly, but perhaps as a shuttle service between Maesteg and Bridgend. The feasibility study on that is in its final stages, and I hope to make a statement on that later this year. Perhaps I can write to you and other affected Assembly Members on the progress of that study.

Jenny Randerson: Returning to the issue of Cardiff, Minister, I am afraid that I am not as sanguine as you are about Arriva Trains. I am delighted that you have had a meeting with the company, but, judging from reports about it, given that you probably did not know about the problem, you did not have that meeting until a week or two before the event. I recall that, back in 2000, soon after the Millennium Stadium was opened, when I was the Minister responsible for sport, I had a meeting with Arriva about the chaos on the trains and the company's inability to provide additional services. At that time, I was told that it needed more notice from the organisers. As a result of the developments that have taken place since that time, which involved the council, the stadium, the organisers of the tournament, and so on, notice is now given a year in advance. The organisers of the RBS 6 Nations said that they had given a year's notice of the event and yet Arriva Trains Wales still could not promise additional trains until the very last

Brian Gibbons: Mae Maesteg yn etholaeth fy nghydweithiwr, yr Aelod Cynulliad dros Ogwr, ond caiff yr orsaf ei defnyddio i raddau helaeth iawn gan fy etholwyr i yng nghwm Afan uchaf. Ers tro, bu cynigion i gynyddu amllder y trenau o Faesteg i Gaerdydd er mwyn iddynt redeg bob hanner awr. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynnydd yng nghyswllt hynny?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Er mwyn darparu gwasanaeth bob awr o Faesteg i Gaerdydd, mae angen platfform cilfach newydd yn wynebu'r gorllewin yng ngorsaf Caerdydd Canolog, sydd wedi ei drefnu dan brosiect ailodod signalau ardal Caerdydd a'r pecyn gwelliannau cysylltiedig. Felly, bydd yn cymryd ychydig amser i'w ddarparu. Fodd bynnag, dan raglen y tymor byrrach bydd trenau ar y dechrau yn rhedeg yn amlach bob hanner awr, ond ar ffurf gwasanaeth gwennol rhwng Maesteg a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr efallai. Mae'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ar hynny wedi cyrraedd ei chmau terfynol, a gobeithiaf wneud datganiad ar hynny'n ddiweddarach eleni. Efallai y gallaf ysgrifennu atoch chi, a'r Aelodau eraill y mae hyn yn effeithio arnynt, am gynnydd gyda'r astudiaeth honno.

Jenny Randerson: I ddychwelyd at fater Caerdydd, Weinidog, mae arnaf ofn nad wyf mor hyderus â chi ynghylch Trenau Arriva. Yr wyf wrth fy modd ichi gael cyfarfod â'r cwmni, ond a barnu yn ôl adroddiadau amdano, o gofio nad oeddech yn gwybod, mae'n debyg, am y broblem, ni chawsoch y cyfarfod hwnnw tan wythnos neu ddwy cyn y digwyddiad. Cofiaf yn ôl yn 2000, yn fuan ar ôl i Stadiwm y Mileniwm agor, pan oeddwn i'n Weinidog yn gyfrifol am chwaraeon, immi gael cyfarfod ag Arriva am yr anhrefn ar y trenau ac anallu'r cwmni i ddarparu gwasanaethau ychwanegol. Bryd hynny, dywedwyd wrthyf fod arno angen mwy o rybudd gan y trefnwyr. O ganlyniad i'r datblygiadau sydd wedi digwydd ers hynny, a oedd yn cynnwys y cyngor, y stadiwm, trefnwyr y bencampwriaeth, ac yn y blaen, rhoddir rhybudd flwyddyn ymlaen llaw erbyn hyn. Dywedodd trefnwyr pencampwriaeth 6 Gwlad yr RBS iddynt roi blwyddyn o rybudd am y digwyddiad, ond hyd yn oed wedyn, ni allai Trenau Arriva Cymru addo trenau

minute. You made comments about the capacity of Cardiff Central station, but it is one of the largest stations in the UK. It is in the top 10. If a station such as Cardiff Central cannot cope, there must be few others in the UK that can. Deputy First Minister, will you please redouble your efforts with Arriva Trains Wales? It is not good enough that Wales continues to have a second-class rail service day in, day out in the Valleys and for special events such as that, which are so important to our reputation.

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you for the question, but I do not accept the premise on which it was based, namely that there were problems with people travelling to and from the rugby match on Friday evening as a result of the lack of trains. Everyone needing a train was able to make their journey. Passenger numbers were 15,000 into Cardiff by train and 9,000 out of Cardiff by train. First Great Western provided additional capacity for 4,000 people and Arriva Trains provided capacity for 20,000 people. There was capacity for 24,000 people, but only 9,000 used the train, so there was enough capacity. There was no problem with people getting home by train. Given that people were so worried about this issue, Arriva Trains Wales made arrangements for 85 extra buses to be available, but only two needed to be used. It worked extremely hard to ensure that people got to the ground and made it home. On that occasion, it met the challenge. It has to be congratulated on that, whatever you say today, Jenny. However, on a normal Saturday international match day, the figures are much higher, which is a greater challenge. We have agreed to work with Arriva Trains to see what we can do to help. When it does it well, we should have the grace to say so and to congratulate it.

Jenny Randerson: I accept that, in the end, Arriva rose to the challenge. Indeed, I said as much in my original question, Deputy First Minister. The demand was not as great because it had put out notice after notice, day after day in the run-up to the match, telling people not to expect to be able to travel back by train. Therefore, people found an alternative way of getting home. Your own figures show it: 15,000 people came into

ychwanegol tan y funud olaf un. Gwnaethoch sylwadau am gapasiti gorsaf Caerdydd Canolog, ond mae'n un o'r gorsafod mwyaf yn y DU. Mae yn y 10 uchaf. Os na all gorsaf megis Caerdydd Canolog ymdopi, rhaid mai ychydig o rai eraill yn y DU a all wneud hynny. Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, a wnewch chi ddyblu eich ymdrechion gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru? Nid yw'n ddigon da fod Cymru'n dal i gael gwasanaeth rheilffyrdd eilradd ddydd ar ôl dydd yn y Cymoedd, ac ar gyfer digwyddiadau arbennig o'r fath, sydd mor bwysig i'n henw da.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch am y cwestiwn, ond nid wyf yn derbyn ei gysail, sef bod problemau pan oedd pobl yn teithio'n ôl ac ymlaen i'r gêm rygbi nos Wener oherwydd y diffyg trenau. Yr oedd pawb yr oedd arnynt angen trê'n yn gallu teithio. Daeth 15,000 o deithwyr i Gaerdydd ar y trê'n, ac aeth 9,000 o deithwyr o Gaerdydd ar y trê'n. Darparodd First Great Western leoedd ychwanegol ar gyfer 4,000 o bobl, a darparodd Trenau Arriva leoedd ar gyfer 20,000 o bobl. Yr oedd lle i 24,000 o bobl, ond 9,000 yn unig a ddefnyddiodd y trê'n, felly, yr oedd digon o le. Ni chafodd pobl broblem i fynd adref ar y trê'n. Gan fod pobl yn poeni gymaint am hyn, trefnodd cwmni Trenau Arriva Cymru fod 85 o fysiau ychwanegol ar gael, ond dim ond dau yr oedd angen eu defnyddio. Gweithiodd yn hynod o galed i sicrhau bod pobl yn cyrraedd y stadiwm ac yn cyrraedd adref. Y tro hwn, deliodd â'r her. Rhaid ei longyfarch ar hynny, beth bynnag a ddywedwch heddiw, Jenny. Fodd bynnag, ar ddiwrnod gêm ryngwladol arferol ar ddydd Sadwrn, mae'r ffigurau yn uwch o lawer, sy'n fwy o her. Yr ydym wedi cytuno i weithio gyda Threnau Arriva i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i helpu. Pan fydd yn gwneud yn dda, dylem fod yn ddigon graslon i ddweud hynny a'i longyfarch.

Jenny Randerson: Derbyniaf fod Arriva, yn y pen draw, wedi delio â'r her. Yn wir, dywedais hynny yn fy nghwestiwn gwreiddiol, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog. Nid oedd y galw mor uchel am iddo gyhoeddi'r naill hysbysiad ar ôl y llall, y naill ddiwrnod ar ôl y llall wrth i'r gêm agosáu, yn dweud wrth bobl am beidio â disgwyl gallu teithio'n ôl ar y trê'n. Felly, daeth pobl o hyd i ffordd arall o gyrraedd adref. Mae eich ffigurau eich

Cardiff by train and only 9,000 went home by train.

I now want to move on to another issue. Councils in south Wales have provided leadership and additional funding to enable the reopening of several railways, the most well-known of which being the Ebbw vale line to Cardiff, but there is also Rhose Cardiff International Airport station. The picture is a good deal less positive in north Wales. Do you share my concern that Gwynedd Council is negotiating the sale of part of the rail route for house-building land, despite the fact that the route between Bangor and Caernarfon is listed for reopening in the regional transport plan?

The Deputy First Minister: I am afraid that I cannot let you get away with those remarks about the rugby international. Let us set the record straight. Arriva Trains provided sufficient services for people to get to the match and to get home. That is the reality. We have to accept that and have the good grace to say that Arriva Trains got it right. There are challenges at other times, but it is right that the record shows that this Government believes that Arriva worked extremely hard to deliver that.

I am not aware of the issue that you have raised on the sale of land on the route between Bangor and Caernarfon, but I will ask my officials to discuss it with Gwynedd county council and I will write to you about it.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can I remind Members that this is about Valleys trains? There are some valleys around Bangor, but I do not think that they are the same ones as we are discussing now. [*Laughter.*]

2.30 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am going to talk about a valley: the Rhymney valley. As you know, Minister, it is now more than two years since most of the stations along the Rhymney valley line between Cardiff and Bargoed were lengthened to take trains of up to six carriages. However, these trains are still not

hun yn dangos hynny: daeth 15,000 o bobl i Gaerdydd ar y trê, ond 9,000 yn unig a aeth adref ar y trê.

Hoffwn symud ymlaen at fater arall yn awr. Mae cynghorau yn y de wedi darparu arweiniad ac arian ychwanegol i'w gwneud yn bosibl ailagor nifer o reilffyrdd, a'r mwyaf adnabyddus o'r rhain yw rheilffordd Glynabwy i Gaerdydd. Ond mae gorsaf Maes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd yn y Rhws yn un arall hefyd. Mae'r darlun yn llai cadarnhaol o lawer yn y gogledd. A ydych chi, fel finau, yn pryderu bod Cyngor Gwynedd yn trafod gwerthu rhan o lwybr y rheilffordd fel tir i adeiladu tai arno, er bod y llwybr rhwng Bangor a Chaernarfon wedi'i restru i'w ailagor yn y cynllun trafndiaeth rhanbarthol?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae arnaf ofn fod angen imi gywiro eich sylwadau am y gêm rygbi ryngwladol. Gadewch inni nodi'r ffeithiau. Darparodd Trenau Arriva wasanaethau digonol i bobl gyrraedd y gêm a chyrraedd adref. Dyna'r gwirionedd. Rhaid inni dderbyn hynny a bod yn ddigon graslon i ddweud bod Trenau Arriva wedi llwyddo. Mae heriau ar adegau eraill, ond mae'n iawn bod y cofnod yn dangos bod y Llywodraeth hon yn credu bod Arriva wedi gweithio'n hynod o galed i gyflawni hynny.

Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o'r mater yr ydych chi wedi'i godi ynghylch gwerthu tir ar lwybr y rheilffordd rhwng Bangor a Chaernarfon, ond gofynnaf i'm swyddogion ei drafod gyda chyngor Gwynedd, ac ysgrifennaf atoch yn ei gylch.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A gaf i atgoffa'r Aelodau bod y mater hwn yn ymwneud â threnau'r Cymoedd? Mae cymoedd o amgylch Bangor, ond nid wyf yn credu mai'r cymoedd hynny yr ydym yn eu trafod yn awr. [*Chwerthin.*]

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf fi am siarad am gwm: cwm Rhymni. Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, mae dros ddwy flynedd bellach ers i fwyafrif y gorsafoedd ar hyd rheilffordd cwm Rhymni rhwng Caerdydd a Bargoed gael eu hestyn i gymryd trenau sy'n cynnwys hyd at chwe cherbyd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r trenau hyn

running. Furthermore, I have been told by constituents that Arriva Trains Wales reduced the size of the trains to two carriages at peak times during the half-term holiday—you can imagine the impact that that had. I am afraid that my question to you is a common one: where are we in terms of Arriva honouring its obligations? I know from an article in *Private Eye*—compulsory reading on longer train journeys—that there is no obligation under the franchise agreement for it to provide new rolling stock. However, I am not so interested in new rolling stock; I only want to see more of it. I would be grateful for your continued efforts to ensure that it is provided for my hard-pressed commuters.

The Deputy First Minister: I understand the point that you are making and I can understand the frustration that is evident in your question. There is an issue with re-signalling work in the Cardiff area that is yet to be completed, which is affecting the particular service that you mentioned. Once that work has been completed, we will be able to look at increasing the capacity of trains. You may rest assured that we are working with Arriva Trains to try to increase the rolling stock that is available. Although there are particular requirements in its franchise, you know that we have come to agreements with Arriva Trains to provide extra services where they can be justified and where there is a good business case for them. You will also know from the forward rail programme that the provision of those services includes the line that you mentioned.

Alun Cairns: The issue is with the co-ordination of services, Deputy First Minister, particularly during major events. There has already been an exchange of views on this issue between you and Jenny Randerson in relation to the Millennium Stadium. As we approach the Ryder Cup competition, the issue will be as important, if not more so. Do you recognise that there should be co-ordination across all means of transport? A dinner was held recently for investors from the world over who are involved in the organisation and planning of the Ryder Cup,

yn rhedeg o hyd. Yn ogystal, mae etholwyr wedi dweud wrthyf fod Trenau Arriva Cymru wedi lleihau maint y trenau i ddau gerbyd ar adegau prysur yn ystod y gwyliau hanner tymor—gallwch ddychmygu'r effaith a gafodd hynny. Mae arnaf ofn fod fy nghwestiwn i yn gwestiwn cyffredin ichi: ble'r ydym arni o ran sicrhau bod Arriva yn parchu ei rwymedigaethau? Gwn o erthygl yn *Private Eye*—rhaid ei ddarllen ar deithiau hwy ar y trê—nad oes rhwymedigaeth dan y cytundeb masnachfaint iddo ddarparu cerbydau newydd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennyf lawer o ddi-ddordeb mewn cerbydau newydd; y cyfan yr wyf am ei weld yw mwy ohonynt. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn parhau i ymdrechu i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu darparu ar gyfer fy nghymudwyr i sy'n cael trafferthion.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn deall eich pwynt, a gallaf ddeall y rhwystredigaeth sy'n amlwg yn eich cwestiwn. Mae problem gyda gwaith ailosod signalau yn ardal Caerdydd nad yw wedi'i gwblhau eto, ac y maen'n effeithio ar y gwasanaeth penodol yr oeddech yn sôn amdano. Pan fydd y gwaith hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau, byddwn yn gallu edrych ar gynyddu capasiti trenau. Gallwch fod yn dawel eich meddwl ein bod yn gweithio gyda Threnau Arriva i geisio cynyddu nifer y cerbydau sydd ar gael. Er bod gofynion penodol yn ei fasnachfaint, gwyddoch ein bod wedi dod i gytundebau â Threnau Arriva i ddarparu gwasanaethau ychwanegol lle gellir eu cyfiawnhau a lle mae achos busnes da drostynt. Byddwch hefyd yn gwybod, o'r flaenraglen rheilffyrdd, fod darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny'n cynnwys y rheilffordd yr oeddech yn sôn amdani.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r broblem yn ymwneud â chydgyssylltu gwasanaethau, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, yn enwedig yn ystod digwyddiadau mawr. Bu cyfnewid barn am y mater hwn eisoes rhyngoch chi a Jenny Randerson yng nghyswllt Stadiwm y Mileniwm. Wrth inni nesáu at gystadleuaeth y Cwpan Ryder, bydd y mater yr un mor bwysig, os nad yn bwysicach. A ydych yn cydnabod y dylid sicrhau bod pob dull teithio'n cydgyssylltu â'i gilydd? Cynhaliwyd cinio'n ddiweddar ar gyfer buddsoddwyr o bob cwr o'r byd sy'n ymwneud â threfnu a

and who will hopefully then enjoy the event in Newport. When those visitors came down to the Coldra roundabout after the dinner had finished, they found that the motorway was closed for maintenance. That maintenance was needed, but bearing in mind that significant investors were visiting, it hardly sent the right kind of message about our ability to co-ordinate events. When you plan other major events, do you recognise that transport—be it trains, highways or motorways—needs to be thought through in every way, to send the best possible message about Wales?

The Deputy First Minister: I am satisfied that the transport plan that we have in place for the Ryder Cup will deliver.

Alun Davies: I have to take you back to some of the issues to do with Arriva Trains because I know of a lot of people who were put off travelling by train last Friday simply because of the way that Arriva handled the issue of late trains. There is an issue with services home from Cardiff following major events in the stadium and on other occasions. People were let down by Arriva last Friday. I think that there was a problem. When I was a kid in Tredegar, we used to get the train down from Rhymney and back without any difficulties, but that is not the position today. We must expect more of Arriva, and frightening people from believing that they can use that service will not fulfil that expectation. We must set our sights a bit higher on this occasion.

The Deputy First Minister: We have to recognise that the challenge that is now faced by Arriva Trains was not the challenge that was faced by train companies at the time that you mentioned. The simple reason for that is that on a rugby weekend now—if there is an international match—35,000 people need to be carried by train. That is an enormous number of people. I asked Arriva how many people it would expect to carry on a normal Saturday afternoon and the answer was 7,000. So, they have to deal with a fivefold

chynllunio cystadleuaeth y Cwpan Ryder, ac a fydd wedyn, gobeithio, yn mwynhau'r digwyddiad yng Nghasnewydd. Pan ddaeth yr ymwelwyr hynny i lawr at gylchfan y Coldra ar ôl i'r cinio orffen, gwelsant fod y draffordd wedi'i chau ar gyfer gwaith cynnal a chadw. Yr oedd angen gwneud y gwaith cynnal a chadw hwnnw, ond o gofio bod buddsoddwyr pwysig yn ymweld â'r ardal, nid oedd yn rhoi'r math cywir o neges am ein gallu i gydgyssylltu digwyddiadau. Pan fyddwch yn cynllunio digwyddiadau mawr eraill, a ydych yn cydnabod bod angen meddwl ym mhob ffordd am gludiant—boed yn drenau, yn briffyrdd neu'n draffyrdd—er mwyn cyfleu'r neges orau posibl am Gymru?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn fodlon y bydd y cynllun trafniadaeth sydd gennym ar waith ar gyfer cystadleuaeth y Cwpan Ryder yn cyflawni ei nod.

Alun Davies: Rhaid imi fynd â chi'n ôl at rai o'r materion yn ymwneud â Threnau Arriva, oherwydd gwn am lawer o bobl a benderfynodd beidio â theithio ar y trênddydd Gwener diwethaf, yn syml iawn oherwydd y modd yr oedd Arriva wedi ymdrin â mater trenau hwyr. Mae problem gyda gwasanaethau adref o Gaerdydd ar ôl digwyddiadau mawr yn y stadiwm ac ar achlysuron eraill. Siomwyd pobl gan Arriva ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Credaf fod yno broblem. Pan oeddwn yn blentyn yn Nhredeggar, byddem yn dal y trêni i lawr o Rymni ac yn teithio'n ôl heb ddim anhawster, ond nid felly y mae heddiw. Rhaid inni ddisgwyl mwy gan Arriva, ac ni fydd dychryn pobl rhag credu y gallant ddefnyddio'r gwasanaeth yn cyflawni'r disgwyliad hwnnw. Rhaid inni anelu ychydig yn uwch y tro hwn.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Rhaid inni gydnabod nad yr her sy'n wynebu Trenau Arriva yn awr yw'r her a oedd yn wynebu cwmnïau trenau ar yr adeg yr oeddech yn sôn amdani. Y rheswm syml am hynny yw bod angen i 35,000 o bobl yn awr gael eu cludo ar drenau ar benwythnos gêm rygbi ryngwladol. Mae hynny'n nifer enfawr o bobl. Gofynnais i Arriva faint o bobl y byddai'n disgwyl eu cludo ar brynawn dydd Sadwrn arferol, a'r ateb oedd 7,000. Felly, rhaid i'r cwmni ymdrin â phum gwaith yn fwy o deithwyr ar

increase on a Saturday, twice a year. It is a massive logistical problem for Arriva. It has challenges—it has accepted that—and it has agreed to work with us to make sure that it overcomes them. Therefore, all I am saying is that yes, there are challenges, but, when it does get it right, it should be congratulated.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 3, OAQ(3)1413(ECT), yn ôl.

The Banking Crisis

Q4 Leanne Wood: What assessment has the Minister made of the effect of the banking crisis on the Welsh economy?
OAQ(3)1375(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: We have carefully examined the economic analysis available, and have discussed the matter in depth with banks and the key players in the Welsh economy at the economic summits. It is evident that the current credit position is not that clear, as both the supply and demand sides are weak.

Leanne Wood: In all likelihood, the next few years will see sweeping cuts to public services as a result of the budget deficit that has followed the public bailout of the banks. That means that people will be made to pay not only once, in the form of the bailout, but twice, in the form of reduced public services, for the casino capitalism that went unchecked for so many years.

The UK Government is already seeking to make significant cost savings by reducing the redundancy rights of thousands of public and civil servants before cutting jobs, which is why the Public and Commercial Services Union is taking strike action next week. The danger is that our economic recovery will be stunted for years to come if, after the private sector sheds thousands of jobs, there is then a continual drip of public sector job losses. Deputy First Minister, is there anything that can be done to protect public services and public jobs in Wales? Do you agree that we must maintain public spending as we come out of the recession?

ddydd Sadwrn, ddwywaith y flwyddyn. Mae'n broblem logistaidd enfawr i Arriva. Mae'n wynebu heriau—mae wedi derbyn hynny—ac mae wedi cytuno i weithio gyda ni i sicrhau ei fod yn eu datrys. Felly, y cyfan yr wyf yn ei ddweud yw, oes, mae yna heriau, ond pan fydd y cwmni'n llwyddo dylid ei longyfarch.

The Presiding Officer: Question 3, OAQ(3)1413(ECT), has been withdrawn.

Yr Argyfwng Bancio

C4 Leanne Wood: Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud o effaith yr argyfwng bancio ar economi Cymru?
OAQ(3)1375(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi archwilio'n ofalus y dadansoddiad economaidd sydd ar gael ac wedi trafod y mater yn fanwl gyda banciau a'r rhanddeiliaid allweddol yn economi Cymru yn yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r sefyllfa gredyd bresennol mor eglur â hynny gan fod y cyflenwad a'r galw yn wan.

Leanne Wood: Yn ôl pob tebyg, byddwn yn gweld toriadau anferth mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf oherwydd y diffyg cyllidebol ar ôl i'r cyhoedd achub y banciau. Golyga hynny y bydd yn rhaid i bobl dalu am y gyfalafiaeth haphchwarae nad oedd dan reolaeth am gynifer o flynyddoedd, nid yn unig unwaith wrth achub y banciau, ond ddwywaith drwy orfod cael llai o wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU eisoes yn ceisio gwneud arbedion sylweddol mewn costau drwy leihau hawliau diswyddo miloedd o weision cyhoeddus a sifil cyn torri swyddi, sef y rheswm pam y bydd Undeb y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol yn mynd ar streic yr wythnos nesaf. Y perygl yw y caiff ein hadferiad economaidd ei arafu am flynyddoedd i ddod os bydd swyddi, ar ôl i'r sector preifat ddileu mloedd o swyddi, yn cael eu colli'n barhaus fesul tipyn yn y sector cyhoeddus. Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, a oes rhywbeth y gellir ei wneud i amddiffyn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a swyddi cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? A ydych yn

cytuno'iod yn rhaid inni gynnal gwariant cyhoeddus wrth inni ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad?

The Deputy First Minister: The point that we have made consistently is that you do not withdraw your stimulus before you are sure that there is an upturn in the economy. The big political question that needs to be answered is: where do you stand on that issue? We have always said that we want to make sure that we are able to use public investment until such a time as the economy is growing. That is why we have been able to assist sectors of industry through bringing forward capital spending. We would have liked to have done that for next year as well, which would enable us to have construction jobs in the economy. We hope that that will be possible once we know what the comprehensive spending review settlement will be—perhaps later this year—when we will know what the approach of the new Westminster Government will be.

David Melding: Deputy First Minister, could you tell the Assembly whether it is your intention to privatise Finance Wales? If you are to go along with that model—I could understand your reasons for wanting to do that, given the technical requirements of the Treasury—what measures will you take to ensure that Finance Wales remains a responsible lender and does not seek to make excessive private profits on public capital?

The Deputy First Minister: No decision has yet been made about the future of Finance Wales.

David Melding: I see, Deputy First Minister, that you have not ruled it out and I am sure that people will draw the relevant conclusions from that. I will not condemn you; as a Conservative, I rather like private bodies generally, when the safeguards are put in place. However, you will know that there is extensive speculation in the press, and that we need to stop the uncertainty about the future of Finance Wales, particularly as it is already diversifying its operations and is active, for instance, in north-east England. If it does diversify further beyond Wales, as it has started to do, what assurance can you

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Y pwynt yr ydym wedi'i wneud yn gyson yw na ddylech dynnu eich ysgogiad yn ôl cyn sicrhau bod yr economi'n gwella. Y cwestiwn gwleidyddol mawr y mae angen ei ateb yw hwn: beth yw eich safbwynt ar y mater hwnnw? Yr ydym bob amser wedi dweud ein bod am sicrhau yn gallwn wneud gwaith buddsoddi cyhoeddus nes bydd yr economi'n tyfu. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi gallu cynorthwyo sectorau diwydiant drwy ddwyn gwariant cyfalaf ymlaen. Byddem wedi hoffi gwneud hynny am y flwyddyn nesaf hefyd, a fyddai'n ein galluogi i gael swyddi adeiladu yn yr economi. Gobeithiwn y bydd hynny'n bosibl pan fyddwn yn gwybod beth fydd setliad yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant—yn ddiweddarach eleni, efallai—pan fyddwn yn gwybod beth fydd dull gweithredu Llywodraeth newydd San Steffan.

David Melding: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, a allech ddweud wrth y Cynulliad a yw'n fwriad gennych breifateiddio Cyllid Cymru? Os ydych am gytuno â'r model hwnnw—gallwn ddeall eich rhesymau dros ddymuno gwneud hynny, o gofio gofynion technegol y Trysorlys—pa fesurau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod Cyllid Cymru'n dal yn fenthyciwr cyfrifol ac na fydd yn ceisio gwneud elw preifat gormodol o gyfalaf cyhoeddus?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Nid oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud hyd yma am ddyfodol Cyllid Cymru.

David Melding: Gwelaf, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, nad ydych wedi diystyru hynny, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pobl yn dod i'r casgliadau perthnasol ar sail hynny. Nid wyf am eich condemnio; fel Ceidwadwr, yr wyf yn eithaf hoff o gyrff preifat yn gyffredinol, pan gaiff y trefniadau diogelu ar waith. Fodd bynnag, gwyddoch fod yna ddyfalu helaeth yn y wasg, a bod angen inni roi diwedd ar yr ansicrwydd am ddyfodol Cyllid Cymru, yn enwedig gan ei fod eisoes yn arallgyfeirio'i weithgareddau ac yn weithgar, er enghraifft, yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Os bydd yn arallgyfeirio ymhellach y tu hwnt i Gymru,

give us that it will look at the small and medium-sized enterprise sector in Wales, which finds it difficult to find the venture capital and final amounts to make projects viable, and that Wales will be the main focus of its business?

The Deputy First Minister: The final point that you made is clear. We reinforce that and I am pleased to confirm it.

I will not add to any speculation at this stage. However, it is important to recognise that there will come a point at which, whatever happens, Finance Wales will need to look at a sustainable future. The reason for that is that there will be an end to convergence funding and JEREMIE funding and I think that it is important that the company looks to a more sustainable future.

2.40 p.m.

David Melding: When do you expect to make an announcement to the Assembly on this because this is a crucial area of public policy? Large amounts of money will now be directed through Finance Wales, and I am not questioning that policy intention—I think that if it is used effectively, it is a good conduit—but we need to know when we will have a clear map on the future of Finance Wales.

The Deputy First Minister: I am sorry, but I am not in the position to give you that timetable today, but I can tell you that there will be an announcement in due course.

Kirsty Williams: As you identified earlier, a lack of credit for Welsh business has been a significant factor in the problems that we have experienced in the Welsh economy since the financial crisis. You will be aware, from the results published by the two banks of which British taxpayers are the majority shareholder, that they have missed their lending targets. Do you have an analysis of why Welsh businesses are continuing to find it difficult to gain access to credit or are finding their existing terms and conditions for

fel y mae wedi dechrau gwneud, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi inni y bydd yn edrych ar y sector busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint yng Nghymru, sy'n ei chael yn anodd dod o hyd i'r cyfalaf menter a'r symiau terfynol i sicrhau bod prosiectau'n hyfyw, ac mai Cymru fydd prif ganolbwynt ei fusnes?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae'r pwynt olaf a wnaethoch yn glir. Yr ydym yn ei ategu, ac yr wyf yn falch o'i gadarnhau.

Nid wyf am ychwanegu at unrhyw ddyfalu ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig cydnabod y daw pwynt pan fydd angen i Gyllid Cymru, beth bynnag a ddigwydd, edrych ar ddyfodol cynaliadwy. Y rheswm am hynny yw y bydd diwedd ar gyllid cydgyfeirio a chyllid Cyd-adnoddau Ewropeaidd ar gyfer Busnesau Micro i Ganolig, a chredaf ei bod yn bwysig i'r cwmni edrych tuag at ddyfodol mwy cynaliadwy.

David Melding: Pryd yr ydych yn disgwyl gwneud cyhoeddiad i'r Cynulliad am y mater, oherwydd mae hwn yn agwedd hollbwysig ar bolisi cyhoeddus? Caiff symiau mawr o arian eu cyfeirio'n awr drwy Gyllid Cymru, ac nid wyf yn amau'r bwriad polisi hwnnw—credaf ei fod yn llwybr da, o'i ddefnyddio'n effeithiol—ond mae angen inni wybod pryd y bydd gennym fap clir o ddyfodol Cyllid Cymru.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond nid wyf mewn sefyllfa i roi'r amserlen honno ichi heddiw, ond gallaf ddweud wrthyfch y bydd cyhoeddiad maes o law.

Kirsty Williams: Fel y nodwyd gennych yn gynharach, mae diffyg credyd ar gyfer busnesau Cymru wedi bod yn ffactor pwysig yn y problemau yr ydym wedi eu gweld yn economi Cymru ers yr argyfwng ariannol. Byddwch yn ymwybodol, o'r canlyniadau a gyhoeddwyd gan y ddau fanc y mae trethdalwyr Prydain yn brif gyfranddalwyr ynddynt, iddynt fethu â chyrraedd eu targedau benthyca. A oes gennych ddadansoddiad o'r rhesymau pam mae busnesau Cymru'n dal i'w chael yn anodd

credit being altered unreasonably by the banks? When did you last sit down with the banks to discuss their lending practices?

The Deputy First Minister: The last occasion was at the last economic summit, where the credit available to businesses through the banks is now a standing item for discussion. There has been a lot of discussion with the banks in recent weeks. I have met representatives of the banks in Wales on a number of occasions. They meet monthly with us in the economic summit. There is a conflict between what the banks are saying, namely that they are lending substantial sums of money, and the anecdotal evidence coming back from businesses that that is not happening, particularly in the small and medium-sized enterprises sector. However, I think that we need to continue our dialogue with the banks because, on the one hand, there is a desire, particularly among Governments and businesses, to see greater lending by the banks, but, of course, on the other hand, the regulators also want the banks to replenish their capital. So, there is a bit of a conflict there, but I can assure you that we are working hard with the banks to ensure that Welsh businesses do not suffer unduly as a result of the credit squeeze.

To make it absolutely clear, in that difficult period, Finance Wales is an important source of capital for many businesses and has, during the recession, found itself becoming not a bank that is doing business alongside other financial institutions, but the institution that can offer the most help.

M4 Widening Scheme

Q5 Jonathan Morgan: Will the Minister make a statement on the M4 widening scheme between junction 32 and Castleton? OAQ(3)1372(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: The completion of the M4 widening scheme will help to reduce congestion and improve journey time reliability along this section of motorway.

gallu cael credyd, neu'n gweld bod eu hamodau a'u telerau presennol ar gyfer credyd yn cael eu newid yn afresymol gan y banciau? Pryd oedd y tro diwethaf ichi eistedd gyda'r banciau i drafod eu harferion bentyca?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Y tro diwethaf oedd yn yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd ddiwethaf, lle mae'r credyd sydd ar gael i fusnesau drwy'r banciau bellach yn eitem barhaol i'w thrafod. Bu llawer o drafod gyda'r banciau yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr y banciau yng Nghymru droeon. Byddant yn cyfarfod â ni bob mis yn yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd. Mae gwrthdaro rhwng yr hyn y mae'r banciau'n ei ddweud, sef eu bod yn rhoi benthg symiau sylweddol o arian, a'r dystiolaeth anecdotaidd a gawn gan fusnesau, sef nad yw hynny'n digwydd, yn enwedig yn y sector busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod angen inni barhau ein trafodaethau gyda'r banciau, oherwydd ar y naill law mae awydd ymhlith Llywodraethau a busnesau yn enwedig i weld y banciau'n bentyca mwy, ond ar y llaw arall, wrth gwrs, mae'r rheoleiddwyr hefyd am i'r banciau ailgyflenwi eu cyfalaf. Felly, mae yna rywfaint o wrthdaro, ond gallaf eich sicrhau ein bod yn gweithio'n galed gyda'r banciau i sicrhau nad yw busnesau Cymru'n dioddef yn ormodol oherwydd y wasgfa gredyd.

I'w gwneud yn hollol glir, yn y cyfnod anodd dan sylw, mae Cyllid Cymru yn ffynhonnell bwysig o gyfalaf i nifer o fusnesau, ac yn ystod y dirwasgiad mae wedi gweld ei fod yn sefydliad a all gynnig yr help mwyaf, yn hytrach na banc sy'n masnachu ochr yn ochr â sefydliadau ariannol eraill.

Cynllun i Ledu'r M4

C5 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynllun i ledu'r M4 rhwng cyffordd 32 a Chas-bach? OAQ(3)1372(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae'r cynllun i ledu'r M4 wedi'i gwblhau, a bydd yn helpu lleihau tagfeydd a gwella amser teithio ar hyd y rhan hon o'r draffordd.

Jonathan Morgan: I too have welcomed the widening of the M4 as it passes through my constituency, but as the Deputy First Minister is aware, I have raised a number of concerns on behalf of constituents about the potential impact on flooding in the northern part of Rhiwbina, as it meets the bit of the M4 that was widened.

The Deputy First Minister and I have been in regular correspondence about this. One issue that I wish to raise with you again today, if I may, is the design calculation that should have been undertaken as part of the design assessment process before the widening was undertaken. I understand, from a letter received from you, that there was consultation with the Environment Agency and Cardiff Council about the nature of the attenuation pond and whether or not any discharge could contribute to flooding around the Whitchurch brook area as it then falls into Rhiwbina village and into Whitchurch itself.

You have already confirmed that a consultation took place with those two organisations, but I am not clear whether an assessment was undertaken by your department of the potential impact on flooding around that area. If it was not, was it undertaken by Cardiff Council or the Environment Agency? I accept that an attenuation pond is the usual way in which design engineers reduce the risk of flooding when a major construction project of this nature is undertaken, but there is a concern that a thorough assessment was not undertaken to identify whether any further flooding could be caused as a result of the expansion of the M4. Could the Deputy First Minister confirm that such an assessment was undertaken? If he can confirm that, can he tell me who did the assessment in the first place?

The Deputy First Minister: I am advised that the adequacy of the design of the motorway widening scheme, including the drainage attenuation pond at Twmpath fields, was tested as part of the statutory consent procedures. As you have indicated, both the Environment Agency and Cardiff Council were fully consulted and did not raise any objections or concerns. Following

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf fi hefyd wedi croesawu'r cynllun i ledu'r M4 gan fod y draffordd yn mynd drwy fy etholaeth. Ond fel y gwyr y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr wyf wedi mynegi nifer o bryderon ar ran etholwyr am yr effaith bosibl ar lifogydd yn rhan ogleddol Rhiwbeina, gan ei bod yn cyffwrdd â'r rhan o'r M4 sydd wedi ei lledu.

Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a minnau wedi bod yn gohebu'n rheolaidd am hyn. Un mater yr wyf yn dymuno'i godi gyda chi eto heddiw, os caf, yw'r ymarfer prisio dylunio y dylid bod wedi'i gynnal fel rhan o'r broses asesu dylunio, cyn gwneud y gwaith lledu. Deallaf, o lythyr a gafwyd gennych, fod ymgynghori wedi bod ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Chyngor Caerdydd am natur y pwll arafu, ac a allai unrhyw ddŵr a ollyngid gyfrannu at lifogydd o amgylch ardal nant yr Eglwys Newydd wrth iddi ddisgyn i bentref Rhiwbeina ac i'r Eglwys Newydd ei hun.

Yr ydych eisoed wedi cadarnhau bod ymgynghori wedi bod â'r ddau sefydliad dan sylw, ond nid wyf yn deall yn iawn a fu asesiad gan eich adran o'r effaith bosibl ar lifogydd o amgylch yr ardal honno. Os na wnaed asesiad gan eich adran, a gafodd ei wneud gan Gyngor Caerdydd neu Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd? Derbyniaf mai pwll arafu yw dull arferol peirianwyr dylunio o leihau perygl llifogydd mewn prosiect adeiladu mawr fel hwn, ond mae pobl yn pryderu na wnaed asesiad trylwyr i nodi a ellid achosi llifogydd pellach oherwydd gwaith lledu'r M4. A allai'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog gadarnhau bod asesiad o'r fath wedi'i wneud? Os gall gadarnhau hynny, a all ddweud wrthyf pwy a wnaeth yr asesiad yn y lle cyntaf?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Dywedir wrthyf bod digonolrwydd dyluniad y cynllun i ledu'r draffordd, gan gynnwys y pwll arafu ar gyfer draenio yng nghaeau Twmpath, wedi ei brofi fel rhan o'r gweithdrefnau caniatâd statudol. Fel yr ydych wedi nodi, ymgynghorwyd yn llawn ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Chyngor Caerdydd, ac ni fynegodd y naill na'r llall ddim gwrthwynebiad na phryder.

consideration by my officials, the conclusion was that there was no evidence to suggest that the widening scheme contributed to the flooding event that you have referred to. However, I understand that Cardiff Council's consultants' hydraulic analysis and report on the Witchurch brook and its tributaries has now been completed. A meeting will take place on 15 March to discuss the results and conclusions, which include costed scheme options that will be considered on their merits and cost effectiveness. I will report to you on the result of that meeting.

Chris Franks: Deputy First Minister, as you said in your statement last year, there was an urgent need to address safety and capacity issues on the M4. The plans for safety and capacity work have been accelerated, which I welcome. The additional recent investment by the Welsh Government, which will see police forces equipped with high-tech surveying equipment, will further help to reduce the amount of time that roads are closed due to major accidents. Will you indicate the additional improvements that are being implemented along the M4, such as the traffic officer service? Hopefully, thanks to this investment, in future, the M4 will not be closed for significant lengths of time, as it has been in the recent past.

The Deputy First Minister: You are right that a lot of work has been undertaken to increase safety and to deal with capacity issues on the M4. I made a major announcement about the works that we are doing in relation to capacity constraints when I announced the consultation on the national transport plan. You also quite rightly pointed out that I was able to attend an event with representatives of police forces in Wales with new equipment that will enable the police to survey the scene of an accident much more quickly. That means that, although roads may still have to be closed in the immediate aftermath of a serious accident, it need not now take as long as it has done in the past. Surveying the scene manually takes time. This equipment will improve on that. The new traffic officer system is now working alongside the police to ensure that people can travel as safely as possible on the motorway.

Yn dilyn ystyriaeth gan fy swyddogion, daethpwyd i'r casgliad nad oedd tystiolaeth i awgrymu y byddai'r cynllun lledu'n cyfrannu at y llifogydd y cyfeirir atynt. Fodd bynnag, deallaf fod adroddiad a dadansoddiad hydrolegol gan ymgynghorwyr Cyngor Caerdydd ar nant yr Eglwys Newydd a'i llednentydd bellach wedi'u cwblhau. Cynhelir cyfarfod ar 15 Mawrth i drafod y canlyniadau a'r casgliadau, sy'n cynnwys opsiynau wedi'u costio ar gyfer y cynllun a gaiff eu hystyried yn ôl eu rhinweddau a pha mor gost-ffeithiol ydynt. Dof ag adroddiad yn ôl ichi am ganlyniad y cyfarfod hwnnw.

Chris Franks: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, fel y dywedwyd yn eich datganiad y llynedd, yr oedd taer angen rhoi sylw i broblemau diogelwch a capasiti ar yr M4. Mae'r cynlluniau ar gyfer gwaith diogelwch a capasiti wedi'u cyflymu, a chroesawaf hynny. Bydd y buddsoddiad ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn ddiweddar, a fydd yn golygu bod gan heddluoedd offer archwilio uwch-dechnoleg, yn gymorth pellach i fyrhau'r amser pan fydd ffyrdd ar gau oherwydd damweiniau mawr. A wnewch chi nodi'r gwelliannau ychwanegol sydd ar waith ar hyd yr M4, megis y gwasanaeth swyddogion traffig? Gobeithio na fydd yr M4, diolch i'r buddsoddiad hwn, yn cael ei chau am gyfnodau maith yn y dyfodol, fel sydd wedi digwydd yn ddiweddar.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod llawer o waith wedi'i wneud i gynyddu diogelwch a delio â phroblemau capasiti ar yr M4. Gwneuthum gyhoeddiad pwysig am y gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud ar gyfyngiadau capasiti pan gyhoeddais yr ymgynghoriad ar y cynllun trafndiaeth cenedlaethol. Yr oeddech yn tynnu sylw'n gywir ddigon hefyd fy mod wedi gallu mynd i ddigwyddiad gyda chynrychiolwyr heddluoedd yng Nghymru gydag offer newydd a fydd yn galluogi'r heddlu i archwilio lleoliad damwain yn gyflymach o lawer. Er y gallai fod yn rhaid cau ffyrdd yn syth ar ôl damwain ddifrifol o hyd, golyga'r offer newydd na fydd angen iddi gymryd cyn hired yn awr ag yn y gorffennol. Mae archwilio lleoliad damwain â llaw yn cymryd amser. Bydd yr offer dan sylw'n gwella hynny. Erbyn hyn, mae'r system swyddogion traffig newydd yn

When the variable speed limits are introduced, they will deal with both capacity and safety issues.

gweithio ochr yn ochr â'r heddlu i sicrhau y gall pobl deithio mor ddiogel ag sy'n bosibl ar y draffordd. Pan gaiff y terfynau cyflymder amrywiol eu cyflwyno, byddant yn ymdrin â phroblemau capasiti a diogelwch.

Public Transport

Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus

Q6 Chris Franks: Will the Minister make a statement on promoting public transport in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)1383(ECT)

C6 Chris Franks: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hyrwyddo trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)1383(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: My plans for promoting public transport in South Wales Central are set out in the national transport plan. They include improving local bus and rail services, supporting park-and-ride sites, and taking forward the capital's sustainable travel centre initiative.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Amlinellir fy nghynlluniau ar gyfer hyrwyddo trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghanol De Cymru yn y cynllun trafndiaeth cenedlaethol. Maent yn cynnwys gwella gwasanaethau bysiau a threnau lleol, cefnogi safleoedd parcio a theithio, a mynd ati i weithredu menter canolfan teithio cynaliadwy y brifddinas.

Chris Franks: Deputy First Minister, I know that you are deeply committed to the electrification of the Swansea to London rail line, as well as of local routes. It is essential that Wales has a modern transport network fit for the twenty-first century. It would be outrageous if Wales were to be excluded from this vital investment. What recent discussions have you had on this issue?

Chris Franks: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, gwn eich bod wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd rhwng Abertawe a Llundain, yn ogystal â rheilffyrdd lleol. Mae'n hanfodol fod gan Gymru rwydwaith trafndiaeth modern sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Byddai'n warthus pe bai Cymru'n cael ei gadael allan o'r buddsoddiad hanfodol hwn. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar am y mater hwn?

Also, are you as alarmed as I am that the shadow Secretary of State for Transport has said that she cannot guarantee that the electrification scheme would go ahead under a Conservative Government? Similarly, she is reluctant to give any commitment to major rolling stock procurement.

Yn ogystal, a ydych wedi'ch dychryn, fel finnau, gan yr hyn a ddywedodd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr wrthblaid dros Drafndiaeth na all warantu y byddai'r cynllun trydaneiddio'n mynd yn ei flaen dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol? Yn yr un modd, mae'n gyndyn o ymrwymo o gwbl i brynu nifer o gerbydau.

The Deputy First Minister: It was a great day for Wales when the announcement was made on the electrification of the line between London and Swansea. There is not a single mile of electrified line in Wales at the moment, and having that electrified line would be of immense benefit, not just to the economy of south Wales and to the location of Wales as an investment centre, but for environmental reasons. This is also about the purchase of new rolling stock that would allow optimum use of the electrified line. We would certainly hope that any incoming

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr oedd yn ddiwrnod gwych i Gymru pan wnaed y cyhoeddiad am drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd rhwng Llundain ac Abertawe. Nid oes yr un filltir o reilffordd wedi'i thrydaneiddio yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, a byddai cael y rheilffordd honno wedi'i thrydaneiddio o fudd enfawr, nid yn unig i economi'r de a lleoliad Cymru fel canolfan fuddsoddi, ond am resymau amgylcheddol yn ogystal. Mae hefyd yn golygu prynu cerbydau newydd a fyddai'n caniatáu defnyddio'r rheilffordd wedi'i thrydaneiddio yn y ffordd orau posibl.

Westminster Government would confirm the decision.

Yn bendant, byddem yn gobeithio y byddai unrhyw Lywodraeth newydd yn San Steffan yn cadarnhau'r penderfyniad.

2.50 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: Deputy First Minister, I am increasingly concerned about the accessibility of smaller railway stations in Cardiff. Having examined all the railway stations in my constituency, it is clear that many of them are difficult, if not impossible, for a range of individuals to access. For example, a person in a wheelchair, an older person with walking difficulties, or a young mum with a pushchair, would not be access railway platforms in several parts of my constituency, such as at Llandaff North station, which many of my constituents use daily. I understand that there is a UK Government scheme with £300 million set aside to revamp smaller railway stations. Over the past few years, I understand that only £400,000 of that money has been spent in Wales. As Deputy First Minister, I ask you to do whatever you can to encourage, and perhaps support, bids from Wales to upgrade our smaller railway stations. I know that there are historical factors involved, and that some of these railway stations and the bridges to reach them are ancient, but, given the requirements under the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, it is important that we ensure that more money comes to Wales under this scheme to allow smaller railway stations in my constituency and throughout Wales to be upgraded so that people with disabilities and other access difficulties will be able to access the railway platforms.

The Deputy First Minister: You raise an important point. I understand that the Committee on Equality of Opportunity will be looking at the accessibility of train stations in an inquiry, and I look forward to giving evidence to that committee. You are right that these are important issues. If we are to persuade people to make more use of public transport, and trains in particular, we need to make sure that the stations accessible. It is a major issue, because many of our railway stations were built at a time when disability legislation did not apply, and it will take

Jonathan Morgan: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn pryderu fwyfwy am hwylustod gorsafoedd trenau llai o faint yng Nghaerdydd. Ar ôl archwilio'r holl orsafoedd trên yn fy etholaeth, mae'n amlwg ei bod yn anodd, os nad yn amhosibl, i nifer o unigolion allu cyrraedd nifer ohonynt. Er enghraifft, ni fyddai rhywun mewn cadair olwyn, rhywun hŷn sy'n cael anhawster cerdded, neu fam ifanc gyda chadair wthio, yn gallu cyrraedd platfformau rheilffyrdd mewn llawer rhan o'm hetholaeth, megis gorsaf Ystum Taf a ddefnyddir gan nifer o'm hetholwyr bob dydd. Deallaf fod cynllun gan Lywodraeth y DU lle mae £300 miliwn wedi'i neilltuo i ailwampio gorsafoedd trên llai o faint. Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, deallaf mai £400,000 yn unig o'r arian hwnnw sydd wedi'i wario yng Nghymru. Fel Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, gofynnaf ichi wneud beth bynnag a allwch i annog cynigion o Gymru i uwchraddio ein gorsafoedd trenau llai o faint, ac i gefnogi'r cynigion hynny os oes modd. Gwn fod ffactorau hanesyddol ynghlwm wrth y mater a bod rhai o'r gorsafoedd trên hyn, a'r pontydd i'w cyrraedd, yn hen. Ond o gofio'r gofynion dan Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 2005, mae'n bwysig inni sicrhau bod mwy o arian yn dod i Gymru dan y cynllun hwn i ganiatáu uwchraddio gorsafoedd trên llai o faint yn fy etholaeth a ledled Cymru, fel y gall pobl ag anabledau ac anawsterau eraill gael mynediad i'r platfformau.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn codi pwynt pwysig. Deallaf y bydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal yn edrych ar hwylustod gorsafoedd trên mewn ymchwiliad, ac edrychaf ymlaen at roi tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor hwnnw. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod y rhain yn faterion pwysig. Os ydym am ddarbwylo pobl i ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus yn fwy helaeth, a threnau'n benodol, mae angen inni sicrhau bod y gorsafoedd yn hwylus. Mae'n broblem fawr, oherwydd adeiladwyd llawer o'n gorsafoedd trên ar adeg pan nad oedd

some time for us to do this. I have, however, agreed to look, with a number of disability groups, at ways in which we can assist, one of which will be to draw down some of that funding. We also have our own schemes, which are outlined in the national transport plan and in the rail forward programme, to see what we can do to assist over the coming years. I accept that this is an important issue, and I will give it as much attention as I can.

deddfwriaeth anabledd yn berthnasol, a bydd yn cymryd ychydig amser inni wneud hyn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi cytuno i edrych, gyda nifer o grwpiau anabledd, ar ffyrdd y gallwn gynorthwyo, ac un o'r ffyrdd hynny fydd defnyddio rhywfaint o'r cyllid dan sylw. Mae gennym hefyd ein cynlluniau ein hunain sydd wedi eu hamlinellu yn y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol ac yn y flaenraglen rheilffyrdd, i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i gynorthwyo dros y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod. Derbyniaf fod hwn yn fater pwysig, a byddaf yn rhoi cymaint o sylw ag y gallaf iddo.

Businesses

Q7 Andrew R.T. Davies: What measures is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to improve conditions for Welsh businesses? OAQ(3)1380(ECT)

The Deputy Minister for Skills, Innovation and Science (Lesley Griffiths): The economic renewal programme aims to improve the way that we support businesses and attract investment. I will be engaging with stakeholders and businesses to ensure that we are better able to meet the needs of businesses and encourage a stronger and more sustainable economy.

Andrew R.T. Davies: On a recent visit to the Bosch headquarters in Stuttgart, in general conversation—they were certainly not saying that this was the reason for closing the factory in Wales—its people said that a big challenge for our workforce and in attracting inward investment is to ensure that we have a high level of skills in comparison with developing countries. They cited the example of Asia, which does not just accept the medium standard of level 3, as its graduates are all going for level 5. What measures is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to ensure that we can compete with all countries, that our workforce is adaptable and developed, and that we have sufficient skills to ensure that we can adapt to the technologies of tomorrow, so that we have that important employment base that will add value to the Welsh economy?

Lesley Griffiths: You are absolutely right, Andrew. One of my priorities, since my appointment, is to look at the skills that

Busnesau

C7 Andrew R.T. Davies: Pa fesurau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i wella'r amodau ar gyfer busnesau yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)1380(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau, Arloesi a Gwyddoniaeth (Lesley Griffiths): Nod rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi yw gwella'r ffordd yr ydym yn helpu busnesau ac yn denu buddsoddiad. Byddaf yn cysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a busnesau i sicrhau ein bod yn gallu diwallu anghenion busnesau'n well a hybu economi gryfach a mwy cynaliadwy.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yn ystod ymweliad yn ddiweddar â phencadlys Bosch yn Stuttgart, mewn sgwrs gyffredinol-yn bendant, nid oeddent yn dweud mai hwn oedd y rheswm dros gau'r ffatri yng Nghymru-dywedodd pobl Bosch mai un her fawr i'n gweithlu ac o ran denu mewnfuddsoddiad yw sicrhau bod gennym lefel uchel o sgiliau o'n cymharu â gwledydd datblygol. Cyfeirient at Asia fel enghraifft, nad yw'n derbyn safon ganolig lefel 3 gan fod ei graddedigion i gyd yn anelu at lefel 5. Pa fesurau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y gallwn gystadlu â phob gwlad, bod ein gweithlu'n gallu addasu ac wedi'i ddatblygu, a bod gennym sgiliau digonol i sicrhau y gallwn addasu i dechnolegau yfory, fel y bydd gennym y sylfaen gyflogaeth bwysig honno a fydd yn ychwanegu gwerth at economi Cymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Yr ydych yn hollol gywir, Andrew. Un o'm blaenoriaethau, ers fy mhenodi, yw edrych ar y sgiliau y mae

employers are demanding, taking new technologies into account in particular. Over the next few months, I will engage with many people to ensure that that happens. It is certainly very high up on the political agenda.

Gareth Jones: A fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau â'r rhaglen lwyddiannus o gynnal yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd, a gafodd cymaint o groeso, ac a arweiniodd ar ProAct a ReAct? A oes cynlluniau i ehangu'r model llwyddiannus hwn o bartneriaeth gymdeithasol i gysylltiadau economaidd â chenhedloedd eraill o fewn Prydain?

Lesley Griffiths: At the end of the economic summit last month, the First Minister announced that we now need to find the way forward with the economic summits. We are consulting with stakeholders on how best to take forward what has worked so successfully through these summits as Wales has gone through these difficult financial times. I assure you that, whatever is decided upon, there will be no dilution of the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to engage with stakeholders to continue to see Wales through these economic troubles.

In relation to social partnership models, arrangements for relations with the UK and other devolved administrations are firmly set, and there have been discussions at the British-Irish Council and the Joint Ministerial Committee about the economic situation.

Peter Black: Deputy Minister, you have already indicated to Andrew R.T. Davies that you will continue your round of visits to various businesses around Wales to learn from them what is required to improve the small business sector in Wales. What conclusions have you begun to draw already with regard to how we can attract more high-tech and high-quality jobs to Wales and on the needs of the Welsh workforce in training and skills development to meet the demands of such companies?

Lesley Griffiths: I am mainly engaging with the sector skills councils at the moment,

cyflogwyr yn galw amdanynt, gan ystyried technolegau newydd yn benodol. Dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf, byddaf yn ymgysylltu â nifer o bobl i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. Yn bendant, mae'n uchel iawn ar yr agenda wleidyddol.

Gareth Jones: Will the Assembly Government continue with its successful programme of economic summits, which have been warmly welcomed, and which have led to ProAct and ReAct? Are there plans to roll out this successful model of social partnership to include economic links with other nations within Britain?

Lesley Griffiths: Ar ddiwedd yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd fis diwethaf, cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog fod angen yn awr inni gael y ffordd ymlaen gyda'r uwchgynadleddau economaidd. Yr ydym wrthi'n ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid am y ffordd orau i ddatblygu'r hyn sydd wedi gweithio mor llwyddiannus drwy'r uwchgynadleddau, wrth i Gymru fynd drwy'r amseroedd ariannol anodd hyn. Yr wyf am eich sicrhau na fydd ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid er mwyn parhau i gefnogi Cymru drwy'r trafferthion economaidd hyn yn gwanhau, beth bynnag a benderfynir.

O ran modelau partneriaethau cymdeithasol, mae'r trefniadau ar gyfer cysylltiadau â'r DU a gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill yn gadarn, ac chafwyd trafodaethau yn y Cyngor Prydeinig-Gwyddelig a'r Cydbwyllgor Gweinidogion am y sefyllfa economaidd.

Peter Black: Ddirprwy Weinidog, yr ydych eisoes wedi dweud wrth Andrew R.T. Davies y byddwch yn parhau eich cylch o ymweliadau ag amryw fusnesau o amgylch Cymru i glywed ganddynt am hyn sy'n ofynnol i wella'r sector busnesau bach yng Nghymru. Pa gasgliadau yr ydych eisoes wedi dechrau dod iddynt am y modd y gallwn ddenu mwy o swyddi uwch-dechnoleg a swyddi o safon i Gymru, ac am anghenion gweithlu Cymru o ran hyfforddiant a datblygu sgiliau er mwyn bodloni gofynion cwmnïau o'r fath?

Lesley Griffiths: Yr wyf yn ymwneud yn bennaf â'r cynghorau sgiliau sector ar hyn o

because they are the best fora to tell us about this. High on the list at the moment are low carbon jobs and the skills necessary to embrace those jobs fully.

bryd, gan mai hwy yw'r fforymau gorau i ddweud wrthym am hyn. Mae swyddi carbon isel, a'r sgiliau sy'n angenrheidiol i fanteisio'n llawn ar y swyddi hynny, yn uchel ar y rhestr ar hyn o bryd.

Swyddi yn y Gorllewin

C8 Paul Davies: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i warchod swyddi yn y gorllewin? OAQ(3)1388(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gweithredu ystod o fentrau i greu mwy o swyddi a swyddi gwell ac i gefnogi'r swyddi o ansawdd uchel sydd eisoes yn bodoli. Mae mentrau hynny yn cynnwys mesurau ariannol a mesurau eraill drwy Gymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes a siarad yn uniongyrchol â busnesau, er enghraifft, fy nghyfarfod diweddar gyda Chevron yn sir Benfro.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ateb hwnnw. Fel y bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ymwybodol, busnesau bach yw asgwrn cefn economi'r ardal yr wyf yn ei chynrychioli. Mae'r busnesau hyn yn aml yn cyflogi llai na 10 o bobl, felly mae'n hynod bwysig cefnogi'r busnesau hyn gymaint ag sy'n bosibl. Mae hefyd yn hanfodol fod polisiau cynllunio yn sicrhau llwyddiant economaidd lleol. Mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai wedi galw i mewn geisiadau i ddatblygu dwy chwarel yn fy etholaeth, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cyflogi dros 50 o bobl leol. Mae'n debyg fod y ceisiadau hyn wedi eu caniatáu gan yr awdurdodau lleol heb unrhyw wrthwynebiad bron. Byddai gwrthod y ceisiadau hyn yn drychinebus nid yn unig i'r economi leol, ond hefyd i'r 50 o bobl a fyddai'n colli eu gwaith ac i'w teuluoedd. A yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn cytuno ei fod yn hollbwysig amddiffyn swyddi pwysig fel hyn, yn enwedig mewn cyfnod anodd economaidd, ac y byddai gwrthod y ceisiadau hyn yn tansilio'r gwaith o ddiogelu swyddi cynaliadwy lleol?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Paul yn derbyn na allaf wneud sylwadau ar geisiadau cynllunio penodol, gan fod hynny yn fater i'r gyfarwyddiaeth cynllunio. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn derbyn ei bwynt canolog sef fod busnesau bach yn

Jobs in West Wales

Q8 Paul Davies: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to protect jobs in west Wales? OAQ(3)1388(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: We are delivering a range of initiatives to create more and better jobs and to support existing high-quality employment. Those initiatives include financial and other measures delivered through Flexible Support for Business and talking directly to businesses, for example, my recent meeting with Chevron in Pembrokeshire.

Paul Davies: I am grateful for that answer. As the Deputy First Minister will know, small businesses are the backbone of the economy in the area that I represent. These businesses often employ fewer than 10 people, so it is very important to support them as much as possible. It is also crucial that planning policies ensure economic success at a local level. The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing has called in applications to develop two quarries in my constituency, which currently employ 50 people locally. Apparently, these applications were granted by the local authorities almost without opposition. Rejecting these applications would be disastrous not only for the local economy but for the 50 people who would lose their jobs and for their families. Does the Deputy First Minister agree that it is crucial that we safeguard important jobs such as this, particularly at a difficult economic time, and that rejecting these applications would undermine the work of safeguarding sustainable local jobs?

The Deputy First Minister: I am sure Paul would accept that I cannot comment on specific planning applications, as that is a matter for the planning directorate. However, I accept his central point that small businesses are the backbone of the economy,

asgwrn cefn yr economi, yn enwedig yng nghefn gwlad ac yng ngorllewin Cymru, ac, yn ail, bod rhaid i bolisi cynllunio fod yn sensitif i anghenion busnesau. O ran y rhaglen yr wyf yn ei chreu ar hyn o bryd i adfywio'r economi, mae trafodaeth ar faterion cynllunio yn rhan ganolog ohoni.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn croesawu'n fawr eich datganiad yn eich ateb i Paul ar y rhaglen i adfywio'r economi. Gofynnais gwestiwn i'r Prif Weinidog ddoe am bwysigrwydd cael economi gytbwys. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld cannoedd lawer o swyddi yn cael eu colli a grëwyd gan fuddsoddwyd mewnol yng Nghymru. Gwnaeth Paul y pwynt fod busnesau bach a busnesau canolig eu maint—nad ydynt i gyd yn fusnesau bach; mae rhai busnesau yn fy etholaeth yn cyflogi dros 100 o bobl—yn cynnal yr economi yn y dyddiau anodd hyn. A ydych yn cytuno fod y busnesau hyn yn hollbwysig, nid yn unig i economi de-orllewin Cymru a gogledd-orllewin Cymru, ond hefyd i economi Cymru yn gyfangwbl?

3.00 p.m.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn derbyn y pwynt hwnnw, oherwydd yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod mai, ar y cyfan, economi o gwmnïau bach a chanolig sydd gennym. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yr ydym yn sôn am gwmnïau sy'n cyflogi llai na 250 o bobl. Maent wedi bod yn asgwrn cefn i'r economi ac wrth inni ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad, mae arnynt angen cefnogaeth er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cael marchnadoedd newydd a sicrhau cyfalaf oddi wrth y banciau neu fuddsoddwyr eraill. Bydd y rhaglen adfywio economaidd yn edrych ar ffordd o roi mwy o gefnogaeth i fusnesau cynhenid er mwyn sicrhau bod yr economi'n fwy cynaliadwy yn y dyfodol.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn galw ar Alun Davies, sy'n cael y gair olaf, fel bob amser.

Alun Davies: You are always too kind to me, Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer: It was a joke.

particularly in rural areas and in west Wales, and, secondly, that planning policy must be sensitive to the needs of business. In terms of the programme that I am currently creating on economic renewal, discussion on planning matters are central to it.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Deputy First Minister, I very much welcome your statement in your response to Paul on the economic renewal programme. I asked a question of the First Minister yesterday about the importance of having a balanced economy. Over recent years we have seen hundreds of jobs lost that were created by inward investment in Wales. Paul made the point that small businesses and medium-sized businesses—they are not all small businesses; some businesses in my constituency employ over 100 people—sustain the economy in these difficult times. Do you agree that these businesses are crucial, not only to the economy of south-west Wales and north-west Wales, but to the economy of Wales as a whole?

The Deputy First Minister: I accept that point because we all know that, on the whole, we have an economy of small and medium-sized enterprises. In that context, we are talking about companies that employ fewer than 250 people. They have been the backbone of the economy, and as we come out of the recession they need support to ensure that they can access new markets and obtain capital from the banks or other investors. The economic regeneration programme will look at ways of giving greater support to indigenous businesses to ensure that the economy is more sustainable for the future.

The Presiding Officer: I call on Alun Davies, who shall have the last word, as always.

Alun Davies: Yr ydych yn rhy garedig wrthyf bob amser, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Jôc oedd hynny.

Alun Davies: I am aware of that. Over the last few months and years, we have focused on maintaining jobs and on securing the jobs that have been under threat during the recession. However, I am sure that you will agree that, at the same time, we must invest in job creation. I was delighted to hear of the Government's Future Jobs fund and the work that you are doing to create some 4,000 jobs and investing £27 million on ensuring that jobs are created across the whole of Wales—from west Wales through to the east, from the north to the south. It is important that the Government continues to invest in these schemes and to ensure that people have the right skills to underpin job creation across the whole of Wales. What is your ambition for the Future Jobs fund and what role do you see it playing in creating and investing in growth and in creating new jobs as we come out of the recession?

The Deputy First Minister: The Future Jobs fund has a role to play in that and I know that the Minister for education and the Deputy Minister for skills will be looking to maximise the opportunities. However, it is necessary for us to have a holistic approach to starting up businesses in Wales. One of the ironies of a recession is that there are more requests to start up businesses than in more benign economic times. We want to ensure that the support that we can give directly to businesses and through convergence funding captures that entrepreneurial spirit that is becoming evident, so that start-ups can not only have the confidence to invest in new products, but that they can access the capital that is necessary to allow them to invest.

Alun Davies: Yr wyf yn sylweddoli hynny. Dros yr ychydig fisoedd a'r blynyddoedd diwethaf yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio ar gynnal swyddi ac ar ddiogelu'r swyddi sydd wedi bod dan fygythiad yn ystod y dirwasgiad. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn rhaid inni fuddsoddi mewn creu swyddi ar yr un pryd. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd clywed am gronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol gan y Llywodraeth, a'r gwaith yr ydych yn ei wneud i greu tua 4,000 o swyddi a buddsoddi £27 miliwn i sicrhau creu swyddi ar draws Cymru gyfan—o'r gorllewin i'r dwyrain, o'r gogledd i'r de. Mae'n bwysig i'r Llywodraeth barhau i fuddsoddi yn y cynlluniau hyn, a sicrhau bod y sgiliau cywir gan bobl yn sail i waith creu swyddi ar draws Cymru gyfan. Beth yw eich dyhead ar gyfer cronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol, a pha rôl yr ydych yn ystyried a fydd iddi wrth greu twf a buddsoddi ynddo, ac wrth greu swyddi newydd wrth inni ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae gan gronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol rôl yn hynny, a gwn y bydd y Gweinidog dros addysg a'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros sgiliau yn gobeithio sicrhau cynifer â phosibl o gyfleoedd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n angenrheidiol fod gennym agwedd gyfannol at ddechrau busnesau yng Nghymru. Un o eironiau dirwasgiad yw bod yna fwy o geisiadau i ddechrau busnesau nag sydd mewn amseroedd economaidd mwy caredig. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod y gefnogaeth y gallwn ei rhoi yn uniongyrchol i fusnesau, a thrwy gyllid cydgyfeirio, yn manteisio ar yr ysbryd entrepreneuriaidd hwnnw sy'n dod i'r amlwg, er mwyn i bobl sy'n dechrau busnesau newydd allu cael y cyfalaf angenrheidiol i ganiatáu iddynt fuddsoddi, yn ogystal â bod â'r hyder i fuddsoddi mewn cynnyrch newydd.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (William Graham) i'r Gadair am 3.02 p.m.
The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (William Graham) took the Chair at 3.02 p.m.*

**Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig
Welsh Conservatives Debate**

**Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol yng Nghymru
The Welsh National Health Service**

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendment 1 in the name of Peter Black.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Peter Black.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I move that

Andrew R.T. Davies: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

expresses concern about the lack of accountability and transparency in the running of the Welsh national health service. (NDM4428)

yn mynegi pryder am ddiffyg atebolrwydd a thryloywder wrth redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. (NDM4428)

There is one amendment to this motion, which is amendment 1, in the name of Peter Black, which asks the Welsh Assembly Government

Mae un gwelliant yn y cynnig hwn, sef gwelliant 1 yn enw Peter Black, sy'n gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad

'to investigate the claim that up to a fifth of the health budget was not being spent effectively'.

'ymchwilio i'r honiad nad yw hyd at un rhan o bump y gyllideb iechyd yn cael ei gwario'n effeithiol'.

We are pleased to support this amendment, which is based on the evidence of Paul Davies in the review of the draft budget by the Finance Committee as to the way that the NHS and social care budgets in Wales are being spent. I am assuming that, as the Government has not tabled an amendment, it is in agreement with our motion, although I may be disappointed when the Minister responds to the debate. However, I hope that the motion and the debate will be taken in the right spirit, because there are serious concerns over the direction of travel and the way in which community health councils and other bodies that seek to scrutinise and act as critical friends of the NHS are being treated in the current reforms of the NHS. The NHS in Wales is a huge organisation. It is the largest employer in Wales and consumes by far the largest amount of the money that comes to this institution and then goes to Cathays park for the Government to spend as it sees fit with its democratic mandate. However, when you look at various aspects of accountability, you will see that there are areas of concern, on which I hope that all

Yr ydym yn falch cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn, sydd wedi'i seilio ar dystiolaeth Paul Davies, yn adolygiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid o'r gyllideb ddrafft, am y modd y caiff cyllidebau'r GIG a gofal cymdeithasol eu gwario yng Nghymru. Gan nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi cyflwyno gwelliant, cymeraf ei bod yn cytuno â'n cynnig, ond efallai y caf fy siomi pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb i'r ddadl. Fodd bynnag, gobeithio y caiff y cynnig a'r ddadl eu cymryd yn yr ysbryd iawn, oherwydd mae yna bryderon difrifol am y cyfeiriad yr ydym yn mynd iddo a'r modd y mae cynghorau iechyd cymuned, a chyrrff eraill sy'n ceisio craffu ar y GIG a bod yn gyfeillion beirniadol iddo, yn cael eu trin yn yr ad-drefnu sy'n digwydd yn y GIG ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn sefydliad anferth. Y GIG yw cyflogwr mwyaf Cymru, a chaiff y rhan fwyaf o bell ffordd o'r arian sy'n dod i'r sefydliad hwn, ac sydd wedyn yn mynd i barc Cathays i'r Llywodraeth ei wario fel y gwêl orau gyda'i mandad democrataidd. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar wahanol agweddau ar atebolrwydd, fe welwch fod yna feysydd sy'n peri pryder, a gobeithio y bydd holl

Assembly Members will be able to share a consensual view and come to a meaningful agreement in today's debate.

The first aspect of concern for us is community health councils. These represent a vital plank of community representation in the running of the NHS, of scrutinising the NHS, but, above all, of acting as a critical friend of the organisation and of being the patients/families champion in raising concerns that may have been raised with them by members of the community that they seek to represent. It is a matter of regret that CHCs were abolished in England in 2004, but the Minister has now changed direction with her reorganisation of the NHS, cutting down the number of CHCs, and trying to do all that within a very challenging timeframe, beginning on 1 April. Although we might not agree about the direction of travel on CHCs, I hope that the Minister will consider some form of extension to that timetable, because the representations that I have received suggest that the experience and knowledge of CHCs may well fall by the wayside when the new organisations take over. Above all, a shadowing exercise whereby the incumbents in CHCs offer the new postholders the benefit of their experience could be beneficial, and could ultimately enhance the scrutiny process and the role of CHCs and ensure that they become meaningful organisations that are in tune with community concerns. I hope that the Minister will indicate in her response whether she would consider an extension of the timeframe for the reorganisation, and if she is not prepared to do that, could she instead reassure us that the measures she has put in place will facilitate substantial scrutiny by CHCs?

The other concern for Welsh Conservatives is the ability of the Welsh Assembly Government to respond to questions. This is a point that has been made to the Minister during scrutiny at the Committee on Health, Wellbeing and Local Government, and indeed, her own chief executive has identified a need for more intensity in the system of measuring progress towards targets. I have put between 45 and 50 written

Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn gallu bod yn unfryd ynghylch y meysydd hynny a dod i gytundeb ystyrlon yn y ddadl hon heddiw.

Yr agwedd gyntaf sy'n peri pryder inni yw cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Mae'r cynghorau'n hanfodol o ran cynrychioli cymunedau wrth redeg y GIG, o ran craffu ar y GIG, ond yn anad dim, o ran bod yn gyfaill beirniadol i'r sefydliad ac yn llais i gleifion/teuluoedd wrth fynegi pryderon a all fod wedi'u codi gyda hwy gan aelodau'r gymuned y maent yn ceisio'i chynrychioli. Mae'n bechod i'r cynghorau gael eu diddymu yn Lloegr yn 2004, ond mae'r Gweinidog erbyn hyn wedi newid cyfeiriad wrth ad-drefnu'r GIG, gan leihau nifer y cynghorau iechyd cymuned, a cheisio gwneud hynny i gyd yn unol ag amserlen heriol iawn, gan ddechrau ar 1 Ebrill. Er nad ydym efallai'n cytuno â'r cyfeiriad yr eir iddo o ran y cynghorau iechyd cymuned, gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried ymestyn yr amserlen honno mewn rhyw fodd, oherwydd mae'r sylwadau a wnaed imi yn awgrymu ei bod yn bosibl iawn yr aiff profiad a gwybodaeth y cynghorau ar goll pan ddaw'r sefydliadau newydd i rym. Yn anad dim, gallai ymarfer cysgodi fod yn fuddiol, lle mae'r rheini sy'n rhan o'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn rhannu eu profiad gyda'r deiliaid swyddi newydd. Yn y pen draw, gallai hynny gryfhau'r broses graffu a rôl y cynghorau iechyd cymuned, a sicrhau eu bod yn dod yn sefydliadau ystyrlon sy'n ymwybodol o bryderon cymunedau. Yn ei hymateb, gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn dweud a fyddai'n ystyried ymestyn yr amserlen ar gyfer yr ad-drefnu, ac os nad yw'n barod i wneud hynny, a allai, yn hytrach, roi sicrwydd inni y bydd y mesurau y mae wedi'u rhoi ar waith yn hwyluso gwaith craffu sylweddol gan gynghorau iechyd cymuned?

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig hefyd yn pryderu am allu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymateb i gwestiynau. Mae hwn yn bwynt a wnaed wrth y Gweinidog yn ystod gwaith craffu yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol. Yn wir, mae ei phrif weithredwr hi ei hun wedi nodi bod angen mwy o ddwyyster yn y system o fesur cynnydd tuag at dargedau. Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno rhwng 45 a 50 o gwestiynau

questions to the Minister over the last couple of months that have received a reply that the relevant information is not held centrally. Those questions were on subjects ranging from dementia and related illnesses, prescribing, children and adults on antidepressants, heart problems, cancer and stroke services to motor neurone disease—so you can see that there is a host of information that one would hope the Welsh Assembly Government would be able to access in forming its strategic vision, although I accept that the local health board has a role in commissioning. I also acknowledge that the Minister identified at that scrutiny session on 4 November that this was something that she would like to consider further. As time has elapsed since that meeting, I am hopeful that she will be able to tell us, in her response to this debate, about the progress that she and her officials have made in creating a robust central collection of information and data that we as Assembly Members, and indeed her own department, can have confidence in.

I would also like to raise a point that was made by the Leader of the Opposition during questions earlier—namely, the manner in which the Minister communicates with local health boards on the closure of hospitals. The historical precedent was for this kind of communication to take place in the public domain, so that we would be aware of the dialogue. Since the Minister switched to discussing these issues via letter, there has been an issue with transparency and the way in which this type of information can be made public. Above all, it is vital that communities should be engaged on such changes and taken along with the Government wherever possible, so that they support the reconfiguration. Moreover, where there are legitimate concerns, communities must be able to voice them at the earliest opportunity to ensure that they are taken into consideration. Community understanding of what is being proposed should also be taken on board. I hope that the Minister will regard that as a critical component of consensual moving forward on the developing of health services here in Wales.

The Minister has also commissioned an

ysgrifenedig i'r Gweinidog dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf, ac wedi cael ateb i ddweud nad yw'r wybodaeth berthnasol yn cael ei chadw'n ganolog. Yr oedd y cwestiynau hynny ar bynciau'n amrywio o ddemensia ac afiechydon cysylltiedig i ragnodi, plant ac oedolion sy'n cymryd cyffuriau gwrthiselder, problemau'r galon, gwasanaethau i gleifion canser a strôc, a chlefyd niwronau motor—felly, fe welwch fod peth wmbredd o wybodaeth y gobeithid y byddai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gallu ei defnyddio wrth lunio'i gweledigaeth strategol, er fy mod yn derbyn bod gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol rôl wrth gomisiynu. Yr wyf hefyd yn cydnabod bod y Gweinidog wedi nodi yn y sesiwn graffu honno ar 4 Tachwedd fod hyn yn rhywbeth y byddai'n dymuno'i ystyried ymhellach. Gan fod amser wedi mynd heibio ers y cyfarfod hwnnw, gobeithio y gall ddweud wrthym, yn ei hymateb i'r ddadl hon, am y cynnydd y mae hi a'i swyddogion wedi'i wneud o ran creu system drylwyr i gasglu gwybodaeth a data yn ganolog y gallwn ni, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, ac yn wir, ei hadran hi ei hun, fod yn hyderus ynddi.

Hoffwn hefyd godi pwynt a wnaed gan Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid yn ystod y cwestiynau'n gynharach—sef y modd y mae'r Gweinidog yn cyfathrebu â byrddau iechyd lleol ynghylch cau ysbytai. Gynt byddai'r math hwn o gyfathrebu'n digwydd yn gyhoeddus, fel y byddem yn ymwybodol o'r drafodaeth. Ers i'r Gweinidog ddechrau trafod y materion hyn drwy lythyr, bu problem gyda thryloywder a'r modd y gellir cyhoeddi'r math hwn o wybodaeth. Yn anad dim, mae'n hanfodol ymgysylltu â chymunedau ynghylch newidiadau o'r fath, a'u cael i symud gyda'r Llywodraeth pryd bynnag y bydd hynny'n bosibl, er mwyn iddynt gefnogi'r ad-drefnu. At hynny, os bydd pryderon dilys, rhaid i gymunedau allu mynegi'r pryderon hynny ar y cyfle cyntaf posibl i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu hystyried. Dylid hefyd ystyried i ba raddau y mae cymunedau'n deall yr hyn sy'n cael ei gynnig. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried hynny'n elfen hollbwysig wrth symud ymlaen gyda chonsensws i ddatblygu gwasanaethau iechyd yma yng Nghymru.

Mae'r Gweinidog hefyd wedi comisiynu darn

extensive piece of management consultancy from McKinsey, which is ongoing work—I understand that an interim report has been delivered to the Minister. The scope of the review is a concern, given the potential cost to the NHS. We have just undergone a reorganisation of the health service at some considerable expense and in a relatively short period of time since the last review of the health service.

3.10 p.m.

It is of concern that the chief executive of NHS Wales, when he came before the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee, stated that the importance of not having a redundancy policy for the management and directors of the health service was so that there would be no loss of corporate memory. Those were his words, not mine. If there is a desire within the administration in Cathays park to preserve the corporate memory of the Welsh NHS, then one must ask why it is the case that a considerable sum of public money has been put into a consultancy firm to come up with solutions for the reconfiguration and the remodelling of services within the Welsh NHS. That must be a concern and I hope that the Minister can allay the concerns that I have raised today in that field, as well as the concerns raised with me by other professionals as I have gone around Wales visiting hospitals and general practitioner surgeries.

There is then the use of resource within the Welsh NHS because, in the years to come, there will be ever-increasing demands on that resource. There is such a substantial piece of evidence from such a well-placed witness before the Finance Committee, namely the chair of the NHS finance directors, which was endorsed by Rhodri Morgan in December last year, that there would be scope for considerable reorganisation and reprioritisation of services to make the Welsh pound go that much further. When you build that argument and point into the answers that were given by the First Minister yesterday in respect of local government, one cannot see why the Minister was so defensive when taken up on this point in the Chamber. I would be pleased to hear the Minister's

sylweddol o waith ymgynghori ar reoli gan McKinsey, sy'n dal i fynd rhagddo—deallaf fod adroddiad interim wedi'i gyflwyno i'r Gweinidog. Mae cwmpas yr adolygiad yn destun pryder, o gofio'r gost bosibl i'r GIG. Yr ydym newydd fod yn ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ar gost sylweddol ac mewn cyfnod cymharol fyr ers yr adolygiad diwethaf o'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Mae'n destun pryder fod prif weithredwr GIG Cymru wedi dweud, pan ddaeth gerbron y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, fod peidio â chael polisi diswyddo ar gyfer rheolwyr a chyfarwyddwyr y gwasanaeth iechyd yn bwysig er mwyn sicrhau na fyddai cof corfforaethol yn cael ei gollu. Ei eiriau ef oedd y rheini, nid fy rhai i. Os oes awydd gqn y weinyddiaeth ym mharc Cathays i gadw cof corfforaethol GIG Cymru, rhaid gofyn pam, felly, y mae cwmni ymgynghori wedi cael swm sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus i gynnig atebion ar gyfer ad-drefnu ac ailfodelu gwasanaethau yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Rhaid bod hynny'n peri pryder, a gobeithio y gall y Gweinidog leddfu'r pryderon yr wyf wedi'u mynegi yn y cyswllt hwnnw heddiw, yn ogystal â'r pryderon y mae pobl broffesiynol eraill wedi'u mynegi wrthyf wrth imi fynd o amgylch Cymru yn ymweld ag ysbytai a meddygfeydd meddygon teulu.

Yna, rhaid ystyried y modd y defnyddir adnoddau yn y GIG yng Nghymru, oherwydd yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod bydd galwadau bythol gynyddol ar yr adnoddau hynny. Mae yna ddarn mor sylweddol o dystiolaeth gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyllid gan dyst sydd mewn cystal sefyllfa, sef cadeirydd cyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG, a ddywedodd y byddai lle i ad-drefnu ac ailflaenoriaethu gwasanaethau'n sylweddol er mwyn i'r bunt Gymreig fynd gymaint ymhellach, a chefnogwyd y dystiolaeth honno gan Rhodri Morgan ym mis Rhagfyr y llynedd. O adeiladu'r ddadl honno a chyfeirio at yr atebion a roddwyd gan y Prif Weinidog ddoe yng nghyswllt llywodraeth leol, mae'n anodd gweld pam yr oedd y Gweinidog mor amddiffynnol pan godwyd y pwynt hwn gyda

response, on whether she has now accepted that there is scope to look into Paul Davies's assertion over the use of NHS resources, and on whether there is ongoing dialogue to ensure that our resources and services are configured in such a way that we get the best value for the Welsh pound.

In tabling this debate today, I hope that we have raised legitimate concerns that have not always been put by politicians in this Chamber, but in many instances by the wider medical and health fraternity, and expressed the desire that the sunlight of transparency comes into the Welsh health service to drive improvement and ownership of the service. I urge Members to support the motion and I look forward to a favourable response from the Minister to our motion today.

Peter Black: I move amendment 1 in my name. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to revise its decision not to investigate the claim that up to a fifth of the health budget was not being spent effectively.

In moving this amendment, I support much of what Andrew R.T. Davies has said in proposing this motion. This motion and the amendment rise out of the expectation that we all had when the reorganisation of the health service took place. There were a number of people on this side of the Chamber who were sceptical about that reorganisation and were concerned about the overcentralisation of the health service into the hands of the Minister. The rationale given to us from the other side of the Chamber as to why that reorganisation should take place was that it would improve political accountability. The Minister would clearly be seen to be accountable for how these health boards would be operating and she would be running her own policy group or a group at the head of the health service that would help to direct the way in which the service was being run. As a result of the reorganisation, we would get greater clarity, transparency and accountability than we had previously.

hi yn y Siambr. Byddwn yn falch clywed ymateb y Gweinidog a yw bellach wedi derbyn bod lle i ymchwilio i honiad Paul Davies am y modd y defnyddir adnoddau'r GIG, ac a oes deialog parhaus i sicrhau bod ein hadnoddau a'n gwasanaethau'n cael eu trefnu mewn modd sy'n sicrhau ein bod yn cael y gwerth gorau am y bunt Gymreig.

Wrth gyflwyno'r ddatl hon heddiw, gobeithio inni fynegi pryderon dilys, nad ydynt bob amser wedi'u cyflwyno gan wleidyddion yn y Siambr hon, ond gan y byd meddygaeth ac iechyd ehangach mewn llawer achos. A gobeithio inni fynegi'r awydd i gael tryloywder yng ngwasanaeth iechyd Cymru er mwyn sbarduno gwelliannau a pherchnogaeth o'r gwasanaeth. Anogaf Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gael ymateb ffafriol gan y Gweinidog i'n cynnig heddiw.

Peter Black: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i adolygu ei phenderfyniad i beidio ag ymchwilio i'r honiad nad yw hyd at un rhan o bump y gyllideb iechyd yn cael ei gwario'n effeithiol.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliant hwn, yr wyf yn cefnogi llawer o'r hyn y mae Andrew R.T. Davies wedi'i ddweud wrth gyflwyno'r cynnig. Mae'r cynnig hwn a'r gwelliant yn deillio o'r disgwyliad a oedd gan bob un ohonom pan gafodd y gwasanaeth iechyd ei ad-drefnu. Yr oedd nifer o bobl yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn amheus am yr ad-drefnu hwnnw, ac yn pryderu am ganoli'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn ormodol yn nwylo'r Gweinidog. Y rhesymeg a gafwyd o ochr arall y Siambr ynghylch pam y dylai'r ad-drefnu ddigwydd oedd y byddai'n gwella atebolrwydd gwleidyddol. Byddai'r Gweinidog yn amlwg yn atebol am y modd y byddai'r byrddau iechyd hyn yn gweithredu, a byddai'n rhedeg ei grŵp polisi ei hun, neu grŵp ar frig y gwasanaeth iechyd a fyddai'n helpu llywio'r modd yr oedd y gwasanaeth yn cael ei redeg. O ganlyniad i'r ad-drefnu, byddai gennym fwy o eglurder, tryloywder ac atebolrwydd nag a oedd gennym gynt. Yn anffodus, fel yr amlinellodd Andrew R.T.

Unfortunately, as Andrew R.T. Davies has outlined, that has not been the case.

We have all had experience of tabling questions about various issues within the health service, only to receive the answer that either the information is not held centrally, which I accept, or that certain statistics cannot be collated in a particular way, or, more frequently, that it is a matter for the relevant health board and not for the Minister. I recently received a response to questions that I tabled on asbestos in hospitals in the Cwm Taf health board area, but the response that I received was that this is a matter for the health board, not the Minister. Clearly, that is frustrating for us as opposition Members, and it is also frustrating for those whom we represent, who are expecting the Welsh Government to initiate the sort of action that we came to expect from this reorganisation to deliver a better, more accountable and higher quality health service than we have had hitherto.

The other issues that have arisen from this reorganisation—which Andrew R.T. Davies has touched on and which I refer to directly in the amendment I tabled to the motion—relate to the expectation that I think we all had of that change. These expectations related to potential savings that could be channelled to the front line and, in the longer term plan, to the way that the health service would be reconfigured to make better use of the resources available to it. Andrew referred to the evidence from the chair of the All-Wales Directors of NHS Finance to, I think, the Finance Committee on the £1 billion per annum, a fifth of total NHS funding, that is being misspent and that could be spent better.

That does not mean that this money is being wasted; I have had to correct many people on this. It means that that money could be spent more effectively to deliver a better quality health service and to get better value for money in terms of the care and treatment people come to expect. It is to be hoped that it would also deal with some of the issues of waiting times and so on. It may involve some

Davies, nid felly y bu.

Mae pob un ohonom wedi cael profiad o gyflwyno cwestiynau ar wahanol faterion yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a chael ateb sy'n dweud nad yw'r wybodaeth yn cael ei chadw'n ganolog, a derbynïaf hynny, neu nad oes modd casglu rhai ystadegau mewn ffordd benodol, neu'n amlach na hynny, bod y mater yn un i'r bwrdd iechyd perthnasol ac nid i'r Gweinidog. Yn ddiweddar, cefais ymateb i gwestiynau a gyflwynais am asbestos mewn ysbytai yn ardal bwrdd iechyd Cwm Taf, ond yr ateb a gefais oedd mai mater i'r bwrdd iechyd ac nid i'r Gweinidog yw hwn. Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n peri rhwystredigaeth i ni fel Aelodau'r wrthblaid, ac yn peri rhwystredigaeth hefyd i'r rheini yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli, sy'n disgwyl i Lywodraeth Cymru ddechrau cymryd y math o gamau gweithredu y daethom i'w disgwyl dan yr ad-drefnu hwn i gyflwyno gwasanaeth iechyd gwell, mwy atebol ac o safon uwch nag a fu gennym hyd yn hyn.

Mae'r materion eraill sydd wedi codi o'r ad-drefnu hwn—cyfeiriodd Andrew R.T. Davies atynt ac yr wyf fi'n sôn amdanynt yn uniongyrchol yn y gwelliant a gyflwynais i'r cynnig—yn ymwneud â'r disgwyliadau a oedd gan bob un ohonom, mi gredaf, am y newid hwnnw. Yr oedd y disgwyliadau hynny'n ymwneud ag arbedion posibl y gellid eu cyfeirio at y rheng flaen, ac yn y cynllun tymor hwy y modd y byddai'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael ei ad-drefnu er mwyn defnyddio'n well yr adnoddau sydd ar gael iddo. Cyfeiriodd Andrew at dystiolaeth cadeirydd grŵp Cymru gyfan o gyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyllid, mi gredaf, sef bod £1 biliwn y flwyddyn, sef un rhan o bump o holl gyllid y GIG, yn cael ei gamwario ac y gellid ei wario'n well.

Nid yw hynny'n golygu bod yr arian hwn yn cael ei wastraffu; bu'n rhaid imi gywiro llawer o bobl ar hynny. Mae'n golygu y gellid gwario'r arian hwnnw'n fwy effeithiol i ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth iechyd a chael gwell gwerth am arian o ran y gofal a'r driniaeth y mae pobl yn dod i'w disgwyl. Gobeithio y byddai hefyd yn ymdrin â rhai o'r problemau ynghylch amseroedd aros, ac

form of reconfiguration of the resources that health boards draw on with regard to the buildings or the services. It seems to me that the fact that the Minister effectively responded to requests to deal with that issue by saying that she had no intention of tackling it goes completely against the rationale for this reorganisation, which was that we would have a more accountable health service in the Minister's hands.

It seems to me that this is a political issue, and one that the Government needs to grasp. It needs to be able to talk to health boards and direct them in using those resources better to achieve better value for money.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to Peter Black for giving way. I could not agree more with his point. Does he accept that any ministerial letter should be published, in the way that circulars were? In my region, and in his, a false sense of security was created with regard to Fairwood Hospital. There was an understanding that no hospital could close because of a Government-imposed moratorium. Only through written questions did we discover that a ministerial letter had been issued, completely in private, and therefore without the public being made aware that there is a procedure for closing hospitals. Whatever the pros and cons may be, the public needs to be made aware of this. Do you accept that a disingenuous Minister could use that process to conceal information?

Peter Black: Thank you. I hope that the Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer is going to give me a few seconds to answer that question. You are absolutely right that there needs to be greater transparency with regard to what is being published, so that we are all aware of the policies in place. However, we also need greater clarity about how the NHS is being resourced.

I have run out of time, but, very quickly, I want to refer to the role of senior managers who no longer have jobs in the NHS and the £4 million-a-year cost relating to them. We have no indication of how that resource will

yn y blaen. Gallai olygu rhywfaint o ad-drefnu'r adnoddau sydd ar gael i fyrddau iechyd yng nghyswllt yr adeiladau neu'r gwasanaethau. Ymddengys i mi fod y ffaith fod y Gweinidog, i bob pwrpas, wedi ymateb i geisiadau i ymdrin â'r broblem honno, trwy ddweud nad oedd yn fwriad o gwbl ganddi fynd i'r afael â hi, yn gwbl groes i'r rhesymeg dros yr ad-drefnu hwn, sef y byddai gennym wasanaeth iechyd mwy atebol yn nwylo'r Gweinidog.

Ymddengys i mi fod hon yn broblem wleidyddol, ac yn un y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â hi. Mae angen i'r Llywodraeth allu siarad â'r byrddau iechyd, a'u cyfarwyddo i ddefnyddio'r adnoddau hynny'n well er mwyn sicrhau gwell gwerth am arian.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Peter Black am ildio. Ni allwn gytuno mwy â'r pwynt a wna. A yw'n derbyn y dylid cyhoeddi llythyrau gan weinidogion, fel y câi cylchlythyrau eu cyhoeddi? Yn fy rhanbarth i, ac yn ei ranbarth ef, rhoddwyd ymdeimlad di-sail o sicrwydd i bobl ynghylch Ysbyty Fairwood. Cafwyd dealltwriaeth na allai'r un ysbyty gau oherwydd moratoriwm a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth. Dim ond trwy gwestiynau ysgrifenedig y bu inni ddarganfod bod llythyr gan weinidog wedi'i ddosbarthu, yn gwbl breifat heb i'r cyhoedd, felly, gael gwybod bod gweithdrefn yn bodoli ar gyfer cau ysbytai. Ni waeth beth fo'r manteision a'r anfanteision posibl, mae angen i'r cyhoedd wybod am hyn. A dderbyniwch y gallai Gweinidog annidwyll ddefnyddio'r broses honno i gelu gwybodaeth?

Peter Black: Diolch. Gobeithio y caf ychydig eiliadau gan y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro i ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle bod angen mwy o dryloywder am yr hyn sy'n cael ei gyhoeddi, fel y gallwn i gyd fod yn ymwybodol o'r polisiau sydd ar waith. Fodd bynnag, mae arnom angen mwy o eglurder hefyd am y modd y darperir adnoddau i'r GIG.

Mae fy amser ar ben, ond yn gyflym iawn yr wyf am gyfeirio at rôl uwch-reolwyr nad oes ganddynt swyddi yn y GIG mwyach, a'r gost o £4 miliwn y flwyddyn sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy. Ni wyddom sut y caiff yr adnodd

be utilised or whether that money will be reinvested in the front line. Again, we return to the issues of transparency and accountability, which need to be addressed as part of that.

Mohammad Asghar: Thank you for this opportunity to speak on this important issue today. The people of Wales have a right to expect their health service to be transparent and accountable. The Welsh Assembly Government has a duty to take responsibility for the healthcare system and to ensure such transparency and accountability. Therefore, it must be open and publish data relating to the service's performance. Everybody here wants NHS Wales to provide the best possible healthcare. Publishing detailed statistics, clear targets and benchmarks for success will enable us to drive up standards. We know that mistakes have been made, and we know that NHS Wales could perform better.

3.20 p.m.

The Nuffield report, published in January, has shown some of the failings of the national health service in Wales. The report suggests that Welsh patients tend to wait longer for out-patient appointments than patients in England. The report also found that those in England have tended to receive in-patient treatment quicker than those in Wales. It was also alarming to hear Paul Davies, the chair of the All-Wales Directors of NHS Finance, claim last October that extremely costly and very expensive mistakes are being made in the Welsh health service. That is alarming, Minister. Rather than shying away from such failings, I call upon the Welsh Assembly Government to be bold, admit its faults on healthcare and publish statistics. The Government can then target key areas for improvement and align resources accordingly.

Nobody wants to see target setting, administration and bureaucracy getting in the way of appropriate patient care. However, the people of Wales deserve to know exactly how their health service is performing. In 2009, a report commissioned by the

hwnnw ei ddefnyddio nac a yw'r arian hwnnw i gael ei ailfuddsoddi yn y rheng flaen. Eto, down yn dod yn ôl at dryloywder ac atebolrwydd, ac y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt fel rhan o hynny.

Mohammad Asghar: Diolch am y cyfle i siarad ar y mater pwysig hwn heddiw. Mae gan bobl Cymru yr hawl i ddisgwyl i'w gwasanaeth iechyd fod yn dryloyw ac yn atebol. Mae dyletswydd ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am y system gofal iechyd ac i sicrhau'r tryloywder a'r atebolrwydd hynny. Felly, rhaid iddi fod yn agored a chyhoeddi data am berfformiad y gwasanaeth. Mae pawb yma am i GIG Cymru ddarparu'r gofal iechyd gorau posibl. Bydd cyhoeddi ystadegau manwl, targedau clir a meincnodau ar gyfer llwyddiant yn ein galluogi i godi safonau. Gwyddom fod camgymeriadau wedi'u gwneud, a gwyddom y gallai GIG Cymru berfformio'n well.

Mae adroddiad Nuffield, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ionawr, wedi dangos rhai o fethiannau'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Awgryma'r adroddiad fod cleifion yng Nghymru yn tueddu i aros yn hwy na chleifion yn Lloegr am apwyntiadau cleifion allanol. Darganfu'r adroddiad hefyd fod pobl yn Lloegr wedi tueddu i gael triniaeth cleifion mewnol ynghynt na phobl yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal, yr oedd yn frawychus clywed Paul Davies, cadeirydd grŵp Cymru gyfan o gyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG, yn honni fis Hydref diwethaf fod camgymeriadau eithriadol o gostus a drud iawn yn cael eu gwneud yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n frawychus, Weinidog. Yn hytrach na gwrthod wynebu methiannau o'r fath, galwaf ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i fod yn eofn, cyfaddef ei beiau o safbwynt gofal iechyd, a chyhoeddi ystadegau. Yna, gall y Llywodraeth dargedu meysydd allweddol i'w gwella, a dyrannu adnoddau'n unol â hynny.

Nid oes neb am weld gwaith gosod targedau, gweinyddiaeth a biwrocratiaeth yn amharu ar ofal priodol i gleifion. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl Cymru yn haeddu cael gwybod sut yn union y mae eu gwasanaeth iechyd yn perfformio. Yn 2009, tynnodd adroddiad a

Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry highlighted that key documents, which could be used to connect with patients, were not available on the websites of local health boards. Here we see another example of the people of Wales being denied ample information about their own health service. Surely we should be doing all we can to promote public understanding of the health service in Wales. Everybody wants a health service that provides the best possible care and treatment. By publishing performance indicators on trusts, hospitals, GPs, doctors and other staff, the people of Wales will get to know where good service is provided and which sectors need to improve in their duty of care. I am sure that healthy and sensible minds in this Assembly will support this motion.

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that the single biggest thing that this One Wales Government has done to improve accountability and transparency in the NHS in Wales has been the decision to abolish the internal market. The intention to get rid of the internal market was clearly outlined in the Welsh Labour manifesto for the 2007 election, and we were able to bring it forward into the agenda of the One Wales Government. I am pleased that our coalition partners were able to agree to that. Welsh Labour was able to bring forward this commitment because getting rid of the internal market fitted comfortably with our commitment to public service values in Wales. However, it was not just an issue of commitment to values alone. Equally, there was a strong pragmatic element to it.

One of the great advantages of devolution is that we can learn from the experiences of other countries in the United Kingdom. For example, Scotland went down the road of getting rid of the internal market before we did in Wales. Having visited Scotland and spoken to colleagues in the health service there, they pointed out that getting rid of the internal market in Scotland brought great openness, transparency and open-book accounting to the health service that did not exist while the internal market was in operation. That provided us with an

gomisiynwyd gan Gymdeithas Diwydiant Fferyllol Prydain sylw at y ffaith nad oedd dogfennau allweddol y gellid eu defnyddio i gysylltu â chleifion ar gael ar wefannau byrddau iechyd lleol. Yma, ceir enghraifft arall o wybodaeth ddigonol am eu gwasanaeth iechyd eu hunain yn cael ei gwarafun i bobl Cymru. Oni ddylem fod yn gwneud popeth a allwn i hybu dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd o'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru? Mae pawb am gael gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n darparu'r gofal a'r driniaeth orau posibl. Trwy gyhoeddi dangosyddion perfformiad ar gyfer ymddiriedolaethau, ysbytai, meddygon teulu, meddygon a staff eraill, bydd pobl Cymru yn cael gwybod ble y darperir gwasanaeth da a pha sectorau y mae angen iddynt wella o ran eu dyletswydd gofal. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y rheini sydd â meddwl iach a synhwyrol yn y Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Brian Gibbons: Heb os, y penderfyniad i ddileu'r farchnad fewnol yw'r peth mwyaf y mae'r Llywodraeth hon, sef Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, wedi'i wneud i wella atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Cafodd y bwriad i gael gwared ar y farchnad fewnol ei amlinellu'n glir ym maniffesto Llafur Cymru ar gyfer etholiad 2007, a bu modd inni ddod â hynny i agenda Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Yr wyf yn falch bod ein partneriaid yn y glymblaid wedi gallu cytuno â hynny. Gallodd Llafur Cymru gyflwyno'r ymrwymiad hwn oherwydd bod dileu'r farchnad fewnol yn cyd-fynd yn gyfforddus â'n hymrwymiad i werthoedd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn fwy nag ymrwymiad i werthoedd yn unig. Yr oedd iddo elfen bragmatig gref hefyd.

Un o fanteision mawr datganoli yw y gallwn ddysgu o brofiadau gwledydd eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Er enghraifft, aeth yr Alban ati i ddileu'r farchnad fewnol cyn inni wneud hynny yng Nghymru. Ar ôl ymweld â'r Alban a siarad â chydweithwyr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yno, dywedasant fod dileu'r farchnad fewnol yn yr Alban wedi gwneud y gwasanaeth iechyd yn agored a thryloyw iawn ac wedi cyflwyno arferion cyfrifon agored iddo, nad oeddent yn bodoli tra oedd y farchnad fewnol yn gweithredu. Rhoddodd hynny gyfle inni ddilyn yr un

opportunity to go down the same route. I am sure that the decision was the correct one. There is no doubt that, while there may have been a case for an internal market at the time of relative plenty, at the time of difficult public finances, the case for the internal market does not stand up to any scrutiny whatsoever. The experience of the internal market in Wales was endless circles of different organisations refusing to take responsibility for key strategic decisions and not being effectively accountable at a local level. It was an endless series of buck passing and game playing, which prevented clear decisions from being made, and there was a lack of accountability and transparency in how those decisions were made.

Paul Davies: I am grateful to Brian Gibbons for giving way. Can you explain why a private company is supporting the delivery of a temporary renal unit at Wityhush hospital in my constituency if you have managed to get rid of the internal market, as you claim?

Brian Gibbons: That is a point that I was going to develop. There are some situations that have to be approached on a tactical basis. General practitioners, for example, are private contractors to the national health service, as are dentists and pharmacists. There are, therefore, areas where this makes sense. However, it does not make sense, given our practical experience of the internal market in Wales, to go in a strategic direction towards the further commercialisation or marketisation of healthcare; this does not make sense on the grounds of accountability and transparency. Equally, the empirical evidence shows that the more the market penetrates into any public service, the greater the administrative costs of that public service is; we would get worse value for money from those public services and more money would be diverted away from front-line care for patients.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful to Brian Gibbons for giving way and for his pointing to the fact that dentists and GPs are private practitioners. Does he believe that there should be a level of flexibility in the health service so that where the NHS faces particular pressures in meeting waiting time

llwybr. Yr wyf yn siŵr i'r penderfyniad fod yn un cywir. Er bod dadl, efallai, dros gael marchnad fewnol pan oedd digonedd cymharol o adnoddau ar gael, mae'n sicr nad yw'r ddadl dros gael marchnad fewnol yn dal dŵr o gwbl ar adeg anodd o safbwynt cyllid cyhoeddus. Yr oedd y profiad o'r farchnad fewnol yng Nghymru yn un o gylchoedd diddiwedd o wahanol sefydliadau yn gwrthod bod yn gyfrifol am benderfyniadau strategol allweddol, ac yn osgoi cael eu dwyn i gyfrif yn effeithiol ar lefel leol. Yr oedd yn gyfres diddiwedd o chwarae gemau a throsglwyddo cyfrifoldeb, a hynny'n atal penderfyniadau clir rhag cael eu gwneud. Ac yr oedd diffyg atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn y modd y gwnaed y penderfyniadau hynny.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Brian Gibbons am ildio. A allwch egluro pam mae cwmni preifat yn helpu darparu uned arenol dros dro yn ysbyty Llwynhelyg yn fy etholaeth i, os ydych wedi llwyddo i ddileu'r farchnad fewnol, fel yr honnwyd?

Brian Gibbons: Mae hynny'n bwynt yr oeddwn yn bwriadu ei ddatblygu. Ceir rhai sefyllfaoedd y mae'n rhaid ymdrin â hwy'n dactegol. Mae meddygon teulu, er enghraifft, yn gontractwyr preifat i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, fel deintyddion a fferyllwyr. Felly, mae meysydd lle mae hynny'n gwneud synnwyr. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr, o gofio ein profiad ymarferol o'r farchnad fewnol yng Nghymru, i symud yn strategol tuag at fasnacheiddio neu farchnadeiddio gofal iechyd ymhellach; nid yw hynny'n gwneud synnwyr o safbwynt atebolrwydd a thryloywder. Yn yr un modd, dengys tystiolaeth empeiraidd po fwyaf y mae'r farchnad yn treiddio i unrhyw wasanaeth cyhoeddus, uchaf yn y byd yw costau gweinyddol y gwasanaeth cyhoeddus hwnnw; byddem yn cael llai o werth yr arian gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus hynny, a byddai mwy o arian yn cael ei wario ar bethau heblaw gofal rheng flaen i gleifion.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Brian Gibbons am ildio ac am dynnu sylw at y ffaith fod deintyddion a meddygon teulu'n ymarferwyr preifat. A yw'n credu y dylid cael rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac y dylai fod trefniant ar waith sy'n golygu y gellid defnyddio ysbyty

targets, for example, there ought to be an arrangement in place where a private hospital can be used, if only as a temporary measure to help people get the treatment that they need as quickly as possible?

Brian Gibbons: Tactically, that is a reasonable thing to do. However, we know that the independent treatment centres across the border in England have effectively been white elephants. Progress has been made here by not going down the outsourcing route, as happened in England, but by building up capacity for public service delivery, without going down the blind alley of commercialisation and the internal market.

In conclusion, we as an Assembly Government, led by our Minister for Health and Social Services, Edwina Hart, have given clear leadership in this area. There is now clear democratic accountability within the health service in Wales, starting with the Minister. We got rid of the Chinese curtains and the smoke and mirrors of the internal market, and we hope to get a commitment from the opposition members that they remain committed to the end of the internal market; we hope that we will not see them advocating a return to a failed policy.

Angela Burns: I am pleased to take part in this important debate. I have been listening with great interest to what Brian Gibbons had to say. He said that there has been an enormous change, that we now have clear levels of accountability, and that organisations have stopped going around in circles, but that is not what I see when I am out with my constituents. In the two and a half years that I have been in this job, I should think that I have had about 800 or 850 cases related to the NHS and the patient experience. This debate is about accountability and transparency, and Andrew R.T. Davies and Peter Black have clearly made the case for accountability and transparency in the framework of the NHS. However, accountability and transparency should be right at the heart of the NHS. Time and again, one becomes aware of areas where those qualities are simply not seen. I am thinking of areas where managers, or people

preifat, er enghraifft, pan fydd y GIG gan bwysau arbennig i gyrraedd targedau o ran amseroedd aros, hyd yn oed os yw'r trefniant hwnnw'n un dros dro i helpu pobl i gael y driniaeth y mae arnynt ei hangen mor fuan ag sy'n bosibl?

Brian Gibbons: Yn dactegol, mae hynny'n beth rhesymol i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod y canolfannau triniaeth annibynnol dros y ffin yn Lloegr wedi bod yn fuddsoddiad amhroffidiol i bob pwrpas. Gwnaed cynnydd yma trwy beidio â chontractio gwaith allan, fel y digwyddodd yn Lloegr, ond trwy adeiladu capasiti i gyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, heb ddilyn trywydd ofer masnacheiddio a'r farchnad fewnol.

I gloi, yr ydym ni fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, dan arweiniad Edwina Hart, ein Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, wedi rhoi arweiniad clir yn y maes hwn. Mae atebolrwydd democrataidd clir yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru erbyn hyn, gan ddechrau gyda'r Gweinidog. Cawsom wared ar dwyll a dichell y farchnad fewnol, a gobeithiwn gael addewid gan aelodau'r wrthblaid eu bod yn dal wedi ymrwymo i roi diwedd ar y farchnad fewnol; gobeithio na fyddant yn dadlau dros ddychwelyd at bolisi sydd wedi methu.

Angela Burns: Yr wyf yn falch cael cymryd rhan yn y ddadl bwysig hon. Gwrandewais gyda diddordeb mawr ar yr hyn a oedd gan Brian Gibbons i'w ddweud. Dywedodd fod newid aruthrol wedi digwydd, bod gennym bellach lefelau clir o atebolrwydd, ac nad yw sefydliadau'n troi mewn cylchoedd mwyach, ond nid dyna'r wyf i'n ei weld pan fyddaf allan gyda'm hetholwyr. Yn y ddwy flynedd a hanner ers imi ddechrau'r swydd hon, credaf imi gael rhyw 800 neu 850 o achosion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r GIG a phrofiad y claf. Mae a wnelo'r ddadl hon ag atebolrwydd a thryloywder, ac mae Andrew R.T. Davies a Peter Black wedi cyflwyno achos clir dros atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn fframwaith y GIG. Fodd bynnag, dylai atebolrwydd a thryloywder fod wrth wraidd y GIG. Dro ar ôl tro, cawn wybod am feysydd lle nad yw'r rhinweddau hynny i'w gweld o gwbl. Yr wyf yn meddwl am feysydd lle nad yw rheolwyr, neu bobl sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu grŵp

tasked with delivering a particular group of services, simply do not step up to the mark. When I go to investigate these cases, I cannot see where their chains of responsibility lead; the proper lines of accountability do not seem to be there.

Brian Gibbons: No-one is saying that we have reached the promised land as far as the NHS is concerned, but under this set up you at least have a clear line of accountability, so that you can direct your questions to the chief executive of the local health board. Previously, you could go to your local health board, your trust, Health Commission Wales, or to the independent provider of that service. It was a Byzantine labyrinth of complexity. That complexity has been taken away and replaced with a much clearer and more accountable system, which is more transparent for you to take up your constituents' cases on their behalf.

3.30 p.m.

Angela Burns: You say that the complexity has been taken away, but there is now an enormous void in some areas of the NHS. I am not saying that that is the case in all areas of the NHS, but I would really like the Minister to take a look at that. There are specific problems in some areas, and I will cite just a few examples. If a patient on a 30-bed ward suddenly needs 24-hour cover, or perhaps, over a week, three people on that ward might need 24-hour cover, the ward does not get any more nurses, and it still has to cover that care from within its allocation. When you try to find out where the accountability and responsibility for those kinds of decisions lie, you get completely lost in the superstructure of the trust. This is about accountability and transparency.

Andrew and Peter talked very well about the framework, but I want to talk about the patient's experience, working my way from the bottom up. Doctors and nurses are ultimately responsible for the patient's experience in the NHS, and they are accountable for that. Doctors and nurses do not always deliver a particularly good service. That is not because they do not care;

penodol o wasanaethau, yn bodloni'r safon o gwbl. Pan af i ymchwilio i'r achosion hyn, ni allaf weld i ble mae cadwyni cyfrifoldeb y bobl hyn yn arwain; ymddengys nad yw'r llinellau atebolrwydd priodol yn bodoli.

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes neb yn dweud ein bod wedi cyrraedd gwlad yr addewid yn achos y GIG, ond dan y drefn hon mae gennych linell atebolrwydd clir o leiaf, fel y gellir cyfeirio cwestiynau at brif weithredwr y bwrdd iechyd lleol. O'r blaen, gallech fynd at eich bwrdd iechyd lleol, eich ymddiriedolaeth, Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru, neu ddarparwr annibynnol y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Yr oedd yn un ddrysfa o gymhlethdod. Cafwyd gwared ar y cymhlethdod hwnnw, ac yn ei le mae system gliriach a mwy atebol o lawer, sy'n fwy tryloyw er mwyn ichi ddadlau achos eich etholwyr ar eu rhan.

Angela Burns: Yr ydych yn dweud bod y cymhlethdod wedi mynd, ond mae gwacter mawr mewn rhai rhannau o'r GIG yn awr. Nid wyf yn dweud bod hynny'n wir am bob rhan o'r GIG, ond byddwn yn wir yn hoffi i'r Gweinidog edrych ar hynny. Ceir problemau penodol mewn rhai meysydd, a rhoddaf ambell enghraifft yn unig ichi. Os daw angen, yn sydyn, i roi sylw 24 awr y dydd i glaf mewn ward â 30 o welyau, neu os gallai fod angen sylw 24 awr y dydd ar dri o bobl ar y ward honno dros gyfnod o wythnos, ni fydd y ward yn cael mwy o nyrsys, a bydd yn rhaid iddi ddarparu'r gofal hwnnw o'r staff a ddyrannwyd iddi. Pan geisiwch ddarganfod pwy sy'n gyfrifol ac yn atebol am benderfyniadau o'r fath, byddwch yn mynd ar goll yn llwyr yn haenau uchaf yr ymddiriedolaeth. Mae a wnelo hyn ag atebolrwydd a thryloywder.

Siaradodd Andrew a Peter yn dda iawn am y fframwaith, ond yr wyf fi i am siarad am brofiad y claf, gan weithio o'r gwaelod i fyny. Yn y pen draw, meddygon a nyrsys sy'n gyfrifol am brofiad y claf yn y GIG, ac maent yn atebol am y profiad hwnnw. Nid yw meddygon a nyrsys bob amser yn darparu gwasanaeth da iawn. Nid yw hynny am nad ydynt yn poeni; yn aml iawn, y rheswm yw

very often, it is because they are too hard-worked and hard-pressed and do not have the time. A nurse trying to manage a small group of staff on a 30-bed ward where there are two or three people in need of 24-hour cover will simply run out of time. Therefore, he or she will have to be a little briefer and more brusque, and will not spend as much time talking to patients' families. The net-back of that is people feeling that they are not getting the service, care, attention and the love that they require when they are in that position.

In relation to the hospitals, indeed the entire health service, within my constituency of Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire—although I refuse to believe that this is not replicated throughout Wales—people often tell me that they go to doctors and nurses and do not get what they need. I then go to those doctors and nurses and ask whether they realise what they did to Mrs Jones or Mrs Smith, asking them to explain what is going on, and they tell me that they are the only consultant, or they have two part-time radiologists who are trying to manage a massive area and that, even when they get the results, they simply cannot possibly get back to people until weeks and weeks have elapsed. They tell me that they have gone to the management again and again to say that they cannot move forward like that, that they are not doing what they should be doing, and that they have backlogs of cases that they cannot do anything with. I have raised oncology and child mental health services with the Minister before. I know that she is taking steps, but this is an issue of accountability.

To pick up Brian's point, it is all very well saying that there will be someone at the top end of the trust, and now the trusts are much easier to manage, but management should be in a structure. There should be a chain of command, but that is not the case. It may be on the edges, but it is not trickling down through the middle. There is poor management in the middle. I am not just bashing the managers. I want to make that absolutely clear, because management relates to all sorts of people who are responsible for many areas. It is usually an issue of time and

eu bod yn gweithio'n rhy galed, o dan ormod o bwysau ac yn brin o amser. Ni fydd digon o amser gan nyrs sy'n ceisio rheoli grŵp bach o staff ar ward o 30 o welyau, lle mae angen sylw 24 awr y dydd ar ddau neu dri o bobl. Felly, rhaid iddo ef neu hi fod ychydig yn fwy swta ac yn fwy di-lol, ac ni fydd yn gallu treulio cymaint o amser yn siarad â theuluoedd y cleifion. Canlyniad hynny yw bod pobl yn teimlo nad ydynt yn cael y gwasanaeth, y gofal, y sylw a'r cariad y mae arnynt eu hangen pan fyddant yn y sefyllfa honno.

O ran yr ysbytai, ac yn wir y gwasanaeth iechyd cyfan, yn fy etholaeth i yng Ngorllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro—er fy mod yn gwrthod credu nad yw'r un peth yn wir ledled Cymru—bydd pobl yn aml yn dweud wrthyf eu bod yn mynd at feddygon a nyrsys ac yn methu â chael yr hyn y mae arnynt ei angen. Yna, byddaf fi'n mynd at y meddygon a'r nyrsys hynny ac yn gofyn a ydynt yn sylweddoli beth a wnaethant i Mrs Jones neu Mrs Smith, gan ofyn iddynt egluro beth sy'n digwydd. Byddant yn dweud wrthyf mai nhw yw'r unig feddyg ymgynghorol, neu fod ganddynt ddau radiologydd rhan amser sy'n ceisio ymdopi ag ardal anferth, ac na allant gysylltu'n ôl â phobl am wythnosau lawer hyd yn oed pan gânt y canlyniadau. Dywedant wrthyf eu bod wedi mynd at eu rheolwyr droeon i ddweud na allant symud ymlaen fel hynny, ac nad ydynt yn gwneud yr hyn a ddylent, a bod ganddynt lwyth o achosion wedi cronni, na allant wneud dim â hwy. Yr wyf eisoes wedi codi oncoleg a gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant gyda'r Gweinidog. Gwn ei bod yn cymryd camau, ond mae hwn yn fater o atebolrwydd.

I ymhelaethu ar bwynt Brian, mae'n iawn dweud y bydd rhywun ar frig yr ymddiriedolaeth, a bod yr ymddiriedolaethau'n dipyn haws eu rheoli erbyn hyn, ond dylai rheolwyr fod yn rhan o strwythur. Mae angen cadwyn awdurdod, ond nid oes un ar gael. Efallai ei bod ar yr ymylon, ond nid yw'n llifo i lawr drwy'r canol. Mae rheolaeth wael yn y canol. Nid lladd ar y rheolwyr yr wyf. Yr wyf am wneud hynny'n gwbl glir, oherwydd mae rheolaeth yn golygu pob math o bobl sy'n gyfrifol am nifer o feysydd. Fel rheol, mae amser a diffyg

of a lack of money, and it means that people cannot deliver. I have seen from my 800 or so constituency cases that there is a great void in the middle of the NHS, which spreads out to result in a poor patient experience. At the end of the day, the NHS is all about the patient—nothing more; nothing less.

Sandy Mewies: When I first saw that this motion had been tabled for debate, I was staggered by the thinking—or lack of it—behind it, particularly coming from the Conservatives. The last few speakers have not made me any more sanguine about what they are saying. Angela said that she is not just bashing the managers. No, she is also bashing the nurses and the doctors. I, too, have a heavy caseload, but I do not recognise the picture that she paints. I certainly do not recognise that that is the picture across Wales. What I do recognise is that there are some inconsistencies, and that the Welsh Assembly Government and the Minister for health are on course to remedy them as soon as possible.

Angela Burns: Will you give way?

Sandy Mewies: No, I have only just started. Maybe later.

A number of reforms have been initiated by the Government and our Minister for health. We now have a Minister for health who chairs the national advisory board. It meets in public and publishes its minutes for all to see. She is one of the few people, compared with those at Westminster, who take responsibility. I remember her saying when it was to be set up that she would be accountable. You cannot have it both ways.

In the same way, there was a general consensus that 22 local health boards in Wales did not work and an open recognition that there was a need for change. There were consultations and reviews, and it is quite clear that the Minister and the Government listened to what was said. The result was not what people had always wanted, but people were listened to. It was another bullet to bite, and this Minister and this Government were

arian yn broblem ac yn golygu na all pobl ddarparu. Yr wyf wedi gweld, o'r 800 neu fwy o achosion yn fy etholaeth, fod gwacter mawr yng nghanol y GIG, sy'n arwain at brofiad gwael i'r claf. Yn y pen draw, mae a wnelo'r GIG yn gyfan gwbl â'r claf—dim mwy, dim llai.

Sandy Mewies: Pan welais gyntaf fod y cynnig hwn wedi'i gyflwyno i'w drafod, yr oeddwn yn rhyfeddu at y meddwl—neu'r diffyg meddwl—y tu ôl iddo, yn enwedig o ystyried ei fod yn dod o du'r Ceidwadwyr. Nid yw'r ychydig siaradwyr diwethaf wedi fy ngwneud damaid yn fwy gobeithiol ynghylch yr hyn y maent yn ei ddweud. Dywedodd Angela nad lladd ar y rheolwyr yn unig y mae. Na, oherwydd mae'n lladd ar y nyrsys a'r meddygon hefyd. Mae gennyf finnau lwyth trwm o achosion, ond nid wyf yn adnabod y darlun y mae'n ei greu. Yn sicr, nid wyf yn cydnabod mai dyna'r darlun ar draws Cymru. Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei gydnabod yw bod rhai anghysondebau, a bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r Gweinidog dros iechyd ar y trywydd iawn i'w hunioni cyn gynted ag y bo'n bosibl.

Angela Burns: A wnewch chi ildio?

Sandy Mewies: Na wnaaf, newydd ddechrau yr wyf. Yn nes ymlaen, efallai.

Mae'r Llywodraeth a'n Gweinidog dros iechyd wedi cyflwyno nifer o ddiwygiadau. Erbyn hyn, mae gennym Weinidog dros iechyd sy'n cadeirio'r bwrdd cynghori cenedlaethol. Mae modd i'r cyhoedd fynd i'w gyfarfodydd, ac mae'n cyhoeddi ei gofnodion i bawb gael eu gweld. Hi yw un o'r ychydig bobl, o'u cymharu â'r rheini yn San Steffan, sy'n cymryd cyfrifoldeb. Fe'i cofiaf yn dweud adeg ei sefydlu y byddai hi'n atebol. Ni allwch ei chael bob ffordd.

Yn yr un modd, yr oedd consensws cyffredinol nad oedd 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol yng Nghymru yn gweithio, a chydabuwyd yn agored fod angen newid. Bu ymgynghori ac adolygu, ac mae'n amlwg ddigon i'r Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth wrando ar yr hyn a ddywedwyd. Nid yr hyn yr oedd pobl bob amser wedi'i ddymuno oedd y canlyniad, ond gwrandawyd ar bobl. Yr oedd yn her arall i'w hwynebu, ac yr oedd y Gweinidog dan sylw

courageous enough to do it.

Let us contrast that with the Tories. How transparent are they? They are certainly not transparent about their policies, but that could be because they are not sure what their policies are. David Cameron seems to be extremely uncertain. He supports tax breaks for married couples one day but then changes his mind the next—and then changes his mind again. Mr Cameron talks about caring for families. His policies to meet the challenges of the global economic crisis were more of what we are used to from them: do nothing. They have few cares about the real effects of their laissez-faire attitude on individuals and their families. Their transparency and accountability, should they ever get their slippery hands on the health service, will be part privatisation and cuts to the rest of public services.

Mr Cameron is still thinking about those cuts. First, they were big, then they were small, as Gordon Brown said last weekend, then they were modest, but now they are big again. At least, I think that they are now big again, but that was the position last weekend and it could have changed again since then. I do not know, as I have not read the papers this afternoon.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I appreciate that that is the message from the mothership, but my argument in my opening speech focused on five points, including CHCs, hospital closures and expenditure on the NHS. All have been identified clearly by evidence arising either from scrutiny here or given to Members. Surely you can identify my argument, which was on a Welsh-based NHS. We recognise that changes have led to some improvements, but there are still issues with transparency. To reinforce that point, I can tell you that we have tabled 45 written questions to Ministers on this, only to receive the response that that information is not held centrally.

a'r Llywodraeth hon yn ddigon dewr i wneud hynny.

Gadewch inni gyferbynnu hynny â'r Toriaid. Pa mor dryloyw ydynt hwy? Yn sicr, nid ydynt yn dryloyw ynghylch eu polisiau, ond hwyrach bod hynny am nad ydynt yn siŵr beth yw eu polisiau. Ymddengys fod David Cameron yn ansicr iawn. Mae'n cefnogi gostwng trethi i barau priod un diwrnod ond yn newid ei feddwl drannoeth—ac yna mae'n newid ei feddwl eto. Mae Mr Cameron yn sôn am ofalu am deuluoedd. Yn ei bolisiau i ymateb i heriau'r argyfwng economaidd bydeang, cafwyd mwy o'r hyn yr ydym wedi dod i arfer â'i gael ganddynt: sef gwneud dim. Ychydig a boenant am effeithiau go iawn eu hagwedd laissez-faire ar unigolion a'u teuluoedd. Os digwydd iddynt gael eu dwylo castiog ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, eu tryloywder a'u hatebolrwydd hwy fydd preifateiddio'r gwasanaeth yn rhannol a chyflwyno toriadau i wasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill.

Mae Mr Cameron yn dal i feddwl am y toriadau hynny. I ddechrau yr oeddent yn fawr, yna'r oeddent yn fach, fel y dywedodd Gordon Brown y penwythnos diwethaf, yna'r oeddent yn gymedrol, ond erbyn hyn maent yn fawr eto. O leiaf, credaf eu bod yn fawr eto, ond dyna oedd y sefyllfa y penwythnos diwethaf, a gallai fod wedi newid eto ers hynny. Wn i ddim, nid wyf wedi darllen y papurau y prynhawn yma.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn sylweddoli mai dyna'r neges gan y famlong, ond yr oedd fy nadl yn fy araith agoriadol yn canolbwyntio ar bum pwynt, gan gynnwys cynghorau iechyd cymuned, cau ysbytai, a gwariant ar y GIG. Mae pob un o'r rheini wedi'u nodi'n glir mewn tystiolaeth a gafwyd trwy waith craffu yma, neu mewn tystiolaeth a roddwyd i Aelodau. Nid oes bosibl na allwch weld fy nadl, a oedd yn ymwneud â'r GIG yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod newidiadau wedi arwain at rai gwelliannau, ond mae yna broblemau thryloywder o hyd. I atgyfnerthu'r pwynt hwnnw, gallaf ddweud wrthyich inni gyflwyno 45 o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig i Weinidogion ar hyn, a chael gwybod ganddynt nad yw'r wybodaeth honno'n cael ei chadw'n ganolog.

Sandy Mewies: I did recognise some of your points. For example, you talked about hospital closures, and I was concerned about the possibility of a hospital closure in my constituency, and I fought long and hard with more than one Minister for health about it. I have never experienced any accessibility problems or trouble with this or previous Ministers for health meeting with the public to discuss issues. I just do not recognise what you are trying to say—actually, I do not think that you do either.

Rhodri Morgan: Have you given some thought to the transparency issue and the impact on the Welsh health service of the promises that were made by William Hague, namely that, if Michael Ashcroft were to be made Lord Ashcroft, he would pay tens of millions of pounds of taxes in Britain—

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I refer you to the remarks made by the Presiding Officer this afternoon. Members' contributions must be on this debate and on this matter, not on extraneous matters.

Rhodri Morgan: I am about to come to the question. Sandy, would you comment on the fact that if Mr Ashcroft had paid those tens of millions of pounds in taxes, more money would have been available to spend on the national health service under the Barnett formula? What percentage of the Ashcroft tax billions would have come to Wales under the Barnett formula? What benefit would have come to Wales and to the health services in your constituency, and why—

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. [*Interruption.*] Order. Rhodri, sit down.

Sandy Mewies: My next sentence was to be 'Let us get back to what happens here', but of course I agree with everything that Rhodri said.

Let us look at what we have introduced, or are introducing, to make things accountable and transparent: new regulations will make it easier for people with complaints to get a

Sandy Mewies: Yr oeddwn yn cydnabod rhai o'ch pwyntiau. Er enghraifft, yr oeddech yn sôn am gau ysbytai, ac yr oeddwn yn pryderu y gallai ysbyty gael ei gau yn fy etholaeth i, a bûm yn brwydro'n hir ac yn galed gyda mwy nag un Gweinidog iechyd ynghylch hynny. Nid wyf erioed wedi cael problemau hygrychedd, neu anawsterau i gael y Gweinidog presennol neu Weinidogion iechyd blaenorol i gyfarfod â'r cyhoedd i drafod problemau. Nid wyf yn adnabod yr hyn yr ydych yn ceisio'i ddweud—a dweud y gwir, ni chredaf eich bod chithau ychwaith.

Rhodri Morgan: A ydych wedi ystyried mater tryloywder a'r effaith y byddai'r addewidion a wnaed gan William Hague yn ei chael ar wasanaeth iechyd Cymru, sef, pe bai Michael Ashcroft yn dod yn Arglwydd Ashcroft, y byddai'n talu degau o filiynau o bunnoedd o drethi ym Mhrydain—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Hoffwn eich atgoffa o sylwadau'r Llywydd y prynhawn yma. Rhaid i gyfraniadau'r Aelodau fod yn gysylltiedig â'r ddatl hon a'r mater hwn, ac nid â materion allanol.

Rhodri Morgan: Yr wyf ar fin dod at y cwestiwn. Sandy, a wnewch chi sylw ynghylch y ffaith y byddai mwy o arian wedi bod ar gael i'w wario ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol dan fformiwla Barnett pe bai Mr Ashcroft wedi talu'r degau o filiynau o bunnoedd hynny o drethi? Pa ganran o drethi Ashcroft fyddai wedi dod i Gymru dan fformiwla Barnett? Pa fudd fyddai wedi dod i Gymru a'r gwasanaethau iechyd yn eich etholaeth, a pham—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. [*Torri ar draws.*] Trefn. Rhodri, eisteddwch.

Sandy Mewies: Yr hyn yr oeddwn yn mynd i'w ddweud nesaf oedd, 'Gadewch inni ddychwelyd at yr hyn sy'n digwydd yma', ond wrth gwrs yr wyf yn cytuno â phopeth a ddywedodd Rhodri.

Gadewch inni edrych ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i gyflwyno neu yr ydym wrthi'n ei gyflwyno, i wneud pethau'n atebol ac yn dryloyw: rheoliadau newydd a fydd yn ei

swift response and an apology, if that is what they need; a review of Health Commission Wales, an organisation that has caused concern across the Chamber; and reviews into neurosciences, which are constantly paraded by the Conservatives as a doing-away with services in places such as Alder Hey and the Walton centre. They were wrong then and they are wrong now, but they certainly do not intend to admit that to the public and the staff whom they plunged into worry and, sometimes, despair.

3.40 p.m.

Darren Millar *rose*—

Sandy Mewies: No, I have allowed enough interventions, thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you bring your remarks to a close, please?

Sandy Mewies: There you have it: the Conservatives will not recognise transparency or accountability. If they did, they would not sign up to it. The Liberal Democrats refuse to recognise that health boards have had significant budget increases in past years but that the boards must now live within those budgets, as other organisations have to. There have been no answers, no solutions, and no ideas. They are talking down the health service and staff. That is what they are about. That—

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I call Jonathan Morgan.

Jonathan Morgan: As Chair of the Public Accounts Committee, I have spent a lot of time over the past 12 months reading audit reports. What has become clear from much of the work done by the Wales Audit Office and others is that, when you are spending such vast sums of money—in the case of the NHS, some £5.7 billion—it is clear that we need to try to get more for the money that we are spending. A great myth of public expenditure is that, by spending more money, you get a better outcome. That simply is not the case.

gwneud yn haws i bobl sydd â chwynion gael ymateb buan ac ymddiheuriad, os dyna y mae arnynt ei angen; adolygiad o Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru, sefydliad sydd wedi peri pryder ar draws y Siambr; ac adolygiadau o niwrowyddorau y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn cyfeirio atynt o hyd fel cyfleoedd i ddileu gwasanaethau mewn mannau megis Alder Hey a Chanolfan Walton. Yr oeddent yn anghywir bryd hynny ac maent yn anghywir yn awr, ond nid oes bwriad o gwbl ganddynt gyfaddef hynny i'r cyhoedd a'r staff yr oeddent yn gyfrifol am beri gofid iddynt, ac anobaith weithiau.

Darren Millar *a gododd*—

Sandy Mewies: Na, yr wyf wedi derbyn digon o ymyriadau, diolch.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. A wnewch chi dynnu at y terfyn, os gwelwch yn dda?

Sandy Mewies: Dyna fe ichi: nid yw'r Ceidwadwyr yn cydnabod tryloywder nac atebolrwydd. Pe baent, ni fyddent yn ymrwymo iddynt. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn gwrthod cydnabod bod byrddau iechyd wedi cael cynnydd sylweddol yn eu cyllidebau yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf ond ei bod yn rhaid iddynt fyw o fewn y cyllidebau hynny'n awr, fel y mae'n rhaid i sefydliadau eraill ei wneud. Ni chafwyd dim atebion na dim syniadau. Maent yn bychanu'r gwasanaeth iechyd a'r staff. Dyna y maent yn ei wneud. Dyna—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Galwaf ar Jonathan Morgan.

Jonathan Morgan: Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, yr wyf wedi treulio llawer o amser dros y 12 mis diwethaf yn darllen adroddiadau archwilio. Yr hyn sydd wedi dod yn glir, o lawer o'r gwaith a wnaed gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac eraill, yw ei bod yn amlwg, pan wariwch symiau mor enfawr—rhyw £5.7 biliwn yn achos y GIG—fod angen inni geisio cael mwy am yr arian yr ydym yn ei wario. Un o'r mythau mawr ynghylch gwariant cyhoeddus yw bod gwario mwy o arian yn golygu gwell

If you chart what has happened within the health service over the past 11 years, whether it is tackling matters relating to public health, reforming structures, meeting waiting times targets, getting capacity into cancer care, or providing services for older people, it is clear that Wales lags behind the rest of the UK.

Bethan Jenkins *rose*—

Jonathan Morgan: Let me develop my argument.

It is not because we are not spending more money. If you compare Wales with a comparable part of England—and the Wanless review compared Wales with part of the north of England—you will see that Wales spends more per head of population on health. Those comparisons are done on the basis of health indices, the nature of health services, the nature of the clinicians and those providing the services. Therefore, we are spending more per head of population on health but, in comparison, we are delivering less. The Assembly Government needs to examine that as a matter of urgency. As we are now spending a lot more than we were 10 years ago, we need to ensure that we are getting value for money. I pay tribute to the former Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, Andrew Davies, because he understood that point acutely. Where we are spending more money, we need to demonstrate that we get more as a result of that expenditure. I give way to Bethan Jenkins.

Bethan Jenkins: I take your point that spending more money does not necessarily mean better results, but your next debate calls for improved dementia services in Wales. You keep asking for more resources and for improvements, but they will inevitably cost more money. I wonder, therefore, why you have tabled this motion for debate today.

Jonathan Morgan: We will leave dementia to the next debate. Your part of the

canlyniad. Nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl.

O edrych ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd dros yr 11 mlynedd diwethaf, boed i ymdrin â materion iechyd cyhoeddus, diwygio strwythurau, cyrraedd targedau amseroedd aros, sicrhau capasiti ym maes gofal canser, neu ddarparu gwasanaethau i bobl hŷn, mae'n amlwg bod Cymru ar ei hôl hi o'i chymharu â gweddill y DU.

Bethan Jenkins *a gododd*—

Jonathan Morgan: Gadewch imi ddatblygu fy nafl.

Nid yw hynny am nad ydym yn gwario mwy o arian. O gymharu Cymru ag ardal debyg yn Lloegr—ac yn adolygiad Wanless cymharwyd Cymru â rhan o ogledd Lloegr—gwelwch fod Cymru'n gwario mwy ar iechyd fesul pen o'r boblogaeth. Caiff y cymariaethau hynny eu seilio ar fynegeion iechyd, natur gwasanaethau iechyd, natur y clinigwyr a'r sawl sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau. Felly, yr ydym yn gwario mwy ar iechyd fesul pen o'r boblogaeth, ond o'n cymharu ag eraill yr ydym yn darparu llai. Mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad edrych ar hynny ar fyrder. Gan ein bod bellach yn gwario llawer mwy nag yr oeddem 10 mlynedd yn ôl, mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwerth yr arian. Hoffwn roi teyrnged i Andrew Davies, y cyn-Weinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, oherwydd yr oedd yn deall y pwynt hwnnw'n dda. Os ydym yn gwario mwy o arian, mae angen inni ddangos ein bod yn cael mwy am y gwariant hwnnw. Ildiaf i Bethan Jenkins.

Bethan Jenkins: Yr wyf yn derbyn eich pwynt nad yw gwario mwy o arian o reidrwydd yn golygu gwell canlyniadau, ond mae eich dadl nesaf yn galw am well gwasanaethau demensia yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn yn dal i ofyn am fwy o adnoddau ac am welliannau, ond mae'n anochel y byddant yn costio mwy o arian. Ysgwn i, felly, pam yr ydych wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn i'w drafod heddiw?

Jonathan Morgan: Gadawn ddemensia i'r ddadl nesaf. Mae eich rhan chi o'r

Government intends to publish a national dementia plan. If that plan does not lead to better and more services for people with dementia, why on earth come up with it in the first place? We will leave that for the next debate, but I am afraid that you really are quite misguided on that point.

The fact of the matter is that reforming structures does not necessarily reform services. This Government has been keen on the reform of structures since the advent of devolution. We have gone through two major reorganisations of the NHS. The first delivered very little to patients, and it is debatable whether the second will deliver more, but we will have to wait and see as the years progress.

The NHS does not become more accountable just because it is accountable to one Minister. I accept that we have an active Minister who likes to get things done. The chief execs of the health boards are accountable to the chief exec of the NHS in Wales and to the Minister, but that does not necessarily make them accountable to the people of Wales. The Government's decision to reform community health councils is a clear example of the public's exclusion from ensuring that the NHS is accountable in making its decisions.

Therefore, we need high levels of governance and accountability, we need effective structures and processes, and we need to be reporting how well and how effectively the NHS is doing. Without that reporting, we will remove one of the possible levers of performance management and accountability from the system. I strongly believe that the Assembly Government has a duty to ensure that public money is delivering a better service, but there are some serious weaknesses in the current framework. We know that, historically, at the end of every financial year, our local health boards tend to go overdrawn—not all of them, but a good chunk of them—and the Assembly's Minister for health then chucks in a whole load of cash to help those health boards to break even. We need to know why some of these organisations are unable to deliver the

Llywodraeth yn bwriadu cyhoeddi cynllun demensia cenedlaethol. Os na fydd y cynllun hwnnw'n arwain at fwy o wasanaethau a gwell gwasanaethau i bobl sydd â demensia, beth ar y ddaear oedd diben ei lunio yn y lle cyntaf? Fe adawn hynny i'r ddadl nesaf, ond ofnaf eich bod yn hollol gyfeiliornus ar y pwynt hwnnw.

Y gwir amdani yw nad yw diwygio strwythurau o reidrwydd yn diwygio gwasanaethau. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi bod yn awyddus i ddiwygio strwythurau ers dechrau datganoli. Gwelsom y GIG yn mynd trwy ddwy broses ad-drefnu sylweddol. Bach iawn a gyflawnwyd i gleifion gan y broses ad-drefnu gyntaf, ac mae'n amheus a fydd yr ail broses yn cyflawni mwy, ond bydd yn rhaid inni aros i weld wrth i'r blynyddoedd fynd rhagdynt.

Nid yw'r ffaith fod y GIG yn atebol i un Gweinidog yn golygu ei fod yn fwy atebol. Yr wyf yn derbyn bod gennym Weinidog gweithgar sy'n hoffi cyflawni pethau. Mae prif weithredwyr y byrddau iechyd yn atebol i brif weithredwr y GIG yng Nghymru ac i'r Gweinidog, ond nid yw hynny o reidrwydd yn eu gwneud yn atebol i bobl Cymru. Mae penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i ddiwygio cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn enghraifft glir o'r modd y mae'r cyhoedd yn cael ei eithrio o'r broses o sicrhau bod y GIG yn atebol wrth wneud ei benderfyniadau.

Felly, mae arnom angen lefelau uchel o lywodraethu ac atebolrwydd, mae arnom angen strwythurau a phrosesau effeithiol ac mae angen inni adrodd mor dda ac mor effeithiol y mae'r GIG yn gweithredu. Heb y gwaith adrodd hwnnw, byddwn yn dileu o'r system un o'r dulliau posibl o reoli perfformiad a sicrhau atebolrwydd. Credaf yn gryf fod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddyletswydd i sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn darparu gwell gwasanaeth, ond mae rhai gwendidau difrifol yn y fframwaith presennol. Gwyddom, yn hanesyddol, ar ddiwedd pob blwyddyn ariannol fod ein byrddau iechyd lleol yn tueddu i fynd i'r coch—nid pob un ohonynt, ond mae cyfran dda ohonynt—ac yna, bydd Gweinidog y Cynulliad dros iechyd yn taflu llwyth o arian at y byrddau iechyd hynny i'w helpu i dalu'r costau. Mae angen inni wybod pam na all

services that they have to within the budget that has been allocated to them. We need to know why, in some cases, the chief executives of these bodies are very good at delivering services, and doing so to target. The current chief executive of the NHS, in his previous role, was an excellent trust chief executive. I would like to see more like that individual in the NHS, accountable for what they doing, providing good services, and making sure that people get treated within the target time.

We need to drive up standards, not just in the delivery of these services, but among some of these people who are charged with running health organisations. Ultimately, we need the Assembly Government to demonstrate that the money that is being spent in the NHS is delivering a better service to more people. Unless we can show that level of productivity, the taxpayer will rightly ask what has happened to the money that has been spent.

Helen Mary Jones: I am sure that all of us would support the principle that we want our national health service to be clear, accountable and transparent. There is no argument about that. I would submit to the Assembly, however, that many of the concerns that have been raised by the party opposite are historical. They relate to issues to do with a lack of transparency that actually came about because of the complex market mechanisms that they put into the national health service when they were in Government. I would concur with much of what Brian Gibbons and Sandy Mewies have said, particularly Brian's point—

Andrew R.T. Davies *rose*—

Helen Mary Jones: Not for a moment, Andrew. I am sure that we will hear more from you later. If I am able to give way, I will.

The point is that those systems were complex. It was extremely difficult to trace the money through those systems, and it was extremely difficult to see what the local health boards were buying from the trusts and

rhai o'r sefydliadau hyn ddarparu'r gwasanaethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt eu darparu gyda'r gyllideb a ddyrannwyd iddynt. Mewn rhai achosion, mae angen inni wybod pam mae prif weithredwyr y cyrff hyn yn dda iawn am ddarparu gwasanaethau a chadw at y targedau a bennwyd. Yn ei rôl flaenorol, yr oedd prif weithredwr presennol y GIG yn brif weithredwr ardderchog ar ymddiriedolaeth. Hoffwn weld mwy o'i debyg yn y GIG, yn atebol am yr hyn a wnânt, yn darparu gwasanaethau da, ac yn sicrhau bod pobl yn cael eu trin o fewn y targed amser a bennir.

Mae angen inni godi safonau, nid yn unig wrth ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hyn, ond ymysg rhai o'r bobl sy'n gyfrifol am redeg sefydliadau iechyd. Yn y pen draw, mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddangos bod yr arian a gaiff ei wario yn y GIG yn rhoi gwell gwasanaeth i fwy o bobl. Oni allwn ddangos y lefel honno o gynhyrchiant, bydd yn iawn i'r trethdalwr ofyn beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r arian a wariwyd.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem bob un yn cefnogi'r egwyddor ein bod am i'n gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fod yn glir, yn atebol ac yn dryloyw. Nid oes dadl ynghylch hynny. Awgrymaf i'r Cynulliad, fodd bynnag, fod llawer o'r pryderon a godwyd gan y blaid gyferbyn yn rhai hanesyddol. Maent yn ymwneud â phroblemau diffyg tryloywder a gododd, mewn gwirionedd, oherwydd y systemau marchnad cymhleth a gyflwynwyd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol pan oeddent hwy mewn Llywodraeth. Cytunaf â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd Brian Gibbons a Sandy Mewies, yn enwedig pwynt Brian am—

Andrew R.T. Davies *a gododd*—

Helen Mary Jones: Ddim am eiliad, Andrew. Yr wyf yn siŵr y clywn fwy gennych yn ddiweddarach. Os gallaf ildio, fe wnaaf hynny.

Y pwynt yw bod y systemau hynny'n gymhleth. Yr oedd yn anodd tu hwnt olrhain yr arian drwy'r systemau hynny, ac yr oedd yn anodd tu hwnt gweld beth yr oedd y byrddau iechyd lleol yn ei brynu gan yr

whether we were getting value for money.

Our Minister made a brave decision as a result of the One Wales Government. The reform to get rid of the internal market may have been in Labour's manifesto, but it was certainly in ours. As a strong Government, with support, our Minister has gone ahead to change those structures to try to make them clearer and more accountable.

I put it to Members opposite that those structures have not yet been in place for six months. We do not know yet. Some of the points that Jonathan Morgan rightly made about some of the issues raised in audit reports relate to the old system. Of course we need to ensure that they will be addressed in future. I will give way to Andrew R.T. Davies now, if he can remember what he wanted to say.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I remember vividly. You talked of the historical context, Helen Mary, but the five points that I made in my opening remarks were all current. CHCs, McKinsey, the evidence to the Finance Committee, and hospital closures are all current and ongoing events. Surely, you must endorse transparency.

Helen Mary Jones: With respect, Andrew, the issues that were raised in the Finance Committee were historical. I am sure that the Minister will address your specific points. On community health councils, however, the Minister consulted repeatedly about what changes ought to be put in place. She was not given adequate alternatives and, in the end, she had to make a decision. I would submit to the Assembly that that is what Ministers are for.

Having a national health service that is accountable to a democratically elected Minister is exactly what we need. I do not understand Jonathan Morgan's point that having a health service that is accountable to the Minister is not publicly accountable. The whole point is that in the old system, the health service was run by unaccountable

ymddiriedolaethau ac a oeddem yn cael gwerth yr arian.

Gwnaeth ein Gweinidog benderfyniad dewr o ganlyniad i Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Efallai fod diwygio'r gwasanaeth i ddileu'r farchnad fewnol wedi'i gynnwys ym maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur, ond yr oedd yn sicr yn ein maniffesto ni. Fel Llywodraeth gref, a chyda chefnogaeth, mae ein Gweinidog wedi mynd ati i newid y strwythurau hynny a cheisio'u gwneud yn gliriach ac yn fwy atebol.

Dywedaf wrth Aelodau gyferbyn nad yw'r strwythurau hynny wedi bod ar waith am chwe mis eto. Ni wyddom eto. Mae rhai o'r pwyntiau a wnaeth Jonathan Morgan, yn gwbl iawn, am rai o'r problemau a godwyd mewn adroddiadau archwilio yn ymwneud â'r hen system. Wrth gwrs, mae angen inni sicrhau y byddant yn cael sylw yn y dyfodol. Ildiaf i Andrew R.T. Davies yn awr, os gall gofio'r hyn yr oedd am ei ddweud.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn cofio'n iawn. Yr oeddech yn sôn am y cyd-destun hanesyddol, Helen Mary, ond yr oedd pob un o'r pum pwynt a wneuthum yn fy sylwadau agoriadol yn rhai cyfredol. Mae cynghorau iechyd cymuned, McKinsey, y dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, a chau ysbytai i gyd yn ddigwyddiadau cyfredol a pharhaus. Nid oes bosibl nad ydych yn cefnogi tryloywder.

Helen Mary Jones: Gyda phob parch, Andrew, yr oedd y materion a godwyd yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn rhai hanesyddol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw i'ch pwyntiau penodol. O ran cynghorau iechyd cymuned, fodd bynnag, bu'r Gweinidog yn ymgynghori droeon ar y newidiadau y dylid eu cyflwyno. Ni roddwyd dewisiadau amgen digonol iddi, ac yn y diwedd bu'n rhaid iddi wneud penderfyniad. Awgrymaf i'r Cynulliad mai dyna yw diben Gweinidogion.

Gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol sy'n atebol i Weinidog wedi ei ethol yn ddemocrataidd yw'r union beth y mae arnom ei angen. Nid wyf yn deall pwynt Jonathan Morgan, nad yw gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n atebol i Weinidog yn atebol i'r cyhoedd. Yr holl bwynt yw bod y gwasanaeth iechyd, dan yr hen system, yn cael ei redeg gan fiwrocratiaid nad oeddent

bureaucrats that no-one could sack. In the new system, our health service will be run by accountable Ministers who can be sacked by the public, and I hope that we would all welcome that.

Jonathan Morgan: The point that I was making is that for a Government to claim that the NHS is more accountable because it is accountable to one Minister is farcical because of the reforms to the community health councils. Those reforms mean that the public could have less access to community health council services because of the way in which you are now going to structure them. Accountability has to be to the public, as well as to a Government.

Helen Mary Jones: I, of course, shall not be structuring anything, because I am not yet a Minister. I would say to Jonathan Morgan, however, that community health councils were given repeated opportunities to tell the Minister what they wanted to do, and they simply did not do that. If they do not like the current system—and I am not saying that it will be perfect—they should have given the Minister some viable alternatives.

I think that we will get greater clarity and accountability. I am not saying that we are there yet. We need a sensible debate on what information should be held centrally and how we ensure that that does not become too much of a bureaucratic burden. We need to do what the Minister is doing to move towards—

3.50 p.m.

Mark Isherwood *rose*—

Helen Mary Jones: I am sorry, Mark, but I do not have time to give way.

We need to do what the Minister is doing to move towards targets that measure the patient experience, and I am sure that Angela Burns would welcome that. The opposition parties cannot have it both ways. When the Minister moved towards this system, they accused her of control freakery, but now they complain

yn atebol ac nad oedd neb yn gallu eu diswyddo. Dan y system newydd, caiff ein gwasanaeth iechyd ei redeg gan Weinidogion atebol y gall y cyhoedd eu diswyddo, a gobeithio y byddem i gyd yn croesawu hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Fy mhwynt oedd bod honiad y Llywodraeth bod y GIG yn fwy atebol am ei fod yn atebol i un Gweinidog yn chwerrhinllyd oherwydd y diwygiadau yn y cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Golyga'r diwygiadau hynny y gallai fod gan y cyhoedd lai o fynediad i wasanaethau cynghorau iechyd cymuned oherwydd y modd y bwriadwch eu trefnu. Rhaid bod yn atebol i'r cyhoedd yn ogystal ag i Lywodraeth.

Helen Mary Jones: Ni fyddaf fi, wrth gwrs, yn trefnu dim, gan nad wyf yn Weinidog eto. Hoffwn ddweud wrth Jonathan Morgan, fodd bynnag, fod cynghorau iechyd cymuned wedi cael llawer cyfle i ddweud wrth y Gweinidog yr hyn yr oeddent am ei wneud, ac ni wnaethant hynny o gwbl. Os nad ydynt yn hoffi'r system bresennol—ac nid wyf yn dweud y bydd yn berffaith—dylent fod wedi cyflwyno rhai dewisiadau amgen ymarferol i'r Gweinidog.

Credaf y bydd gennym fwy o eglurder ac atebolrwydd, ond nid wyf yn dweud ein bod wedi cyrraedd y nod eto. Mae arnom angen dadl synhwyrol ar pa wybodaeth y dylid ei chadw'n ganolog a sut mae sicrhau na fydd hynny'n ormod o faich biwrocraidd. Mae angen inni wneud yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i symud at—

Mark Isherwood *a gododd*—

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n flin gennyf, Mark, ond nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser i ildio.

Mae angen inni wneud yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i symud at dargedau sy'n mesur profiad y claf, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Angela Burns yn croesawu hynny. Ni all y gwrthbleidiau ei chael hi bob ffordd. Pan symudodd y Gweinidog at y system hon, cafodd ei chyhuddo ganddynt o geisio rheoli

when she makes local decisions. Come on, folks; decide which side of the fence you are sitting on.

I am proud of what our Minister is attempting to achieve and I cannot see how anyone can suggest that she is not being open and transparent. In all the roles that she has held, even before we were in this partnership Government, she has always been prepared to speak to responsible Members of the opposition—I emphasise the word ‘responsible’—as well as to people in her own party. I simply do not think that the portrait that you have painted will be recognised in any way by most sensible people.

The Conservative Party introduced the purchaser-provider split in the health service—it was expensive, not transparent, and we spent millions of pounds on bureaucrat salaries that we could have spent on doctors and nurses. The One Wales Government has the courage to take out that bureaucracy, and you do not like it. I will not take any lessons on transparency from a party that took 10 years to be clear about the status of one of its major funders and whether he was a non-dom or not.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: I call Nick Ramsay next.

Nick Ramsay: I was afraid that it was my turn next, Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer. Far be it for me to dare to criticise the Minister or the Government’s transparency; as if an opposition party would aim to expose any flaws in a Government—we might have democracy next. [*Laughter.*]

There are two important debates on health in today’s Plenary and this is the first, tabled by my party. This goes to show the importance that all parties rightly attach to health issues, and it also raises the profile of individual issues in the health service, such as waiting times in the past and, today, dementia services and the associated problems in the Government’s strategy. However, that will be discussed later, as Jonathan Morgan said.

pethau’n ormodol. Ond yn awr maent yn cwyno pan fydd yn gwneud penderfyniadau lleol. Dewch, gyfeillion; penderfynwch ar ba ochr i’r ffens yr ydych yn eistedd.

Yr wyf yn falch o’r hyn y mae ein Gweinidog yn ceisio’i gyflawni, ac ni allaf weld sut y gall neb awgrymu nad yw’n bod yn agored ac yn dryloyw. Ym mhob rôl a fu ganddi, hyd yn oed cyn inni ffurfio’r bartneriaeth hon yn y Llywodraeth, mae hi bob amser wedi bod yn barod i siarad ag Aelodau cyfrifol yr wrthblaid—a phwysleisiaf y gair ‘cyfrifol’—yn ogystal â phobl yn ei phlaid ei hun. Ni chredaf y bydd y rhan fwyaf o bobl synhwyrol yn adnabod o gwbl y darlun yr ydych wedi’i greu.

Cyflwynodd y Blaid Geidwadol y rhaniad rhwng prynwyr a darparwyr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd—yr oedd yn gostus, nid oedd yn dryloyw, a gwariwyd miliynau o bunnau ar gyflogau biwrocrataid y gellid bod wedi’u gwario ar feddygon a nyrsys. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru’n Un yn ddigon dewr i ddileu’r fiwrocratiaeth honno, ac nid ydych yn hoffi hynny. Ni chymeraf yr un wers ar dryloywder gan blaid a gymerodd 10 mlynedd i egluro statws un o’i phrif gyllidwyr, ac egluro a oedd ei gartref parhaol yma ynteu mewn gwlad arall.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Galwaf ar Nick Ramsay nesaf.

Nick Ramsay: Yr oeddwn yn ofni mai fy nhro i oedd hi nesaf, Ddirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro. Nid fy lle i yw meiddio beirmiadu tryloywder y Gweinidog neu’r Llywodraeth; pwy feddyliai y byddai gwrthblaid yn ceisio tynnu sylw at unrhyw feiau mewn Llywodraeth—efallai y daw democratiaeth nesaf. [*Chwerthin.*]

Mae yna ddwy ddadl bwysig ar iechyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw, a hon yw’r cyntaf, wedi ei cyflwyno gan fy mhlaid i. Dengys hynny’r pwys a roddir yn gywir ddigon gan bob plaid ar faterion iechyd. Mae hefyd yn codi proffil problemau unigol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, megis amseroedd aros yn y gorffennol, a heddiw, gwasanaethau demensia a’r problemau cysylltiedig yn strategaeth y Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag,

caiff hynny ei drafod yn ddiweddarach, fel y dywedodd Jonathan Morgan.

This debate focuses on the overarching issues of ensuring accountability and transparency, if you had not guessed that already, in the NHS. Without these two factors, nothing else can be achieved, or if it is achieved by the Government in some areas, it will not be evident. I also accept the Liberal Democrat amendment on the issue of the £1 billion being misspent in the health service—an issue raised by Paul Davies in the Finance Committee.

Os nad oeddech wedi deall hynny eisoes, mae'r ddadl hon yn canolbwyntio ar broblemau cyffredinol yn ymwneud â sicrhau atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn y GIG. Heb y ddau beth hyn, ni ellir cyflawni dim arall, neu os cyflawnir unrhyw beth gan y Llywodraeth mewn rhai meysydd, ni fydd yn amlwg. Yr wyf hefyd yn derbyn gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar yr honiad bod £1 biliwn yn cael ei gamwario yn y gwasanaeth iechyd—mater a godwyd gan Paul Davies yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid.

We have been on the receiving end today of a barrage of ranting, but we have also been on the receiving end of a considerable lack of transparency when it comes to answers to numerous questions that we have tabled on many areas, particularly the health service, for we have failed to receive a response on many issues. The constant response is that WAG does not collate this information centrally. That is frequently the response to questions on areas such as cardiac treatment and stroke services. If we really did have a more transparent NHS and received some of these answers, perhaps we could all move forward.

Yr ydym wedi gwranddo ar lawer iawn o refru heddiw, ond yr ydym hefyd wedi dioddef diffyg tryloywder sylweddol o ran cael atebion i gwestiynau niferus a gyflwynwyd gennym ar nifer o feysydd, yn enwedig y gwasanaeth iechyd, oherwydd yr ydym wedi methu â chael ateb ar nifer o faterion. Yr ateb a gawn o hyd yw nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn casglu'r wybodaeth hon yn ganolog. Dyna'r ateb yn fynych i gwestiynau am feysydd megis triniaeth gardiaidd a gwasanaethau strôc. Pe bai gennym GIG mwy tryloyw mewn gwirionedd, a phe caem rai o'r atebion hyn, efallai y gallai pawb symud ymlaen.

Mark Isherwood: Given your reference to some of the comments, do you share my concerns that community health councils, such as those in Conwy and Clwyd, have consistently submitted their concerns and suggestions to the Welsh Government and the Minister, but feel that they have been completely ignored, so much so that Conwy County Borough Council, in which Plaid Cymru is in coalition, has written to express its concerns about the process? Do you also share my concern that the unrelated issue of non-doms has been brought into this debate by a party that, since 2001, has received millions of pounds more in donations from non-doms than our party has?

Mark Isherwood: O ystyried eich cyfeiriad at rai o'r sylwadau, a ydych chi, fel finnau, yn pryderu bod cynghorau iechyd cymuned, megis y rheini yng Nghonwy a Chlwyd, wedi cyflwyno'u pryderon a'u hawgrymiadau i Lywodraeth Cymru a'r Gweinidog dro ar ôl tro, ond yn teimlo bod y pryderon a'r awgrymiadau hynny wedi'u hanwybyddu'n llwyr, i'r fath raddau nes i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, lle mae clymblaid sy'n cynnwys Plaid Cymru, ysgrifennu i fynegi ei bryderon am y broses? A ydych chi, fel finnau, yn pryderu hefyd fod mater pobl sydd â'u cartref parhaol mewn gwlad arall, nad yw'n gysylltiedig â'r ddadl hon, wedi'i godi gan blaid sydd, er 2001, wedi cael miliynau o bunnau'n fwy na'n plaid ni mewn cyfraniadau gan bobl o'r fath?

Nick Ramsay: I agree, Mark, although I will not stray into the territory covered by your last point or I will be ruled to be out of order as some other Members have. However, I

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn cytuno, Mark, ond nid wyf am fynd ar drywydd yr hyn yr ymdriniwyd ag ef yn eich pwynt diwethaf, neu caf fy nwrddio, fel y cafodd rhai Aelodau

take on board everything that you said, and I will come to some of those points.

We believe that the public should have as great a say as possible in the running of the national health service. As my colleague Angela Burns said earlier, this should ultimately be about putting the patient at the centre of the hospital experience. Mark mentioned community health councils. Concerns were raised at the beginning of the debate about the vandalism of community health councils and these proposals to cut the number and membership of those councils—proposals that I do not think have been thought out carefully enough. There may be some problems with their operation and there may be some democratic issues that we would like to see addressed, but to simply say to a number of those councils, ‘You are not going to exist any more’, and to take that attitude without an effective and full consultation is not been the right way to proceed.

Helen Mary Jones *rose*—

Nick Ramsay: I was about to mention the internal market, but I am sure that you will do that for me, Helen Mary.

Helen Mary Jones: I was actually going to pick up on your point about community health councils because I think that it is right that there should be consultation. There was a consultation, but the community health councils did not come up with anything and neither did anyone else. The Minister went back to them and gave them another opportunity. Can you outline for us what you think an appropriate consultation would be? I think that consulting twice on the same issue, and giving people the opportunity for a second bite of the cherry, is pretty good consultation.

Nick Ramsay: The issue is that a consultation is a two-way process: you do not just consult; you also listen to the answers that you get back. I realise that I am out of time, Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer, but on the issue of the internal market that has come up again and again, not a single constituent has written to me about the

eraill, am ddweud pethau annerbyniol. Fodd bynnag, derbyniasf bopeth a ddywedwch, a dof at rai o’r pwyntiau hynny.

Credwn y dylai’r cyhoedd gael dweud ei ddweud gymaint ag sy’n bosibl am y modd y caiff y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ei redeg. Fel y dywedodd fy nghydweithiwr, Angela Burns, yn gynharach, yn y bôn dylai hyn olygu sicrhau bod y claf yn ganolog i’r profiad a geir mewn ysbyty. Soniwyd am gynghorau iechyd cymuned gan Mark. Codwyd pryderon ar ddechrau’r ddadl am y modd y mae’r cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn cael eu difetha, a’r cynigion hyn i gwtogi nifer ac aelodaeth y cynghorau hynny—cynigion sydd heb eu hystyried yn ddigon gofalus yn fy marn i. Gall fod rhai problemau am y modd y maent yn gweithredu, a gall fod rhai problemau democrataidd yr hoffem eu gweld yn cael sylw, ond nid dweud wrth nifer o’r cynghorau hynny ‘Dyna’ch diwedd chi’, a gwneud hynny heb ymgynghori’n effeithiol ac yn llawn, yw’r ffordd iawn i weithredu.

Helen Mary Jones *a gododd*—

Nick Ramsay: Yr oeddwn ar fin sôn am y farchnad fewnol, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnewch chi hynny ar fy rhan, Helen Mary.

Helen Mary Jones: A dweud y gwir, yr oeddwn am ymhelaethu ar eich pwynt am gynghorau iechyd cymuned, oherwydd credaf ei bod yn iawn bod ymgynghori’n digwydd. Bu ymgynghori, ond ni chynigiodd y cynghorau iechyd cymuned ddim byd, na neb arall ychwaith. Aeth y Gweinidog yn ôl atynt a rhoi cyfle arall iddynt. A allwch egluro wrthym beth fyddai ymgynghoriad priodol yn eich barn chi? Credaf fod ymgynghori ddwywaith ar yr un mater, a rhoi ail gyfle i bobl ymateb, yn ymgynghori eithaf da.

Nick Ramsay: Y broblem yw bod ymgynghori’n broses ddwyffordd: rhaid ymgynghori; ond rhaid gwrandao ar yr atebion a gewch hefyd. Sylweddolaf fod fy amser ar ben, Ddirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro, ond ar fater y farchnad fewnol y cyfeiriwyd droeon ato, hoffwn ddweud nad yw’r un etholwr wedi ysgrifennu ataf am y farchnad fewnol

internal market in the three years that I have been an Assembly Member. However, I have a sackful of mail from constituents who have written about waiting lists, cardiac problems and dementia services. I respond to them in the way that they would wish to be responded to.

I am all for giving credit where credit is due and, yes, I have had meetings with the Minister for health. I must say that if you have a critical issue, the Minister listens and gets back to you on it. I put that on the record and thank the Minister for those occasions when she has done that for me. However, this debate is not only about the Minister doing that, as one person; it is about the structure over which she presides, which we believe is flawed to the core with regard to its lack of transparency and the availability of information. Please take on board the issues that we have raised. Please deal with them with your colleagues, because I know that this is a cross-cutting issue. Let us all get the health service that the people of Wales want to see.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): It has been quite an afternoon. I was almost concerned enough, at one stage, by the excitability of Members, to think that we would be calling in the NHS to assist and that someone might be taken to an accident and emergency department. [*Laughter.*]

I will attempt to answer some of the issues that have been raised on transparency. I was surprised when I saw the motion that was tabled by one of the opposition parties. You must remember that I am ultimately accountable for the running of the health service in Wales, and I feel that my accountability and the transparent way in which I deal with things are important. The Welsh national health service is built on a foundation of accountability and transparency and I have introduced elements that have made that stronger. I have a national advisory board that meets in public every two months. Its minutes and papers are published on the website. We have met five times since April 2009. I have five independent members who

yn ystod y tair blynedd y bûm yn Aelod Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf lond sach o lythyrau gan etholwyr sydd wedi ysgrifennu ataf am restrau aros, problemau cardiaidd a gwasanaethau demensia. Byddaf yn ymateb iddynt fel y byddent yn dymuno cael ateb.

Yr wyf yn barod iawn i roi clod lle mae'n ddyledus, ac ydw, yr wyf wedi cael cyfarfodydd â'r Gweinidog dros iechyd. Rhaid imi ddweud, os bydd gennych broblem ddifrifol, mae'r Gweinidog yn gwrandao ac yn dod yn ôl ag ateb ichi. Yr wyf am gofnodi hynny, a diolch i'r Gweinidog am y troeon y gwnaeth hynny imi. Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo'r ddadl hon â mwy na'r Gweinidog yn gwneud hynny, fel unigolyn; mae a wnelo â'r strwythur y mae'n ben arno, a chredwn fod y strwythur hwnnw'n ddiffygiol drwyddo o ran ei ddiffyg tryloywder ac o ran y graddau y mae gwybodaeth ar gael. A wnewch chi ystyried y problemau a godwyd gennym? A wnewch chi ymdrin â hwy gyda'ch cydweithwyr, oherwydd gwn fod hon yn broblem drawsbynciol? Gadewch inni i gyd gael y gwasanaeth iechyd y mae pobl Cymru am ei weld.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Bu'n dipyn o brynawn. Bron nad oeddwn yn poeni digon ar un adeg, wrth weld yr Aelodau'n cyffroi cymaint, i feddwl y byddai angen inni alw ar y GIG i'n helpu, ac y gallai fod yn rhaid mynd â rhywun i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys. [*Chwerthin.*]

Ceisias ateb rhai o'r materion sydd wedi'u codi ynghylch tryloywder. Synnais pan welais y cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan un o'r gwrthbleidiau. Rhaid ichi gofio mai fi sy'n gyfrifol am redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn y pen draw, a theimlaf ei bod yn bwysig imi fod yn atebol ac yn dryloyw yn y modd y byddaf yn ymdrin â phethau. Adeiladwyd gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol Cymru ar sylfaen o atebolrwydd a thryloywder, ac yr wyf wedi cyflwyno elfennau sydd wedi cryfhau hynny. Mae gennyf fwrdd cynghori cenedlaethol sy'n cyfarfod gerbron y cyhoedd bob dau fis. Caiff ei gofnodion a'i bapurau eu cyhoeddi ar y wefan. Yr ydym wedi cyfarfod bum gwaith er mis Ebrill 2009. Mae gennyf bum aelod

challenge me publicly on issues to do with health. I am also seeking agreement for those meetings to be recorded in the same way as committee meetings, so that members of the public will be able to view what goes on.

There is now a national delivery group that is chaired by the chief executive of the NHS—I agree with Jonathan Morgan that I would like to clone Paul Williams, if I could, because he was an effective manager at Bro Morgannwg and is now an effective director of the NHS in Wales. That group, which meets monthly, has met on eight occasions and has three independent members who probe into all areas of NHS performance. I meet the chairs of the local health boards and trusts every month and also their chief executives. That openness and transparency cascade into health boards and trusts.

In 2009, after consultation, I reduced the number of organisations, which has helped to simplify and improve accountability. I chose the LHB model for the integrated health bodies because it would allow me to improve patient care by creating simpler systems that stakeholders and others could understand. It is important that there are simple, but robust lines of accountability from NHS bodies to local communities, together with transparency in the operation of these bodies for the public. These bodies meet in public, their minutes and papers are available, and very limited discussion is held in private—usually about staffing and other such matters. The local health board membership has a balance of independent members and officer members. All the non-officer members have been appointed through the public appointments system.

4.00 p.m.

We have the stakeholder reference group and the health professionals forum, and they help to facilitate an honesty in discussions within the NHS at all levels that has never existed previously. To assist LHBs, we launched the

annibynol sy'n fy herio'n gyhoeddus ar faterion yn ymwneud ag iechyd. Yr wyf hefyd yn ceisio cytundeb i'r cyfarfodydd hynny gael eu cofnodi yn yr un modd â chyfarfodydd pwyllgorau, fel y gall aelodau'r cyhoedd weld beth sy'n digwydd.

Erbyn hyn, mae yna grŵp cyflenwi cenedlaethol a gaiff ei gadeirio gan brif weithredwr y GIG—a chytunaf â Jonathan Morgan y byddai'n dda gennyf glonio Paul Williams, pe gallwn, oherwydd yr oedd yn rheolwr effeithiol ym Mro Morgannwg, ac mae'n gyfarwyddwr effeithiol ar y GIG yng Nghymru yn awr. Mae'r grŵp hwnnw, sy'n cyfarfod bob mis, wedi cyfarfod wyth gwaith, ac mae ganddo dri aelod annibynol sy'n edrych yn fanwl ar bob agwedd ar berfformiad y GIG. Byddaf yn cyfarfod â chadeiryddion y byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau bob mis, ac yn cyfarfod â'u prif weithredwyr hefyd. Mae'r arfer hwnnw o fod yn agored ac yn dryloyw yn rhaeadru drwy'r byrddau a'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd.

Yn 2009, ar ôl ymgynghori, gostyngais nifer y sefydliadau, ac mae hynny wedi helpu symleiddio pethau a gwella atebolrwydd. Dewisais fodel y byrddau iechyd lleol ar gyfer y cyrff iechyd integredig gan y byddai hynny'n caniatáu imi wella gofal i gleifion trwy greu systemau symlach y gallai rhanddeiliaid a phobl eraill eu deall. Mae'n bwysig bod llinellau atebolrwydd syml ond cadarn yn bodoli, o gyrrff y GIG i gymunedau lleol, yn ogystal â thryloywder i'r cyhoedd yn y modd y mae'r cyrff hyn yn gweithredu. Gall y cyhoedd fynd i gyfarfodydd y cyrff hyn, mae eu cofnodion a'u papurau ar gael, a bach iawn sy'n cael ei drafod yn breifat—materion staffio a phethau tebyg eraill fel rheol. Mae aelodau'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn gyfuniad cytbwys o aelodau annibynol ac aelodau sy'n swyddogion. Penodwyd yr holl aelodau nad ydynt yn swyddogion drwy'r system penodiadau cyhoeddus.

Mae gennym y grŵp cyfeirio rhanddeiliaid a'r fforwm gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, ac maent yn helpu hwyluso gonestrywydd mewn trafodaethau yn y GIG ar bob lefel, nad yw wedi bodoli erioed o'r blaen. Ym mis

new NHS Wales governance e-manual in June 2009, which demonstrates the importance of accountability and transparency. The new officer non-members received more development training to encourage them to challenge within the system.

Alun Cairns: I have listened to the Minister talk about public meetings and minutes being published, and, of course, we welcome that. However, does she recognise that these meetings are at such a high-level that we have difficulty in drilling down to the data behind them—on waiting times and lists, cardiac care, renal dialysis, and so on, and even about the process of hospital closures? There a hospital in the Minister's constituency that may well be under threat of closure, but we do not know the process involved, because a ministerial letter, rather than a circular, changed Government policy without any announcement being made here. That would normally be the sort of thing that Helen Mary Jones would object to.

Edwina Hart: I cannot comment directly on the issue in my constituency, but I will comment in general terms on the issue to which Alun Cairns alluded. I think that it was in June 2007 that Rhodri Morgan announced a temporary moratorium to allow time, I think, to consider the service changes being proposed by the trusts and LHBs. At that time, I initiated several inquiries across Wales to address local concerns. In light of the findings and recommendations of a number of reviews, in October 2008 I published—and I stress that it was published—revised guidance setting out the Assembly Government's interim requirements for consultation and engagement on service changes such as hospital closures. I also seem to recall that, in January 2008, I had a written question from Alun Cairns in which I referred to the end of moratorium and the issues raised regarding my constituency. I would like to put that on the record.

I will now return to some of the other issues around community health councils. I have

Mehefin 2009, lansiodd e-Lawlyfr Llywodraethu GIG Cymru gennym i helpu byrddau iechyd lleol. Mae'r llawlyfr yn dangos pwysigrwydd atebolrwydd a thryloywder. Cafodd yr aelodau newydd, nad ydynt yn swyddogion, fwy o hyfforddiant datblygu i'w hannog i herio pethau a phobl yn y system.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf wedi gwranddo ar y Gweinidog yn sôn am gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus a chyhoeddi cofnodion, ac yr ydym yn croesawu hynny, wrth reswm. Fodd bynnag, a yw'n cydnabod bod y cyfarfodydd hyn ar lefel mor uchel nes ei bod yn anodd inni fynd at y data sydd y tu ôl iddynt—data am amseroedd a rhestrau aros, gofal cardiaidd, dialysis arenol, ac yn y blaen, a hyd yn oed am y broses cau ysbytai? Ceir ysbyty yn etholaeth y Gweinidog, y gallai fod bygythiad i'w gau, ond ni wyddom ddim am y broses, oherwydd newidiwyd polisi'r Llywodraeth trwy lythyr gan weinidog yn hytrach na chylchlythyr, heb i'r un cyhoeddiad gael ei wneud yma. Dyna'r math o beth y byddai Helen Mary Jones yn ei wrthwynebu fel rheol.

Edwina Hart: Ni allaf wneud sylw uniongyrchol ar y mater yn fy etholaeth, ond gwnaf sylw cyffredinol ar y mater a grybwyllwyd gan Alun Cairns. Credaf mai ym mis Mehefin 2007 y cyhoeddodd Rhodri Morgan foratoriwm dros dro i ganiatáu amser, mi gredaf, i ystyried y newidiadau a gâi eu cynnig mewn gwasanaethau gan yr ymddiriedolaethau a'r byrddau iechyd lleol. Bryd hynny, dechreuais nifer o ymchwiliadau ledled Cymru i fynd i'r afael â phryderon lleol. Yng ngoleuni canfyddiadau ac argymhellion nifer o adolygiadau, cyhoeddais ym mis Hydref 2008 ganllawiau diwygiedig—a phwysleisiaf i'r canllawiau gael eu cyhoeddi—yn egluro gofynion interim Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu ynghylch newidiadau i wasanaethau, megis cau ysbytai. Cofiaf hefyd, ym mis Ionawr 2008, imi gael cwestiwn ysgrifenedig gan Alun Cairns, ac wrth ymateb cyfeiriais at ddiwedd y moratoriwm a'r materion a godwyd am fy etholaeth. Hoffwn i hynny gael ei gofnodi.

Dychwelaf yn awr at rai o'r materion eraill sy'n ymwneud â chynghorau iechyd

consulted three times on the proposals for their reform. As part of the first consultation, 15 events were held across Wales. I asked CHCs for their ideas on how to do things, I listened to the responses, and I consulted again. I remain absolutely committed to CHCs. I have also said that the current reform of CHCs will be reviewed in two years' time, and I have made it clear that I would expect CHCs to come forward now if there are issues about that. I have an open-door policy on this, so I refute any allegations that I have not been transparent about this. Some people's views have not been adopted as policy, but others have been; that is the balance that you strike in a consultation in accepting some suggestions and not others.

One area where I had major concerns—and I think that we all agreed on this—was transparency regarding Health Commission Wales. I have dealt with that under the new structure. I directed the seven health boards to establish the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee, and have ensured that it was done. Everything that come forward with regard to individual patient commissioning as a result of Professor Sir Mansel Aylward's report—which is about the appeals process and transparency in NHS bodies—I am choosing to adopt. That will be in place from April 2010. We have never had transparency of that nature in the NHS before. If you look at the first that was the NHS Redress (Wales) Measure 2008, you can see good work that represents a mature and responsible approach to public services and complaints. We are moving forward, because we will have the regulations in force in the autumn, and we know that we are doing the right thing, because patient groups tell us that patients want a transparent process, an apology, a meeting, and to know what to do, and we are putting all that in place.

cymuned. Yr wyf wedi ymgynghori deirgwaith ar y cynigion ar gyfer diwygio'r cynghorau. Fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad cyntaf, cynhaliwyd 15 digwyddiad ledled Cymru. Gofynnais i'r cynghorau am eu syniadau sut i wneud pethau, gwrandewais ar eu hymatebion, ac ymgynghorais eto. Yr wyf yn dal wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i gynghorau iechyd cymuned. Yr wyf hefyd wedi dweud y caiff y diwygiadau presennol yn y cynghorau eu hadolygu ymhén dwy flynedd, ac yr wyf wedi dweud yn glir y byddwn yn disgwyl i'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned dynnu sylw at unrhyw broblemau ynghylch hynny'n awr. Mae gennyf bolisi drws agored ar y mater, felly, yr wyf yn gwrthod unrhyw honiadau na fûm yn dryloyw ynghylch hyn. Nid yw safbwyntiau rhai pobl wedi'u mabwysiadu fel polisi, ond mae rhai eraill; dyna'r cydbwysedd a gewch mewn ymgynghoriad, wrth dderbyn rhai awgrymiadau a gwrthod rhai eraill.

Un maes a oedd yn peri pryder mawr imi—a chredaf ein bod i gyd yn gytûn ar hyn—oedd tryloywder yng nghyswllt Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Yr wyf wedi ymdrin â hynny dan y strwythur newydd. Cyfarwyddais y saith bwrdd iechyd i sefydlu Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru, ac yr wyf wedi sicrhau bod hynny wedi digwydd. Yr wyf wedi dewis mabwysiadu popeth a gyflwynwyd yng nghyswllt comisiynu ar gyfer cleifion unigol o ganlyniad i adroddiad yr Athro Syr Mansel Aylward—sy'n ymwneud â'r broses apelio a thryloywder yng nghyrrff y GIG. Bydd hynny ar waith o fis Ebrill 2010 ymlaen. Ni fu gennym dryloywder o'r natur honno yn y GIG erioed o'r blaen. Os edrychwech ar y mesur cyntaf, sef Mesur Gwneud Iawn am Gamweddau'r GIG (Cymru) 2008, gallwch weld gwaith da sy'n dangos agwedd aeddfed a chyfrifol at wasanaethau cyhoeddus a chwynion. Yr ydym yn symud yn ein blaen, oherwydd bydd y rheoliadau ar waith gennym erbyn yr hydref, a gwyddom ein bod yn gwneud y peth iawn, oherwydd mae grwpiau cleifion yn dweud wrthym bod cleifion am gael proses dryloyw, ymddiheuriad, cyfarfod, a chael gwybod beth i'w wneud, ac yr ydym yn rhoi hynny i gyd ar waith.

I turn to the amendment from the Welsh Trof at y gwelliant gan Ddemocratiaid

Liberal Democrats. You have repeatedly misunderstood the comments made in the Finance Committee meeting in October 2009. We know that we can make better use of health resources. What do you think we are doing in the meetings that we have across the piece? My director of finance speaks with finance directors in the NHS constantly. You referred to the review being undertaken by McKinsey—what do you think that is about? It is about a five-year service workforce and financial strategic framework. I have been perfectly open and transparent about the direction of travel on this and what we need to look at to get more money into front-end services.

On transparency, I have made nearly 80 written and oral statements. You have referred to the questions that you have asked me, and I receive an enormous number of written questions, with 700 written questions in the last few months. You made a point about information not being held centrally. That is true, but, as Paul Williams has indicated, as the new health bodies settle down, we may well consider what further information we may want to keep centrally or require in terms of developing policy. Therefore, I even have an open-door policy on those issues. With regard to correspondence, 32 per cent is for me.

I am open and transparent in all my dealings with individuals and organisations. We can always do better on transparency, and I will always strive to ensure that organisations do better. However, at the end of the day, we are trying to be transparent in the NHS, and I think that we are succeeding in many ways. It is a patient-focused service, and I am determined to keep travelling in the direction that I have established with the reorganisations that I have put in place, which have made the NHS more transparent.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank everyone who has contributed to the debate this afternoon. While the discussion did get a little heated at times, I hope that the view expressed by all

Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Dro ar ôl tro, yr ydych wedi camddeall y sylwadau a wnaed yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cyllid ym mis Hydref 2009. Gwyddom fod modd defnyddio adnoddau iechyd yn well. Beth, dybiwch chi, yr ydym yn ei wneud yn y cyfarfodydd a gawn ar draws y gwasanaeth? Mae fy nghyfarwyddwr cyllid yn siarad â chyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG drwy'r amser. Cyfeiriec at yr adolygiad gan McKinsey—beth, dybiwch chi, yw diben hwnnw? Ei ddiben yw cael fframwaith strategol pum mlynedd ar gyfer gweithlu'r gwasanaeth a materion ariannol. Yr wyf wedi bod yn gwbl agored a thryloyw ynghylch y cyfeiriad yr ydym yn mynd iddo yn y cyswllt hwn, a'r hyn y mae angen inni edrych arno i gael mwy o arian i mewn i wasanaethau rheng flaen.

O ran tryloywder, yr wyf wedi gwneud bron 80 o ddatganiadau ysgrifenedig a llafar. Yr ydych wedi cyfeirio at y cwestiynau yr ydych wedi'u gofyn imi, a byddaf yn cael nifer enfawr o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig, gyda 700 o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf. Gwnaethoch y pwynt nad yw gwybodaeth yn cael ei chadw'n ganolog. Mae hynny'n wir, ond fel yr awgrymodd Paul Williams, wrth i'r cyrff iechyd newydd ymsefydlu mae'n ddigon posibl y byddwn yn ystyried pa wybodaeth arall y gallem fod am ei chadw'n ganolog, neu y gallai fod arnom ei hangen o safbwynt datblygu polisi. Felly, mae gennyf bolisi drws agored ar y materion hynny hyd yn oed. O ran gohebiaeth, mae 32 y cant ohoni i mi.

Yr wyf yn agored ac yn dryloyw yn fy holl ymwneud ag unigolion a sefydliadau. Mae lle i wella tryloywder o hyd, a byddaf bob amser yn ymdrechu i sicrhau bod sefydliadau'n gwneud yn well. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw yr ydym yn ceisio bod yn dryloyw yn y GIG, a chredaf ein bod yn llwyddo mewn llawer ffordd. Mae'n wasanaeth sy'n canolbwyntio ar gleifion, ac yr wyf yn benderfynol o barhau i symud i'r cyfeiriad yr wyf wedi'i osod gyda'r prosesau ad-drefnu yr wyf wedi'u rhoi ar waith, sydd wedi gwneud y GIG yn fwy tryloyw.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Er i'r drafodaeth boethi ychydig ar adegau, gobeithio mai'r farn a fynegwyd gan bob

parties is that there has been progress, but that there are also areas of concern. That was taken on in some quarters, but was completely overlooked in others.

In my opening remarks, I specifically stuck to the five key tenets of the argument as I see it. Helen Mary laboured the point about consultation on community health councils and the Minister then came back to say that she had consulted. I acknowledge that it is her right as a Minister to make those decisions and to implement them; that is what Government is about. However, people up and down the country—I was in Conwy last week—are saying that the current timeframe for the proposals is challenging and that there is a real danger of experience being lost. I understand that the sift, or the appointments, will only take place on 15 March, and the reforms are due on 1 April. I had hoped that the Minister would have indicated a willingness to engage with the concerns identified and to perhaps extend the timeframe so that experience could be retained, but I accept that it is the Minister's prerogative to make that decision.

I appreciate that the message from Sandy Mewies came from the mothership, but, again, I will refer back to the specific points that I made. You were specific when you read out your speech, Sandy, but when you were challenged on the five points that I mentioned in this Chamber this afternoon, you could not undermine one single point of the concerns that have been substantiated in evidence in scrutiny or raised in the Chamber during questions. It was pleasing to hear from Brian Gibbons, as a former Minister for health, that he disagreed with that part of the 'One Wales' agreement that would rule out the use of the private sector within the health service. I appreciate that he gave the caveat that it would be where it was necessary or could be accommodated—I believe that that was roughly the ambit that he was talking about. I spoke to a local health board the other day and was told that, as of 1 January, despite the fact that it has had to use a third of the private sector's capacity to reach the Access 2009 targets, it will no longer have that opportunity to use the private sector if it so wishes. That is because of a political

plaid yw bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud, ond bod meysydd hefyd sy'n peri pryder. Derbyniwyd hynny gan rai, ond fe'i hanwybyddwyd yn llwyr gan eraill.

Yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, cedwais yn benodol at bum pwynt allweddol y ddadl fel y gwelaf i hi. Rhygnodd Helen Mary ar y pwynt ynghylch ymgynghori ar gynghorau iechyd cymuned, a dywedodd y Gweinidog wedyn ei bod wedi ymgynghori. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod ganddi hawl, fel Gweinidog, i wneud y penderfyniadau hynny a'u gweithredu; dyna yw bod mewn Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl ar hyd a lled y wlad—yr oeddwn yng Nghonwy yr wythnos diwethaf—yn dweud bod yr amserlen bresennol ar gyfer y cynigion yn heriol, a bod perygl gwirioneddol y caiff profiad ei golli. Deallaf na fydd y dethol, neu'r penodi, yn digwydd tan 15 Mawrth, a bod disgwyl i'r diwygiadau ddechrau ar 1 Ebrill. Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio y byddai'r Gweinidog wedi dangos parodrwydd i ymateb i'r pryderon a fynegwyd ac i ymestyn yr amserlen efallai, er mwyn gallu cadw profiad, ond derbyniaf fod gan y Gweinidog yr hawl i wneud y penderfyniad hwnnw.

Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi mai neges gan y famlong a gafwyd gan Sandy Mewies, ond cyfeiriai yn ôl unwaith eto at y pwyntiau penodol a wneuthum. Yr oeddech yn benodol wrth ddarllen eich araith, Sandy, ond pan gawsoch eich herio ar y pum pwynt a grybwyllais yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma, ni allech danseilio'r un pwynt yn y pryderon sydd wedi'u cadarnhau mewn tystiolaeth a gafwyd wrth graffu neu a godwyd yn ystod cwestiynau yn y Siambr. Yr oedd yn dda clywed gan Brian Gibbons, fel cyn-Weinidog iechyd, ei fod yn anghytuno â'r rhan honno o gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' a fyddai'n diystyru defnyddio'r sector preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi iddo rybuddio y byddai hynny'n digwydd lle'r oedd yn angenrheidiol, neu lle gellid darparu ar ei gyfer—credaf mai dyna'r oedd yn ei ddweud yn fras. Bûm yn siarad â bwrdd iechyd lleol y diwrnod o'r blaen, a chefais wybod, er bod y bwrdd wedi gorfod defnyddio traean o gapasiti'r sector preifat er mwyn cyrraedd targedau Mynediad 2009, na fydd ganddo'r cyfle o 1 Ionawr ymlaen i ddefnyddio'r sector preifat os yw'n dymuno

doctrine. It is not because of a medical or advisory note having been issued to say that that it is wrong, but because of political ideology. That will have even more dramatic consequences for service delivery in the mental health sector. Therefore, it was pleasing to hear those views being put forward forcefully by a former Minister for health, and I am sure that the Minister, along with her coalition partners, will take that on board.

Nick Ramsay summed it up for me when he said that, in the three years that he has been a Member, he has never received a letter asking about the internal market, but has received many letters on waiting times, access to medicines and everyday occurrences within our NHS. It is right for people to be proud, as I am, of the Welsh NHS. I was in Wrexham Maelor Hospital last Friday, visiting the cardiology unit, and saw the excellent work that the team is doing there. They raised certain issues about scrutiny and having their voice heard within the health service. I appreciate that with all the departments and structures within our health service, it can be quite trying, as highlighted by Jonathan Morgan and Angela Burns, when it comes to discussing the day-to-day running of the health service, for medics who put in a full shift to have their voices heard. Sadly, in the end, many give up as a result of the exhaustion of the dedication that they offer our health service. We must never lose sight of how important scrutiny can be to driving up services within the Welsh NHS.

4.10 p.m.

I implore you, Minister, when you look back at this debate, to consider the points put to you on community health councils and the collation of information, which you and Paul Williams identified as an area of deficit. That information would give us the ability to have an insight and knowledge. Above all, I ask you to come forward with the realignment, shall we say, of hospital services. I will say that instead of using the word 'closure', which is a very emotive word. Above all, be

gwneud hynny. Athrawiaeth wleidyddol sydd i gyfrif am hynny. Nid cyhoeddi nodyn meddygol neu nodyn cynghori i ddweud bod hynny'n anghywir sydd wedi arwain at hynny, ond ideoleg wleidyddol. Bydd hynny'n esgor ar ganlyniadau mwy dramatig fyth o ran darparu gwasanaethau yn y sector iechyd meddwl. Felly, yr oedd yn dda clywed y safbwyntiau hynny'n cael eu cyfleu'n rymus gan gyn-Weinidog iechyd, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog, ynghyd â'i phartneriaid yn y glymblaid, yn ystyried hynny.

Crynhodd Nick Ramsay y cyfan i mi pan ddywedodd nad oedd, yn ystod ei dair blynedd fel Aelod, erioed wedi cael llythyr yn holi am y farchnad fewnol, ond iddo gael nifer o lythyrau am amseroedd aros, gallu cael meddyginiaethau, a digwyddiadau pob dydd yn ein GIG. Mae'n iawn i bobl fod yn falch o'r GIG yng Nghymru, fel yr wyf fi. Yr oeddwn yn Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam ddydd Gwener diwethaf, yn ymweld â'r uned gardioleg, a gwelais y gwaith gwych y mae'r tîm yn ei wneud yno. Codasant rai problemau'n ymwneud â gwaith craffu a chyfle i fynegi eu barn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Sylweddolaf, o ystyried yr holl adrannau a'r holl strwythurau sydd yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd, y gall fod yn anodd iawn, fel y dywedodd Jonathan Morgan ac Angela Burns, pan ddaw'n fater o drafod gwaith rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd o ddydd i ddydd, i feddygon sy'n gweithio sifft lawn gael cyfle i fynegi eu barn. Yn y pen draw, yn anffodus, bydd llawer yn rhoi'r gorau iddi am fod eu hymroddiad i'n gwasanaeth iechyd wedi dod i ben. Rhaid inni beidio byth â cholli golwg ar bwysigrwydd craffu wrth godi safonau gwasanaethau yn y GIG yng Nghymru.

Erfyniaf arnoch, Weinidog, pan fyddwch yn edrych yn ôl ar y ddatl hon, i ystyried y pwyntiau a gyflwynwyd ichi ynghylch cynghorau iechyd cymuned a chasglu gwybodaeth, sy'n faes yr oeddech chi a Paul Williams yn ei ystyried yn un lle mae diffygion. Byddai'r wybodaeth honno'n rhoi'r gallu inni feithrin dirnadaeth a dealltwriaeth. Yn anad dim, gofynnaf ichi gyflwyno gwybodaeth am ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ysbytai, a defnyddiaf y gair ad-

open and transparent to ensure that communities are involved in the debate and that they have confidence in the NHS, because people rely on the primary and secondary healthcare sectors for the health services that make daily life possible.

I thank everyone who has contributed to today's debate. I did not hear the Minister say that she would not vote for our motion. I might be surprised if the whip does not say any different. I will not hold my breath, although there might be some in the Chamber who would say, 'Please do.' [*Laughter.*]

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, the votes on this item will be deferred until voting time.

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

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Gofal Demensia Dementia Care

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

Andrew R.T. Davies: I move that
the National Assembly for Wales:

- 1. recognises the importance of early diagnosis of dementia;*
- 2. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to take measures to meet the growing demand for dementia care across Wales;*

drefnu yn hytrach na 'chau' gan fod hwnnw'n air sy'n ennyn teimladau cryfion. Yn anad dim, byddwch, da chi, yn agored ac yn dryloyw er mwyn sicrhau bod cymunedau'n rhan o'r ddadl a bod ganddynt hyder yn y GIG, oherwydd mae pobl yn dibynnu ar y sector gofal iechyd sylfaenol a'r sector gofal iechyd eilaidd am wasanaethau iechyd sy'n ei gwneud yn bosibl iddynt fyw o ddydd i ddydd.

Yr wyf yn diolch i bawb a gyfrannodd at y ddadl heddiw. Ni chlywais y Gweinidog yn dweud na fyddai'n pleidleisio o blaid ein cynnig. Efallai y byddaf yn synnu os na fydd y chwip yn dweud fel arall. Nid wyf am ddal fy ngwynt, er y byddai rhai yn y Siambr efallai'n falch pe bawn yn gwneud hynny. [*Chwerthin.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw cytuno'r cynnig heb welliant. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, caiff yr holl bleidleisio ar yr eitem hon ei ohirio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

Andrew R.T. Davies: Cynigiaf fod
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

- 1. yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd diagnosis cynnar o ddemensia;*
- 2. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gymryd mesurau i ddiwallu'r galw cynyddol am ofal demensia ledled Cymru;*

3. *calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to publish its national dementia plan for Wales as soon as possible. (NDM4429)*

There are three amendments to the motion. Regrettably, we cannot support the Government amendment. If point 2 of the amendment had not been included, we would have supported it readily. However, in light of certain service issues, such as those raised today on the steps of the Senedd by petitioners with regard to early-onset dementia services in Cardiff, and the issues in north Wales, we cannot accept that the Assembly Government is doing all it can, above all because of the lack of a dementia plan to work to at the moment. The draft dementia plan was with Minister at the end of April last year, which clearly shows that a sense of urgency needs to be developed by the Welsh Assembly Government with regard to its response to dementia issues.

We will support the Liberal Democrat amendments, amendments 2 and 3, which highlight what we and the petitioners have been working on, namely the need to address the withdrawal of funding for the services in Cardiff. We welcome the interim announcement by Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board that it will continue funding of those services until the end of June, in the hope that a longer-term solution can be found. It is important to remember that the funding for the services does not only come from the local health board; the LHB funding also unlocks local authority funding. So, it is a key that opens two doors. So, amendment 2 is timely. Amendment 3 identifies the importance of specialist staff in developing dementia services, something that the dementia plan clearly identifies. If we are to have a holistic, meaningful package of care for people diagnosed with dementia, specialist medically trained staff are key to driving forward progress. Therefore, we will support amendment 3 as well.

Dementia is a ticking bomb under society.

3. *yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyhoeddi ei chynllun demensia cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. (NDM4429)*

Mae tri gwelliant i'r cynnig. Yn anffodus, ni allwn gefnogi gwelliant y Llywodraeth. Pe na bai pwynt 2 yn y gwelliant wedi'i gynnwys, byddem wedi bod yn barod iawn i'w gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni rhai problemau gyda gwasanaethau, megis y rhai a godwyd gan ddeisebwyr ar risiau'r Senedd heddiw ynglŷn â gwasanaethau yng Nghaerdydd ar gyfer demensia sy'n dechrau'n ifanc, a'r problemau yn y gogledd, ni allwn dderbyn bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud popeth yn ei gallu, yn anad dim oherwydd diffyg cynllun demensia i'w ddilyn ar hyn o bryd. Yr oedd fersiwn ddrafft o'r cynllun demensia yn nwylo'r Gweinidog ddiwedd mis Ebrill y llynedd, sy'n dangos yn glir fod angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddechrau sylweddoli bod angen gweithredu ar frys yn ei hymateb i faterion yn ymwneud â demensia.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, gwelliannau 2 a 3, sy'n tynnu sylw at yr hyn yr ydym ni a'r deisebwyr wedi bod yn gweithio arno, sef yr angen i fynd i'r afael ag atal cyllid oddi wrth y gwasanaethau yng Nghaerdydd. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad interim gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro, sef y bydd yn parhau i gyllido'r gwasanaethau hynny tan ddiwedd mis Mehefin, gan obeithio y gellir dod o hyd i ateb tymor hwy. Mae'n bwysig cofio nad oddi wrth y bwrdd iechyd lleol yn unig y daw'r cyllid ar gyfer y gwasanaethau dan sylw; mae cyllid y bwrdd iechyd lleol hefyd yn rhyddhau cyllid gan awdurdodau lleol. Felly, mae'n allwedd sy'n agor dau ddrws. Mae gwelliant 2 yn amserol, felly. Mae gwelliant 3 yn nodi pwysigrwydd cael staff arbenigol o ran datblygu gwasanaethau demensia, sy'n rhywbeth y mae'r cynllun demensia yn ei nodi'n glir. Os ydym am gael pecyn gofal cyfannol ac ystyrlon ar gyfer pobl y canfyddir eu bod yn dioddef o ddemensia, staff arbenigol sydd wedi cael hyfforddiant meddygol yw'r allwedd i hybu cynnydd. Felly, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 hefyd.

Mae demensia yn broblem mewn cymdeithas

We are all aware that the figures for Wales at the moment show that about 37,000 people have a diagnosis of dementia. Every indication is that, over the next few years, regrettably, there will be an acceleration in the number of people with a diagnosis of dementia. In some respects, that is to be celebrated, because it will, hopefully, mean that we are diagnosing patients far earlier and thus are able to offer assistance. However, sadly, it also shows the devastating impact that dementia will have on many families across Wales. We must remember that, obviously, it is not only the individual with dementia who has to cope with this. The families have to accommodate their loved ones' predicament. No-one in the Chamber would turn away from this ticking bomb, given the acceleration in the numbers that we will have to provide for in society.

Although we must never be negative, talking to petitioners today on the steps of the Senedd, one of the key issues was that the image of dementia is negative, which is understandable for many people. After the diagnosis of dementia, if the services and treatments are put in place, there is scope to prolong life and keep people with their loved ones for as long as possible. This is a key tenet of the dementia plan, which we desperately need to put in place at the earliest opportunity. We have talked in an earlier debate about the reconfiguration of the health service in Wales. This dementia plan has been in construction for some time now, and it is critical that, when allocating resources and drawing up the corporate plan and the approach to sustain the plan, people are in agreement with what their predecessor bodies agreed to or were discussing. I hope that, in response to this debate today, the Deputy Minister will be able to give us a time frame for bringing the dementia plan forward so that we, along with our partners in all sections of public service delivery and, above all, along with people who suffer from dementia, can have confidence that the document will not just be a piece of paper but will deliver real service and resource improvements. That could be a rebalancing of budgets or identifying where, with co-

sydd ar fin ffrwydro. Gwyddom bob un fod y ffigurau ar gyfer Cymru ar hyn o bryd yn dangos bod oddeutu 37,000 o bobl sy'n gwybod bod demensia arnynt. Yn anffodus, mae popeth yn awgrymu y bydd nifer y bobl y canfyddir eu bod yn dioddef gan ddemensia yn cynyddu dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Mewn rhai ffyrdd, dylid dathlu hynny, oherwydd bydd yn golygu, gobeithio, ein bod yn diagnosio cleifion yn gynharach o lawer ac y byddwn, felly, yn gallu cynnig cymorth iddynt. Yn anffodus, fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn dangos yr effaith ddinistriol y bydd demensia'n ei chael ar lawer o deuluoedd ledled Cymru. Rhaid inni gofio, wrth gwrs, nad yr unigolyn sydd â demensia yw'r unig un sy'n gorfod ymdopi â hyn. Rhaid i'w teuluoedd ymaddasu i sefyllfa anodd y sawl sy'n annwyl iddynt. Ni fyddai neb yn y Siambr yn troi eu cefn ar y broblem beryglus hon, o gofio'r cynnydd yn y niferoedd y bydd yn rhaid inni ddarparu ar eu cyfer yn ein cymdeithas.

Rhaid inni bob amser osgoi bod yn negyddol, ond wrth siarad â'r deisebwyr ar risiau'r Senedd heddiw un o'r problemau allweddol oedd bod delwedd demensia yn negyddol, sy'n ddealladwy i lawer o bobl. Ar ôl cael diagnosis o ddemensia, bydd cyfle i ymestyn oes pobl a sicrhau eu bod yn gallu aros cyhyd â phosibl gyda'r sawl sy'n annwyl iddynt, os caiff y gwasanaethau a'r triniaethau eu darparu. Mae hon yn elfen allweddol yn y cynllun demensia, ac mae taer angen inni ei roi ar waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Buom yn sôn mewn dadl gynharach am ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Mae'r cynllun demensia wedi bod ar y gweill ers cryn amser erbyn hyn, ac mae'n hollbwysig i bobl, wrth iddynt ddyrannu adnoddau a llunio'r cynllun corfforaethol a'r dull gweithredu i gynnal y cynllun, gytuno â'r hyn a gytunwyd neu a drafodwyd gan eu rhagflaenwyr. Gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog, wrth ymateb i'r ddadl hon heddiw, yn gallu rhoi amserlen inni ar gyfer cyflwyno'r cynllun demensia er mwyn i ni, ynghyd â'n partneriaid ym mhob rhan o'r sector darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac yn anad dim, y bobl sydd â demensia, allu teimlo'n hyderus nad darn o bapur yn unig fydd y ddogfen, ond y bydd yn sicrhau gwelliannau go iawn mewn gwasanaethau ac adnoddau. Gallai hynny olygu ailfantoli

sponsors—and by co-sponsors, I mean local authorities, for example—we can put the packages in place.

Another important aspect of the national dementia plan is the key identifier of staff training and understanding, and their ability to diagnose dementia at its earliest stage. It is vital that we have the provision in place to ensure that people with the necessary skills can offer the whole package of care, so that people can access the solutions to alleviate the devastating effects inflicted upon them by this illness. I was reading some papers before this debate, which identified that, even in specialist centres, a third of the staff have no training in the intricacies of dealing with patients with dementia. That is in the specialist centres that deal with dementia. If we look at other parts of the United Kingdom, the provision of beds for specialist dementia patients is woefully inadequate in Wales by comparison; the figure is 14 beds per 1,000, as opposed 30 beds per 1,000 in the north-east of England, with its economic indices and its population profile. That shows that we have a long way to go and that we must start that process sooner rather than later.

When I left the steps of the Senedd this morning, one thing that stayed with me—and I hope that, through the work of the Petitions Committee, we will be able to give energy to that petition—was the universal response of ‘please don’t forget us’ from everyone who attended the demonstration. That cry was well received. The point that was made to me by several people was the issue of the profile that Alzheimer’s disease and dementia have in research budgets and donations, for example, as opposed to cancer treatments and charities. Although I have no personal experience of cancer, it has visited my family’s doorstep. However, I have not—touch wood—had a case of dementia in the family. One can understand why cancer has a higher profile because it touches so many lives. However, that does not make it right, and we must ensure that, while we are providing the community support and the

cyllidebau neu nodi ymhle y gallwn gyflwyno pecynnau, gyda chydoddwyr—ac wrth gydnoddwyr, yr wyf yn golygu awdurdodau lleol, er enghraifft.

Agwedd bwysig arall ar y cynllun demensia cenedlaethol yw hyfforddiant a dealltwriaeth staff, sy’n ddynodydd allweddol, a’u gallu i ddiagnosio demensia pan fydd yn ymddangos gyntaf. Mae’n hanfodol inni gael y ddarpariaeth i sicrhau y gall pobl sydd â’r sgiliau angenrheidiol gynnig y pecyn gofal cyfan, fel y gall pobl gael yr atebion i leddfu’r effeithiau dinistriol a gaiff y salwch hwn arnynt. Yr oeddwn yn darllen rhai papurau cyn y ddadl hon, a nodai nad oedd traean y staff, mewn canolfannau arbenigol hyd yn oed, wedi cael dim hyfforddiant ar agweddau cymhleth y broses o ymdrin â chleifion sydd â demensia. Dyna’r sefyllfa mewn canolfannau arbenigol sy’n ymdrin â demensia. O edrych ar rannau eraill o’r Deyrnas Unedig, a chymharu Cymru â hwy, mae’r ddarpariaeth o ran gwelyau arbenigol ar gyfer cleifion demensia yn ddychrynllyd o annigonol yng Nghymru; yma mae 14 o welyau i bob 1,000 o bobl, o’i gymharu â 30 o welyau i bob 1,000 o bobl yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, gan gofio mynegeion economaidd a phroffil poblogaeth y rhanbarth. Dengys hynny fod gennym ffordd bell i fynd, a’i bod yn rhaid inni ddechrau’r broses honno cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Pan adewais risiau’r Senedd y bore yma, arhosodd un peth yn fy meddwl—a gobeithio, drwy waith y Pwyllgor Deisebau, y gallwn sicrhau bod y ddeiseb honno’n arwain at gamau gweithredu—sef ymateb cyffredinol pawb a oedd yn y brotest, sef ‘Da chi, peidiwch ag anghofio amdanom’. Cafodd yr alwad honno groeso cynnes. Y pwynt y tynnodd llawer o bobl fy sylw ato oedd mater proffil y clefyd Alzheimer a demensia mewn rhoddion a chyllidebau ymchwil, er enghraifft, o’i gymharu â phroffil triniaethau ac elusennau canser. Er nad oes gennyf fi ddim profiad personol o ganser, mae fy nheulu wedi cael profiad ohono. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf—drwy lwc a bendith—wedi cael profiad o ddemensia yn y teulu. Mae’n hawdd deall pam mae gan ganser broffil uwch, oherwydd mae’n effeithio ar gynifer o fywydau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny’n golygu bod y sefyllfa’n iawn, a rhaid inni

packages of care, the research budgets allow us to come up with a long-term solution that will eradicate dementia. However, that is a considerable distance away. Unless we start to prioritise, what hope do we have of starting down that road? I hope that, when the Deputy Minister responds to this debate, she will address the issue of the dementia plan, point out where she has worked with the service providers to date, to ensure that the situation that those people in Cardiff have found themselves in will not be repeated across Wales.

4.20 p.m.

While I accept that the LHB has a responsibility to manage its budget, it is imperative that they understand their obligations when dealing with the most vulnerable in our society. I urge the Assembly to support the motion that is before it, because I have seen plenty of heads nodding in agreement with the sentiments that it expresses as I look around this Chamber. I hope that we can convey that dementia patients and their plight will not be forgotten.

The Deputy Minister for Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): I move amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete points 2 and 3 and replace with:

2. notes that the Welsh Assembly Government is taking measures to meet the growing demand for dementia care across Wales;

3. recognises that the national dementia plan for Wales is being taken forward by a group including representatives from the NHS, local government and the third sector.

Peter Black: I move the following amendments in my name. Amendment 2: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets the threats to the service for young-onset dementia at Oldwell Court in Cardiff.

sicrhau, wrth ddarparu cymorth yn y gymuned a darparu'r pecynnau gofal, fod y cyllidebau ymchwil yn caniatáu inni ddod o hyd i ateb tymor hir a fydd yn dileu demensia. Fodd bynnag, mae'r nod hwnnw gryn bellter i ffwrdd. Oni ddechrewn flaenoriaethu, pa obaith sydd gennym o ddechrau cyrraedd y nod hwnnw? Gobeithio, pan fydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, y bydd yn rhoi sylw i'r cynllun demensia ac yn nodi ymhle mae wedi gweithio gyda'r darparwyr gwasanaethau hyd yma i sicrhau na fydd y sefyllfa y mae pobl Caerdydd ynddi yn cael ei hailadrodd ar draws Cymru.

Er fy mod yn derbyn bod gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol gyfrifoldeb i reoli ei gyllideb, rhaid iddo ddeall ei rwymedigaethau wrth ymdrin â'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas. Pwysaf ar y Cynulliad i gefnogi'r cynnig sydd ger ei fron, oherwydd yr wyf wedi gweld digon o bobl yn nodio'u pen i ddangos eu bod yn cytuno â'r teimladau a fynegir ganddo, wrth imi edrych o amgylch y Siambr hon. Gobeithio y gallwn ddangos na fyddwn yn anghofio am gleifion demensia a'u trafferthion.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu pwyntiau 2 a 3 a rhoi yn eu lle:

2. yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cymryd camau i ddiwallu'r galw cynyddol am ofal demensia ledled Cymru;

3. yn cydnabod bod y cynllun demensia cenedlaethol yn cael ei ddatblygu gan grŵp sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr y GIG, llywodraeth leol a'r trydydd sector.

Peter Black: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu wrth y bygythiadau i'r gwasanaeth ar gyfer demensia sy'n dechrau'n ifanc yn Llys Oldwell yng Nghaerdydd.

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

regrets the limited number of psychologists and other mental health professionals available to support dementia services.

Jenny Randerson will be addressing most of the issues in relation to the service at Oldwell Court in Cardiff. These are urgent issues that we hope will be addressed by the Minister for Health and Social Services so that the situation can be sorted out.

Dementia is a debilitating condition that affects upwards of 40,000 people in Wales and will continue to affect more people as our population continues to age. At present, unpaid carers provide around 70 per cent of care in the community. We have a responsibility to these carers and those who they care for.

The economic impact of dementia in Wales could be as much as £500 million, by 1997-98 prices, and will continue to grow as the number of people with dementia is set to rise by 35 per cent over the next 20 years, with one in three people over 65 expected to die from a form of dementia. According to the document released for consultation last year, some parts of Wales, such as Powys and Ceredigion, will see even more severe increases, with a 44 per cent increase in the number of diagnoses.

The annual spend on cancer research at an UK level was 12 times the £50 million that was devoted to research on dementia—a £550 million annual difference—while research on heart disease received three times as much. That is alarming when one considers the growing problem that dementia is posing to our society. It is also alarming when one considers that it will cost around £23 billion a year to deal with dementia in the UK, which is more than the combined cost of treating cancer and heart disease. There is no doubt that the intensive nature of nursing care for people who suffer from dementia not only places huge demands on

Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu wrth nifer gyfyngedig y seicolegwyr a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill ym maes iechyd meddwl sydd ar gael i gefnogi gwasanaethau demensia.

Bydd Jenny Randerson yn rhoi sylw i'r rhan fwyaf o'r problemau sy'n ymwneud â'r gwasanaeth yn Llys Oldwell yng Nghaerdydd. Mae'r rhain yn broblemau sy'n gofyn am sylw ar frys, a gobeithiwn y bydd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn mynd i'r afael â hwy fel y gellir datrys y sefyllfa.

Mae demensia yn anhwylder gwanychol sy'n effeithio ar dros 40,000 o bobl yng Nghymru, a bydd yn parhau i effeithio ar fwy o bobl wrth i'n poblogaeth barhau i heneiddio. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gofalwyr di-dâl yn darparu oddeutu 70 y cant o ofal yn y gymuned. Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb tuag at y gofalwyr hynny, a'r sawl y maent yn gofalu amdanynt.

Gallai effaith economaidd demensia yng Nghymru fod yn werth cymaint â £500 miliwn, ar sail prisiau 1997-98, a bydd yn parhau i godi, oherwydd disgwylir i nifer y bobl sydd â demensia gynyddu 35 y cant dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf, a disgwylir i un o bob tri o bobl dros 65 oed farw o ryw ffurf ar ddemensia. Yn ôl y ddogfen a ryddhawyd i ymgynghori yn ei chylch y llynedd, bydd rhai rhannau o Gymru, megis Powys a Cheredigion, yn gweld cynnydd mwy sydyn na hynny hyd yn oed, gyda chynnydd o 44 y cant yn nifer yr achosion a gaiff eu diagnosisio.

Yr oedd y gwariant blynyddol ar ymchwil cancer ar lefel y DU 12 gwaith yn fwy na'r £50 miliwn a neilltuwyd i ymchwil i ddemensia—sy'n wahaniaeth o £550 miliwn mewn blwyddyn—tra cafodd ymchwil i glefyd y galon deirgwaith gymaint o arian. Mae hynny'n syfrdanol o ystyried y broblem gynyddol y mae demensia yn ei hachosi i'n cymdeithas. Mae hefyd yn syfrdanol o gofio y bydd yn costio oddeutu £23 biliwn y flwyddyn i ymdrin â demensia yn y DU, sy'n fwy na chost trin cancer a chlefyd y galon gyda'i gilydd. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw natur ddwys y gofal nyrsio ar gyfer pobl sydd â demensia yn rhoi pwysau enfawr nid yn

the resources of the NHS but also on the resources of social services and those who care for dementia sufferers. The dementia plan that is referred to in the motion, which the Assembly Government also refers to in its amendment, is much needed, and should be put in place as soon as possible, with enough resources to ensure that it is being delivered.

As I mentioned earlier, Jenny Randerson will refer to specific issues at Oldwell Court. However, a few months ago, I visited Garngoch Hospital in Swansea. Up to 80 per cent of the patients at that hospital are elderly or mentally ill, and many suffer from dementia. That hospital needs to be replaced, and money is being invested in new facilities for those patients. However, some of the issues that were highlighted during my visit are universal, and do not apply only to the Swansea area. The effects of a lack of respite care, for example, are felt across Wales. People who care for dementia patients are involved in intensive treatment and are as likely to suffer a burn-out as much as anyone else if they do not have some respite. The demand for different types of respite around Wales is growing, particularly the demand for proper respite care for people who care for dementia patients, and this demand needs to be addressed. The provision of private-sector care homes for the elderly and the mentally ill is both scarce and expensive, and top-up charges of £100 a week are not unusual. The issues relating to local authority residential care, with authorities not being able to replace or upgrade homes themselves and, in many instances, turning to the private sector to replace them, is crucial, and, again, needs to be addressed. It is another cost for the public sector in providing that care.

The psychological service is woefully understaffed. While it is a long-standing problem, the situation is sufficiently serious to require urgent attention. Simply put, there is insufficient money in the system as a

unig ar adnoddau'r GIG ond ar adnoddau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol hefyd, a'r rheini sy'n gofalu am bobl sydd â demensia. Mae taer angen y cynllun demensia y cyfeirir ato yn y cynnig, ac y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hefyd yn cyfeirio ato yn ei gwelliant. Dylid ei roi ar waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd, gyda digon o adnoddau i sicrhau ei wireddu.

Fel y soniais yn gynharach, bydd Jenny Randerson yn cyfeirio at broblemau penodol Llys Oldwell. Fodd bynnag, ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, ymwelais ag Ysbyty'r Garn Goch yn Abertawe. Mae hyd at 80 y cant o'r cleifion yn yr ysbyty hwnnw yn hen neu'n dioddef gan salwch meddwl, a nifer yn dioddef gan ddemensia. Mae angen ysbyty newydd yn lle'r ysbyty hwnnw, ac mae arian yn cael ei fuddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau newydd ar gyfer y cleifion hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai o'r problemau y tynnwyd sylw atynt yn ystod fy ymweliad yn rhai cyffredinol, ac nid ydynt yn gymwys i ardal Abertawe yn unig. Mae effeithiau diffyg gofal seibiant, er enghraifft, i'w teimlo ledled Cymru. Mae'r bobl sy'n gofalu am gleifion demensia yn rhan o driniaeth ddwys, ac maent mor debygol â phawb arall o ddiodydd effeithiau gorweithio, os na chânt rywffaint o seibiant. Mae'r galw am wahanol fathau o ofal seibiant ledled Cymru yn cynyddu, yn enwedig y galw am ofal seibiant priodol ar gyfer pobl sy'n gofalu am gleifion demensia, ac mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r galw hwnnw. Mae'r ddarpariaeth o ran cartrefi gofal yn y sector preifat ar gyfer pobl hŷn a phobl sydd â salwch meddwl yn brin ac yn ddrud, ac mae taliadau atodol o £100 yr wythnos yn eithaf cyffredin. Mae problemau gofal preswyl gan awdurdodau lleol, a'r ffaith bod awdurdodau'n methu ag adeiladu cartrefi newydd neu uwchraddio cartrefi ar eu pen eu hunain ac yn troi, mewn llawer achos, at y sector preifat i adeiladu cartrefi newydd iddynt, yn hollbwysig, ac unwaith eto, mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy. Mae'n gost arall i'r sector cyhoeddus o safbwynt darparu'r gofal hwnnw.

Mae prinder staff dychrynlyd yn y gwasanaeth seicolegol. Mae'n broblem sy'n bod ers amser, ond mae'r sefyllfa'n ddigon difrifol i fynnu sylw ar frys. Yn syml iawn, nid oes digon o arian yn y system yn ei

whole, be it in the form of revenue or capital, to provide the quality of psychological service that is required. There are not enough psychologists in post, which is a universal issue.

Finally, mental health nursing is in the same boat, as there is not enough money in the system to employ enough mental health nurses. I recognise that the Minister has recently increased the number of mental health nurses that she is proposing to train. Clearly, that needs to be addressed in the long term. I would be grateful if the Deputy Minister could address those issues in her response, and I hope that she will be able to support the amendment that I have tabled.

Mark Isherwood: Age Concern Cymru and Help the Aged in Wales states that urgent attention needs to be given to improving public awareness of the symptoms of dementia and to reducing the stigma attached to the condition. Regarding the national dementia action plan for Wales, it says that it is disappointed with the structure of the draft document, which, it says, is repetitive, complicated and confusing. It calls for the final dementia action plan to be revised so that it is concise, accessible and easy to reference, so that outcomes and responsibilities for different professionals and organisations are clearly defined. The Alzheimer's Society highlights that 37,000 people in Wales have dementia, and that figure is set to increase sharply by 31 per cent in less than 15 years. One in three people over 65 will end their lives with a form of dementia. People with dementia occupy up to one quarter of hospital beds. The organisation says that, to date, significant money has been wasted because the response to dementia has been inadequate.

Only one third of people with dementia receive formal diagnosis, meaning that two thirds of people are not accessing the support that they need to live well. Age Concern Cymru and Help the Aged in Wales says that services are, too often, inadequate, poorly funded and, in many cases, non-existent. It says that there is a shortage of support and

chyfanrwydd, boed ar ffurf refeniw ynteu gyfalaf, i ddarparu gwasanaeth seicolegol o'r safon ofynnol. Nid oes digon o seicolegwyr, sy'n broblem gyffredinol.

Yn olaf, mae gofal nyrsio iechyd meddwl yn yr un cwch, gan nad oes digon o arian yn y system i gyflogi digon o nyrsys iechyd meddwl. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod y Gweinidog yn ddiweddar wedi cynyddu nifer y nyrsys iechyd meddwl y mae'n bwriadu eu hyfforddi. Mae'n amlwg bod angen mynd i'r afael â hynny yn y tymor hir. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai modd i'r Dirprwy Weinidog roi sylw i'r problemau hynny yn ei hymateb, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn gallu cefnogi'r gwelliant yr wyf wedi'i gyflwyno.

Mark Isherwood: Mae Age Concern Cymru a Help the Aged yng Nghymru yn dweud bod angen rhoi sylw ar frys i wella ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o symptomau demensia ac i leihau'r gwarth sydd ynghlwm â'r anhwylder. O ran cynllun gweithredu demensia cenedlaethol Cymru, dywed ei fod yn siomedig â strwythur y ddogfen ddrafft, a dywed fod y ddogfen yn ailadroddus, yn gymhleth ac yn ddryslyd. Mae'n gofyn am i fersiwn derfynol y cynllun gweithredu ar ddemensia gael ei diwygio er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn gryno, yn gyfleus ac yn hawdd cyfeirio ato, er mwyn i ganlyniadau a chyfrifoldebau gwahanol weithwyr proffesiynol a sefydliadau fod yn glir. Mae Cymdeithas Alzheimer yn dweud bod 37,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn dioddef gan ddemensia, a disgwylir i'r ffigur hwnnw gynyddu'n sydyn 31 y cant cyn pen llai na 15 mlynedd. Bydd un o bob tri o bobl dros 65 oed yn marw o ryw fath o ddemensia. Caiff hyd at chwarter y gwelyau yn ein hysbytai eu defnyddio gan bobl sydd â demensia. Dywed y sefydliad fod llawer iawn o arian wedi'i wastraffu hyd yma oherwydd bod yr ymateb i ddemensia wedi bod yn annigonol.

Dim ond traean y bobl â demensia sy'n cael diagnosis ffurfiol, sy'n golygu nad yw dwy ran o dair o'r bobl sydd â demensia yn cael y cymorth y mae arnynt ei angen i fyw'n dda. Dywed Age Concern Cymru a Help the Aged yng Nghymru fod gwasanaethau, yn rhy aml, yn annigonol, yn brin o gyllid, ac mewn llawer achos yn gwbl absennol. Dywed fod

age-appropriate services, and younger people with dementia and their families must not be left to cope alone.

Just under half of care-home residents in Wales with dementia are not receiving care in settings that are suitable for their needs, despite the bulk of social care expenditure on dementia services being spent on residential settings. The Dementia UK report found that, in contrast with England, the number of homecare contact hours for older people in Wales has decreased in recent years. The independent sector also seems to provide a much lower proportion of homecare in Wales than in England.

District nurses told me that they were struggling to cope with increasing demands placed upon them. The Royal College of Nursing expressed concern about a lack of adequate social care services in the community and of a sufficient number of nursing care beds. It added that that caused delayed transfers of care, or bedblocking, and said that, if these services are unavailable, it would be counterproductive in the extreme to remove the hospital bed.

A desperate need for respite and day care was highlighted at the north Wales Alzheimer's Society discussion forum. In 2009, the unit for the elderly mentally infirm in Llandudno closed. Given the area's ageing population, many, including health bosses, have expressed concerns that the services left behind following the closure of the Bodnant EMI unit are insufficient. As a result, carers in Llandudno have raised concerns about their inability to access respite care services. As one carer told me, every dementia patient is different, and it seems that that has not been accounted for.

Gareth Jones: I understand the difficulties to which you refer, but, surely, you would accept that we have made progress in that

prinder cymorth a gwasanaethau sy'n briodol i oedran pobl, a dywed ei bod yn rhaid sicrhau nad yw pobl iau sydd â demensia, a'u teuluoedd, yn cael eu gadael i ymdopi ar eu pen eu hunain.

Mae ychydig llai na hanner preswylwyr cartrefi gofal yng Nghymru sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia heb fod yn cael gofal mewn lleoliadau sy'n addas i'w hanghenion, er bod llawer o'r arian y mae gofal cymdeithasol yn ei wario ar wasanaethau demensia yn cael ei wario ar leoliadau preswyl. Darganfu'r adroddiad gan Dementia UK fod nifer yr oriau o gyswllt gofal cartref ar gyfer pobl hŷn yng Nghymru wedi gostwng yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yn wahanol i Loegr. Yn ogystal, ymddengys fod y sector annibynnol hefyd yn darparu cyfran dipyn yn llai o ofal cartref yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr.

Dywedodd nyrsys ardal wrthyf eu bod yn cael trafferth ymdopi â'r pwysau cynyddol a roddir arnynt. Mynegodd y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol bryder am ddiffyg gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol digonol yn y gymuned, ac am ddiffyg nifer digonol o welyau gofal nyrsio. Ychwanegodd fod hynny wedi arwain at achosion o oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, neu flocio gwelyau, a dywedodd y byddai dileu gwely ysbyty yn eithriadol o wrthgynhyrchiol, os nad yw'r gwasanaethau hyn ar gael.

Yn fforwm trafod Cymdeithas Alzheimer Gogledd Cymru, tynnwyd sylw at angen enbyd am ofal dydd a gofal seibiant. Yn 2009, caeodd yr uned yn Llandudno ar gyfer pobl hŷn, eiddil eu meddwl. O gofio bod poblogaeth yr ardal yn heneiddio, mae llawer o bobl, gan gynnwys penaethiaid gwasanaethau iechyd, yn pryderu bod y gwasanaethau sy'n weddill ar ôl cau'r uned honno ym Modnant yn annigonol. O ganlyniad, mae gofalwyr yn Llandudno yn pryderu am eu hanallu i gael gafael ar wasanaethau gofal seibiant. Fel y dywedodd un gofalwr wrthyf, mae pob claf demensia yn wahanol, ac ymddengys nad yw hynny wedi'i ystyried.

Gareth Jones: Deallaf yr anawsterau yr ydych yn cyfeirio atynt, ond siawns nad ydych yn derbyn inni wneud cynnydd yn yr

area, and that the scene now has changed and is different to the one that you present.

4.30 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: Concerns were raised at the time, and I regret that, despite the health board's best intentions, concerns are still being raised with me.

As we heard at last year's conference on specialist and elderly care in Bangor, nothing works for everyone—one size does not fit all. The role of care and care homes is critical. Working better together, health and social care commissioners must do more to nurture the voluntary and independent sectors.

Extra-care housing provides a drop in the ocean of need, but it does not replace the higher end nursing provided by nursing homes. There are 26,000 independent sector beds in 1,200 nursing and care homes in Wales. Thousands of hours of homecare is provided by over 400 independent domiciliary providers. The Welsh Government must therefore engage with independent providers as a sector, and plan and commission services with them, as with social services.

Many providers see no future as they struggle to retain the standards, but they must be engaged in a long-term plan. The focus must be on spending on best outcomes rather than on which sector the service provider happens to come from. As the Alzheimer's Society asks, will the national dementia plan for Wales deliver dignity and independence? Will the Welsh Government promote joined-up dementia services, and will guidance be developed on what quality services for people with dementia look like, including how joined-up services will look and work well? While the Welsh Government talks a good game, the reality in Wales is that front-line services are being cut.

ardal honno, a bod y darlun wedi newid erbyn hyn, a'i fod yn wahanol i'r un yr ydych yn ei baentio.

Mark Isherwood: Mynegwyd pryderon ar y pryd, ac mae'n flin gennyf ddweud bod pobl yn dal i fynegi eu pryderon wrthyf, er gwaethaf bwriadau da'r bwrdd iechyd.

Fel y clywsom yn y gynhadledd y llynedd ar ofal arbenigol a gofal i bobl hŷn ym Mangor, nid oes dim a all weithio i bawb—nid yw'r un ateb yn addas i bawb. Mae rôl gofal a chartrefi gofal yn hollbwysig. Gan gydweithio'n well â'i gilydd, rhaid i gomisiynwyr gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol wneud mwy i feithrin y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector annibynnol.

Mae tai gofal ychwanegol yn rhywfaint o gymorth ynghanol yr holl angen, ond nid ydynt yn ddigon i gymryd lle'r gofal nyrsio mwy arbenigol a ddarperir gan gartrefi nyrsio. Mae 26,000 o welyau gan y sector annibynnol mewn 1,200 o gartrefi nyrsio a chartrefi gofal yng Nghymru. Darperir miloedd o oriau o ofal cartref gan dros 400 o ddarparwyr gofal cartref annibynnol. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru, felly, ymgysylltu â darparwyr annibynnol fel sector, a chynllunio a chomisiynu gwasanaethau gyda hwy, a chyda gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Ni wêl llawer o ddarparwyr ddyfodol wrth frwydro i gynnal y safonau, ond rhaid eu cynnwys mewn cynllun tymor hir. Rhaid canolbwyntio ar wario ar y canlyniadau gorau, yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar ba sector y mae'r darparwr gwasanaethau'n digwydd perthyn iddo. Fel y mae Cymdeithas Alzheimer yn gofyn, a fydd cynllun demensia cenedlaethol Cymru yn sicrhau urddas ac annibyniaeth? A fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn hyrwyddo gwasanaethau demensia cydgysylltiedig, ac a fydd canllawiau'n cael eu datblygu i ddangos sut y dylai gwasanaethau o safon ar gyfer pobl sydd â demensia edrych, gan gynnwys sut y bydd gwasanaethau cydgysylltiedig yn edrych ac yn gweithio'n dda? Er bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei channol ei hun, y gwir amdani yng Nghymru yw bod gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn cael eu torri.

Sandy Mewies: I am quite sure that no-one in this Assembly fails to recognise the challenges that caring for those with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia presents, now and in the future. The facts and figures are quite clear. More and more people are being diagnosed as having Alzheimer's or other forms of dementia, and many of those are getting younger.

We have a draft national plan to deal with many of the issues raised. The plan has been out to consultation and will be back at the end of March. It includes work on improved service provision by joint working across agencies, earlier diagnosis and interventions, improved access to information and support for sufferers and their carers, and improved training for those delivering care and research. Indeed, that very same Alzheimer's Society has recognised that the plan represents the opportunity to improve, in a generation, the experience of people with dementia and that of their carers in Wales. No-one underestimates the amount of work that needs to be done, but no-one should underestimate the work that is going on. I think that Gareth tried to draw out that point.

I speak from personal experience. My late mother had Alzheimer's over a period of years, and I was called back from this place many times, including on the day of her death, because of the consequences of her suffering from dementia. So, I think that I can say that it is as important to me as anyone here to see services for people with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia improved. It has already been stated clearly that these illnesses affect different people in different ways, but what is common is the devastating effect on families.

I recently visited the Wrexham Maelor Hospital, where considerable work has been undertaken to provide for those with mental health needs, including those who are elderly with dementia. This is my background in this context: many years ago, my taid was in that hospital, on a site nearby, on the geriatric ward, which was absolutely dismal and

Sandy Mewies: Yr wyf yn eithaf siŵr nad oes neb yn y Cynulliad hwn yn methu â chydabod yr heriau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofalu am bobl sydd ag Alzheimer a ffurfiau eraill ar ddemensia, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Mae'r ffeithiau a'r ffigurau yn eithaf clir. Gweli bod nifer cynyddol o bobl yn dioddef gan y clefyd Alzheimer neu ffurfiau eraill ar ddemensia, ac mae llawer o'r rheini'n mynd yn iau.

Mae gennym fersiwn ddrafft o gynllun cenedlaethol i ymdrin â nifer o'r problemau a godwyd. Mae'r cynllun wedi bod yn destun ymgynghori a ddaw i ben ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Mae'n cynnwys gwaith ar wella darparu gwasanaethau trwy gydweithio ar draws asiantaethau, diagnosio ac ymyrryd yn gynharach, gwella mynediad i wybodaeth a chymorth i ddioddefwyr a'u gofalywyr, a gwella hyfforddiant i'r sawl sy'n darparu gofal ac ymchwil. Yn wir, mae'r un Gymdeithas Alzheimer wedi cydnabod bod y cynllun yn gyfle i wella, mewn cenedlaeth, brofiad pobl sydd â demensia a phrofiad eu gofalywyr yng Nghymru. Nid oes neb yn bychanu'r holl waith y mae angen ei wneud, ond ni ddylai neb fychanu'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud. Credaf i Gareth geisio gwneud y pwynt hwnnw.

Yr wyf yn siarad o brofiad personol. Bu fy mam, druan, yn dioddef o glefyd Alzheimer am flynyddoedd, a chefais fy ngalw'n ôl droeon o'r lle hwn, gan gynnwys ar ddiwrnod ei marwolaeth, oherwydd y canlyniadau ei bod yn dioddef gan ddemensia. Felly, credaf y gallaf ddweud ei bod mor bwysig i mi ag i neb arall sydd yma fod gwasanaethau i bobl sydd â chlefyd Alzheimer, a ffurfiau eraill ar ddemensia, yn gwella. Dywedwyd eisoes yn glir fod yr afiechydon hyn yn effeithio ar wahanol bobl mewn gwahanol ffyrdd, ond yr hyn sy'n gyffredin yw eu heffaith ddinistriol ar deuluoedd.

Yn ddiweddar, ymwelais ag Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam, lle mae gwaith sylweddol wedi'i wneud i ddarparu ar gyfer pobl sydd ag anghenion iechyd meddwl, gan gynnwys pobl sy'n hen ac yn eiddil eu meddwl. Dyma fy nghefndir i yn y cyd-destun hwn: flynyddoedd lawer yn ôl yr oedd fy nhaid yn yr ysbyty hwnnw, ar safle gerllaw, yn y ward

desperate. I then went back, not too many years ago, when my mother was on a locked ward because she was committed, twice, under the mental health Act, to locked wards for considerable periods of time. People talk about the stigma of dementia, but I do find that at all. I always feel concerned for people who are in that position, and it is nothing to be ashamed of. People should realise that—it is an illness and a disease, and there is nothing anyone can do about it, and there but for the grace of God go I. So, I was pleased to see the work that has been undertaken at the hospital; it is a £20 million-plus project, providing a 28-bed mental health unit for older people. This links to a second unit for younger people and creates an integrated facility. I am surprised that members of the opposition, who visited the hospital recently, did not see that.

The facilities that my mother experienced in the locked ward were not great, but the staff were absolutely wonderful. I make no criticism of them at all. They now have a building that is fit for purpose, and I know that they have had an input into its design and use.

One of the things that really chafes some people with dementia is that they cannot go out. Some of them are not allowed to leave; they are in locked units. This is done for their own safety. However, in this unit, they can have a walk around. It is a considerable walk and, for people with dementia, it would be more than enough. It is perfectly secure. They walk around the building in the open air, they can sit by raised flower beds, and can garden should they wish to do so. It is a pleasant outdoor area.

The in-patient units provide innovations that are practical, such as wet rooms. There are also quiet rooms, which are necessary for people with Alzheimer's or dementia. I ought to make it clear that I am also talking about other mental health problems and diseases that can be treated there.

i'r henoed, a oedd yn lle eithriadol o ddigalon ac enbydus. Yna, dychwelais yno ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, pan oedd fy mam mewn ward a oedd dan glo, oherwydd iddi gael ei hanfon ddwywaith, dan y Ddeddf iechyd meddwl, i wardiau dan glo am gyfnodau maith. Bydd pobl yn sôn am y gwarth sy'n gysylltiedig â demensia, ond nid wyf yn gweld hynny o gwbl. Byddaf bob amser yn pryderu am bobl sydd yn y sefyllfa honno, ac nid yw'n ddim byd y dylent deimlo cywilydd ohono. Dylai pobl sylweddoli hynny—salwch ac afiechyd ydyw, ac nid oes dim y gall neb ei wneud yn ei gylch, a dylent ddiolch i Dduw nad ydynt hwy'n dioddef ohono. Felly, yr oeddwn yn falch gweld y gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud yn yr ysbyty; mae'n brosiect gwerth dros £20 miliwn ac yn darparu uned iechyd meddwl o 28 o welyau ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Mae'r uned yn cysylltu ag ail uned ar gyfer pobl iau, ac yn creu cyfleuster integredig. Yr wyf yn synnu na welodd aelodau'r wrthblaid, a ymwelodd â'r ysbyty'n ddiweddar, y prosiect hwnnw.

Nid oedd y cyfleusterau ar gyfer fy mam yn y ward da glo yn wych, ond yr oedd y staff yn wirioneddol ragorol. Nid wyf yn eu beirmiadu hwy o gwbl. Yn awr mae ganddynt adeilad sy'n addas at y diben, a gwn eu bod wedi medru cyfrannu i'r modd y mae wedi ei ddylunio ac yn cael ei ddefnyddio.

Un o'r pethau sy'n gwylltio rhai pobl sydd â demensia yw'r ffaith na allant fynd allan. Ni chaniateir i rai ohonynt adael; maent mewn unedau dan glo. Gwneir hynny er mwyn eu diogelwch hwy eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, yn yr uned hon gallant fynd am dro. Mae'n llwybr go faith, ac i bobl sydd â demensia byddai'n fwy na digon. Mae'n hollol ddiogel. Gallant gerdded o amgylch yr adeilad yn yr awyr agored, gallant eistedd wrth ymyl gwelyau blodau, a gallant arddio os ydynt yn dymuno. Mae'n fan dymunol yn yr awyr agored.

Mae'r unedau i gleifion mewnol yn cynnwys datblygiadau newydd sy'n ymarferol, megis ystafelloedd gwlyb. Mae yno ystafelloedd tawel hefyd, sy'n angenrheidiol i bobl sydd â chlefyd Alzheimer neu ddemensia. Dylwn egluro fy mod yn sôn hefyd am broblemau ac afiechydon iechyd meddwl eraill y gellir eu trin yno.

Just as important are the additional services in Wrexham, which are very successful indeed, such as the memory services. There are also day-hospital services, which can prevent hospital admissions. These provide respite care. There are also assessment facilities so that people who are able to go back into the community—and this can often happen—are supported to do so in order that they do so safely. Rehabilitation support is also provided.

I accept that this provision is not consistent throughout Wales, but we must recognise that things have changed enormously over recent years. It took a lot longer in the past, and people with dementia, senility and other problems were often hidden away. That should not be the case and is not the case now. However, I hope that people will recognise that the Welsh Assembly Government, which funded the development at the Wrexham Maelor Hospital, has worked hard and is turning around recognition for services and providing more and more. Therefore, once again, I will be supporting the Government and I urge others to do so.

Mohammad Asghar: In recent weeks and months, we have read and heard how unemployment is higher in Wales than in any other part of the United Kingdom. We have already heard how our rural economy has suffered more than that in any other part of the United Kingdom. Now, research tells us that the provision of dementia services in Wales is the worst in the United Kingdom. That was an observation from the market experts Laing and Buisson and it is a worrying observation indeed. These are all sad statements, which the Welsh Assembly Government should be making every effort to reverse.

We cannot go on like this. The Welsh Assembly Government has already admitted that there is more to do to improve care for elderly people suffering from dementia. Despite that fact, the people of Wales are still waiting for the publication of the dementia

Mae'r gwasanaethau ychwanegol yn Wrecsam, sy'n llwyddiannus tu hwnt, megis gwasanaethau'r cof, yr un mor bwysig. Mae yno wasanaethau ysbytai dydd hefyd, sy'n medru atal achosion o orfod derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty. Mae'r rhain yn darparu gofal seibiant. Mae yno gyfleusterau asesu hefyd, fel y gall pobl sy'n medru dychwelyd i'r gymuned—a gall hynny ddigwydd yn aml—gael cymorth i wneud hynny, er mwyn gwneud hynny'n ddiogel. Darperir cymorth adsefydlu hefyd.

Yr wyf yn derbyn nad yw'r ddarpariaeth hon yn gyson ar draws Cymru, ond rhaid inni gydnabod bod pethau wedi newid yn aruthrol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Cymerai pethau fwy o amser o lawer yn y gorffennol, ac yn aml byddai pobl â demensia, pobl mewn gwendid oherwydd henaint, a phobl â phroblemau eraill yn cael eu cadw o'r golwg. Ni ddylai hynny ddigwydd, ac nid ydyw'n digwydd yn awr. Fodd bynnag, gobeithio y bydd pobl yn cydnabod bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a gyllidodd y datblygiad yn Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam, wedi gweithio'n galed ac yn gwella'r gydnabyddiaeth i wasanaethau ac yn darparu nifer cynyddol ohonynt. Felly, unwaith yn rhagor, byddaf yn cefnogi'r Llywodraeth, ac anogaf eraill i wneud hynny.

Mohammad Asghar: Yn ystod yr wythnosau a'r misoedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi darllen a chlywed sut mae diweithdra'n uwch yng Nghymru nag yn unman arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Clywsom eisoes sut mae ein heconomi wledig wedi dioddef mwy yma nag yn unman arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Yn awr, dywed ymchwil wrthym mai yng Nghymru y mae'r ddarpariaeth waethaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig o ran gwasanaethau demensia. Gwnaed y sylw hwnnw gan yr arbenigwyr yn y farchnad, Laing and Buisson, ac yr oedd yn sylw a oedd yn peri gofid gwirioneddol. Mae'r datganiadau hyn i gyd yn drist, a dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn gwneud pob ymdrech i'w gwrthdroi.

Ni allwn barhau fel hyn. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eisoes wedi cyfaddef bod angen gwneud mwy i wella gofal i bobl hŷn sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia. Er gwaetha'r ffaith honno, mae pobl Cymru yn dal i ddisgwyl i gynllun demensia Cymru gael ei gyhoeddi.

plan for Wales. It is 20 months since the Minister for Health and Social Services first announced plans to publish this document, so the time has surely come for the plan to be published. Where is it? When will be able to read it?

Some 700,000 people in Britain have been diagnosed with some form of dementia. There are around 37,000 sufferers in Wales alone. As our population grows older, it is sad to admit that this figure is likely to increase further. Estimates already suggest that the figure will go beyond 50,000 by 2025. The 'Health Statistics Wales 2009' report found that, in Wales, we have a higher percentage of people aged 65 and over than any of the other three UK nations. It is, therefore, essential that we in Wales are adequately prepared. We must have a clear plan in place to deal with the issue properly. However, the wait goes on for the dementia plan for Wales to be published.

4.40 p.m.

We have already fallen behind our neighbours in England. The Government at Westminster has already published a national dementia strategy, which at least sets targets and outlines an approach.

Services linked to caring for those suffering from dementia should not be cut back. This is a serious problem that will almost certainly get worse. As I have said, dementia looks set to be an increasingly prominent problem in Wales, and the Welsh Assembly Government should have it earmarked as a priority.

My father-in-law is 85, and he was the first Muslim mayor of Great Britain. He is now suffering from dementia. Before our own eyes—the family that has seen him as the most active and brainy family elder—his memory is gradually deteriorating, and that is very sad. It is not only the sufferer who is affected, my colleagues, but the family, too. I know what his wife is going through when he wakes at night and walks to the wrong door for the toilet. When he goes to the shops, he

Mae 20 mis ers i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyhoeddi gyntaf ei bwriadau i gyhoeddi'r ddogfen honno. Felly, rhaid ei bod yn bryd cyhoeddi'r cynllun erbyn hyn. Ble mae'r cynllun? Pryd y byddwn yn gallu ei ddarllen?

Mae oddeutu 700,000 o bobl ym Mhrydain wedi cael gwybod bod arnynt ryw fath o ddemensia. Mae oddeutu 37,000 o ddioddefwyr yng Nghymru yn unig. Wrth i'n poblogaeth heneiddio, mae'n drist cyfaddef bod y ffigur hwnnw'n debygol o gynyddu ymhellach. Mae amcangyfrifon eisoes yn awgrymu y bydd y ffigur dros 50,000 erbyn 2025. Darganfu'r adroddiad 'Ystadegau Iechyd Cymru 2009' fod gennym, yng Nghymru, ganran uwch o bobl 65 oed a hŷn nag sydd gan yr un o dair gwlad arall y DU. Felly, mae'n hanfodol i ni yng Nghymru baratoi'n ddigonol. Rhaid inni gael cynllun clir i ymdrin yn iawn â'r broblem. Ond yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl gweld cyhoeddi'r cynllun demensia i Gymru.

Yr ydym eisoes y tu ôl i'n cymdogion yn Lloegr. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn San Steffan eisoes wedi cyhoeddi strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer demensia, sydd o leiaf yn gosod targedau ac yn amlinellu dull gweithredu.

Ni ddylid lleihau gwasanaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofalu am bobl sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia. Mae hon yn broblem ddifrifol a fydd bron yn sicr yn gwaethygu. Fel y dywedais, ymddengys y bydd demensia'n broblem a ddaw'n fwyfwy amlwg yng Nghymru, a dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod wedi'i chlustnodi'n flaenoriaeth.

Mae fy nhad-yng-nghyfraith yn 85 oed, ac ef oedd maer Mwslimaidd cyntaf Prydain Fawr. Mae'n awr yn dioddef gan ddemensia. O flaen ein llygaid ni—y perthnasau sydd wedi meddwl amdano fel un o aelodau hynaf mwyaf prysur a galluog y teulu—mae ei gof yn dirywio'n raddol, ac mae hynny'n drist iawn. Nid ar y dioddefwr yn unig mae'r salwch yn effeithio, gydweithwyr, ond ar y teulu hefyd. Gwn sut y bydd ei wraig yn dioddef pan fydd yn diuno yn ystod y nos ac

ends up somewhere else. Twenty-four hour observation is needed for these people. That shows the need for some sort of research, because, sadly, doctors took a long time to diagnose his problem. That is another sad scenario.

We need to find a means of detecting this disease early on. I know it is a mental disease—it is the deterioration of memory, which has developed into Alzheimer's. Whatever it is, we need to work something out strongly. We will all grow old one day, and this sort of sickness cannot be ignored. Research shows that those who lead a very active life are more likely to be affected by dementia. We must therefore be most careful and take immediate action. Sadly, it has taken a long time to acknowledge that dementia exists in this way. Now we know about it, we must act strongly within our capacity to help these people as much as we can financially and to help those families who look after sufferers to do so adequately.

The BBC broadcast a programme on radio, of which I have a copy on disc. On this programme, doctors gave a prognosis that a certain gentleman would not live more than six months according to the diagnosis of his mental capability. His wife left her job to become his carer. Happily, the gentleman is still alive five or six years later. So, there are different ways of approaching this sickness. I will speak to you after on this issue, because the topic is a complex one and I do not want take any more time.

Val Lloyd: Many speakers have highlighted the current number of people in Wales who have dementia and the expected future increase. It is important to keep this in mind in planning the relevant services.

It is my view that the motion tabled before us today does not do justice to the work that is being carried out by the Welsh Assembly Government, local government, the NHS and

yn cerdded at y drws anghywir i fynd i'r toiled. Pan fydd yn mynd i'r siopau ac yn cyrraedd rywle arall. Mae angen goruchwyllo'r bobl hyn 24 awr y dydd. Mae hynny'n dangos yr angen am ryw fath o ymchwil, oherwydd yn anffodus cymerodd gryn amser i'r meddygon ddiagnosio problem fy nhad-yng-nghyfraith. Dyna sefyllfa drist arall.

Mae angen inni ddod o hyd i ffordd o ddarganfod yr afiechyd hwn yn gynnar. Gwn mai afiechyd meddwl ydyw—mae'r cof wedi dirywio, a hynny wedi arwain at glefyd Alzheimer. Beth bynnag ydyw, mae angen inni ddod o hyd i ateb cadarn. Byddwn i gyd yn heneiddio ryw ddydd, ac ni ellir anwybyddu'r math hwn o salwch. Dengys ymchwil fod demensia yn fwy tebygol o effeithio ar bobl sy'n byw bywyd prysur iawn. Felly, rhaid inni fod yn eithriadol o ofalus a gweithredu ar unwaith. Yn anffodus, mae wedi cymryd amser hir i gydnabod bod demensia yn bodoli fel hyn. Gan ein bod yn gwybod hynny'n awr, rhaid inni weithredu'n gadarn o fewn ein gallu er mwyn helpu'r bobl hyn gymaint ag y gallwn yn ariannol, ac i helpu'r teuluoedd hynny sy'n gofalu am ddiodefyr i wneud hynny'n ddiogol.

Darllodd y BBC raglen ar y radio, ac mae gennyf gopi ohoni ar ddisg. Ar y rhaglen, rhoddodd meddygon brognosis na fyddai rhyw ŵr bonheddig byw am fwy na chwe mis, yn ôl y diagnosis o'i allu meddyliol. Gadawodd ei wraig ei swydd i ofalu amdano. Yn ffodus, mae'r gŵr bonheddig yn dal yn fyw bum neu chwe mlynedd yn ddiweddarach. Felly, gellir ymdrin â'r salwch hwn mewn gwahanol ffyrdd. Siaradaf â chi eto am y mater hwn, oherwydd mae'r pwnc yn un cymhleth, ac nid wyf am gymryd rhagor o amser.

Val Lloyd: Mae nifer o siaradwyr wedi tynnu sylw at nifer y bobl yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd sydd â demensia a'r cynnydd a ddisgwylir yn eu nifer yn y dyfodol. Mae'n bwysig cofio hynny wrth gynllunio'r gwasanaethau perthnasol.

Yn fy marn i, nid yw'r cynnig sydd ger ein bron yma heddiw yn gwneud cyfiawnder â'r gwaith a wneir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol, y GIG a'r trydydd sector.

the third sector. Following the creation of a task and finish group in October 2008, the national dementia plan for Wales was put out to consultation last summer, and the Assembly Government has made it clear that proposals for action and implementation are to be submitted by the end of March. I am not insensitive to the pressures facing some local services, or to the anxiety that this causes families, but I am stating facts.

There are a number of issues to consider when developing appropriate services for dementia patients in Wales in addition to that of the pure numbers. First of all, I wholly support the Alzheimer's Society's view that there needs to be an extensive awareness raising campaign about the realities of living with dementia. Patients with dementia can enjoy a good quality of life for a long time provided that they are diagnosed early and offered appropriate treatment. It is important, too, to overcome the stigma associated with dementia, so that patients can be treated with the dignity that they deserve. I would also agree that targeting the healthcare workers who come into contact with dementia patients must be a priority, with a requirement that all professionals be trained in the provisions of the Mental Capacity Act 2005. This would allow them to include the patient and carer whenever possible in the definition of the treatment and options available. Communication and advocacy are the key, and dementia sufferers should not be automatically written out. Wherever possible, they must have a full say in determining what happens to them.

I wish to expand on a concept that must consistently be at the centre of developing mental health services, and which is particularly relevant in the case of dementia, namely personalisation. Services should be tailored to the individual needs of patients, and should respond to a different set of requirements each time. The difficulty lies in adapting to the diverse needs of patients. That is why a patient's involvement in developing a care plan is crucial to getting it right. That needs to happen at an early stage with dementia sufferers.

Ar ôl creu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ym mis Hydref 2008, dechreuwyd ymgynghori ar gynllun demensia cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystod haf y llynedd, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi egluro y dylid cyflwyno cynigion gweithredu erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth. Nid wyf yn ansensitif i'r pwysau sydd ar rai gwasanaethau lleol, na'r gofid y mae hynny'n ei beri i deuluoedd: dim ond adrodd y ffeithiau yr wyf.

Mae angen ystyried nifer o faterion wrth ddatblygu gwasanaethau priodol ar gyfer cleifion demensia yng Nghymru, ar wahân i fater niferoedd. Yn gyntaf, yr wyf hollol gefnogol i'r farn a fynegwyd gan Gymdeithas Alzheimer, sef bod angen ymgyrch fawr i gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o realiti byw gyda demensia. Gall cleifion sydd â demensia fwynhau ansawdd bywyd da am amser maith, os cânt ddiagnosis cynnar a chael cynnig triniaeth briodol. Mae hefyd yn bwysig goresgyn y gwarth sy'n gysylltiedig â demensia, er mwyn i gleifion allu cael eu trin gyda'r urddas y maent yn ei haeddu. Byddwn hefyd yn cytuno bod targedu'r gweithwyr gofal iechyd sy'n dod i gysylltiad â chleifion demensia yn gorfod bod yn flaenoriaeth, a'i bod yn rhaid i bob gweithiwr proffesiynol gael hyfforddiant ar ddarpariaethau Deddf Galluedd Meddyliol 2005. Byddai hynny'n caniatáu iddynt gynnwys y claf a'r gofalwr pryd bynnag y mae'n bosibl wrth ddiffinio'r driniaeth a'r dewisiadau sydd ar gael. Cyfathrebu ac eiriolaeth yw'r allwedd, ac ni ddylid anwybyddu'n awtomatig y sawl sy'n dioddef o ddemensia. Pryd bynnag y bydd yn bosibl, rhaid iddynt gael cyfle i ddweud eu dweud yn llawn pan wneir penderfyniadau ynglŷn â'r hyn fydd yn digwydd iddynt.

Hoffwn ymhelaethu ar gysyniad y mae'n rhaid iddo'n gyson fod wrth wraidd gwaith datblygu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac sy'n arbennig o berthnasol yn achos demensia, sef y cysyniad o bersonoleiddio. Dylid teilwra gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion unigol cleifion, a dylai gwasanaethau ymateb i set wahanol o ofynion bob tro. Yr anhawster yw addasu i amrywiol anghenion cleifion. Dyna pam mae cynnwys y claf wrth ddatblygu cynllun gofal yn hollbwysig i lwyddo. Mae angen i hynny ddigwydd yn gynnar yn achos pobl sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Do you consider that a key plank of the personalisation of care plans is direct payments, to allow the individual and their family to be in control of purchasing and shaping the service that they require? I appreciate that they may not be suitable for everyone, but are they not an important plank in developing personalised services?

Val Lloyd: Patients already have the ability to use their direct payments money to pay for care, so I would agree with it if it were suitable for people. However, it needs a lot of organisation, and it is usually for the carer to administer it. If it is suitable, I certainly agree.

While I am on the subject of personalisation, I also wish to raise the issue of appropriate medication, which I have been dealing with in my constituency work. Colleagues will no doubt be aware of the varying availability of new drugs across Wales, as local health boards make different funding decisions in the light of guidance from the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. That is heartbreaking for families, and I am aware that the Minister has issued guidance to health boards with a view to making the appeal process uniform. I know that there are finite budgets and that tough decisions must be made, but personalisation should mean what works best for patients.

I look forward to the Deputy Minister's response to the debate, and to implementing the change that we need in Wales to develop appropriate services for people who have dementia.

Jonathan Morgan: The Chamber will remember that we first raised this issue some 20 months ago, in a debate in July 2008. We are now almost two years beyond that point at which we discussed what a national plan for dementia could look like. While I look forward to the publication of that plan, I still think that it has been a long time coming and I hope that the Government can confirm today when it is to be published. If that plan

Andrew R.T. Davies: A ydych yn ystyried taliadau uniongyrchol yn elfen allweddol o bersonoleiddio cynlluniau gofal, i ganiatáu i'r unigolyn a'i deulu allu rheoli gwaith prynu a theilwra'r gwasanaeth y mae arnynt ei angen? Sylweddolaf na fydd y taliadau efallai'n addas i bawb, ond onid ydynt yn elfen bwysig wrth ddatblygu gwasanaethau wedi'u personoleiddio?

Val Lloyd: Mae cleifion eisoes yn gallu defnyddio arian eu taliadau uniongyrchol i dalu am ofal. Felly, byddwn yn cytuno â hynny pe bai'n addas i bobl. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gofyn am lawer o waith trefnu, a'r gofalwr fel rheol sy'n gorfod gwneud y gwaith gweinyddu. Yr wyf yn bendant yn cytuno, os yw'n addas.

A sôn am bersonoleiddio, hoffwn hefyd godi mater meddyginiaeth briodol yr wyf wedi bod yn ymdrin ag ef yn fy ngwaith yn fy etholaeth. Heb os, bydd fy nghydweithwyr yn ymwybodol o'r graddau amrywiol y mae cyffuriau newydd ar gael ar draws Cymru, wrth i fyrddau iechyd lleol wneud penderfyniadau cyllido gwahanol yng ngoleuni canllawiau gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol. Mae hynny'n dorcalonnu i deuluoedd, a gwn fod y Gweinidog wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau i fyrddau iechyd gyda'r bwriad o wneud y broses apelio'n un uffurf. Gwn fod pen draw ar gyllidebau a'i bod yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd, ond dylai personoleiddio olygu'r hyn sy'n gweithio orau i gleifion.

Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Dirprwy Weinidog i'r ddadl, ac at weithredu'r newid y mae arnom ei angen yng Nghymru er mwyn datblygu gwasanaethau priodol i bobl sydd â demensia.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd y Siambr yn cofio inni godi'r mater hwn am y tro cyntaf ryw 20 mis yn ôl, mewn dadl ym mis Gorffennaf 2008. Erbyn hyn mae bron i ddwy flynedd ers inni drafod sut y gallai cynllun demensia cenedlaethol edrych. Er fy mod yn edrych ymlaen at weld cyhoeddi'r cynllun hwnnw, yr wyf yn dal i feddwl ei fod wedi cymryd amser maith i ymddangos, a gobeithio y gall y Llywodraeth gadarnhau heddiw pryd y caiff

is to mean anything, it has to look at a range of services that people who have dementia access, not just social services but also health and other services.

We know that mental illness knows no boundaries. It does not matter how old, young, fit, wealthy, intelligent, fat or thin you are. We must ensure that, when people are diagnosed with any form of dementia, we are in a position to provide the services that they need. This debate is extremely timely, not just because of the petition that was submitted to the Assembly at lunchtime about the position of the Alzheimer's project in Cardiff, which I will come back to in a moment, but because we face a significant challenge over the next 20 years. Some Members referred to the statistics of the likely growth in the number of people who have dementia. Over the next 15 to 20 years, we know that there will be a growth of some 35 per cent in that number in Wales. We know that, by about 2051, some 1.7 million people in the UK will have dementia.

The socioeconomic cost of dementia is also significant. It is higher than that for heart disease, stroke and cancer. The socioeconomic cost in the UK at the moment is between £7 billion and £14 billion, compared with £4 billion for heart disease, £3 billion for stroke, and £1.6 billion for cancer. The socioeconomic costs are significant, but we cannot overlook the cost to families and patients. We have to take account of their experiences.

4.50 p.m.

I remember helping a constituent some years ago whose husband had an advanced form of Alzheimer's. He was in a home that could not cope with him. He kept falling and ended up in Dewi Sant Hospital in Pontypridd. A ward nurse managed to drag in the local health board and social services to try to sort out who would pay for him to be in the most appropriate home. It took months of wrangling between the local health board and social services to figure out which damned

ei gyhoeddi. Os yw'r cynllun hwnnw i fod yn ystyrlon, rhaid iddo roi sylw i ystod o wasanaethau y mae pobl â demensia'n eu defnyddio, nid gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn unig, ond gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau eraill hefyd.

Gwyddom nad yw salwch meddwl yn parchu ffiniau. Nid yw o bwys pa mor hen, ifanc, heini, cyfoethog, deallus, tew neu denau yr ydych. Rhaid inni sicrhau, pan gaiff pobl wybod bod ganddynt unrhyw fath o ddemensia, ein bod mewn sefyllfa i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau y mae arnynt eu hangen. Mae'r ddatl hon yn eithriadol o amserol, nid yn unig oherwydd y ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd i'r Cynulliad amser cinio am sefyllfa'r prosiect Alzheimer yng Nghaerdydd, a dychwelaf at hwnnw yn y man, ond hefyd oherwydd ein bod yn wynebu her sylweddol dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf. Cyfeiriodd rhai Aelodau at yr ystadegau am y cynnydd tebygol yn nifer y bobl sydd â demensia. Dros y 15 i'r 20 mlynedd nesaf gwyddom y bydd cynnydd o ryw 35 y cant yn y nifer hwnnw yng Nghymru. Gwyddom y bydd rhyw 1.7 miliwn o bobl yn y DU yn dioddef gan ddemensia erbyn tua 2051.

Mae cost economaidd-gymdeithasol demensia yn sylweddol hefyd. Mae'n uwch na chost economaidd-gymdeithasol clefyd y galon, strôc a chanser. Mae'r gost economaidd-gymdeithasol yn y DU ar hyn o bryd rhwng £7 biliwn a £14 biliwn, o'i chymharu â £4 biliwn ar gyfer clefyd y galon, £3 biliwn ar gyfer strôc, a £1.6 biliwn ar gyfer canser. Mae'r costau economaidd-gymdeithasol yn sylweddol, ond ni allwn anwybyddu'r gost i deuluoedd a chleifion. Rhaid inni ystyried eu profiadau hwy.

Cofiaf imi helpu etholwr rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, yr oedd gan ei gŵr ffurf ar glefyd Alzheimer a oedd wedi hen ddatblygu. Yr oedd mewn cartref nad oedd yn gallu ymdopi ag ef. Syrthiai byth a hefyd, ac yn y pen draw gorfu iddo fynd i Ysbyty Dewi Sant ym Mhontypridd. Llwyddodd nyrs ward i dynnu'r bwrdd iechyd lleol a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i mewn i geisio penderfynu pwy fyddai'n talu am le iddo yn y cartref mwyaf priodol. Cymerodd fisoedd o

bureaucrat would pay for my constituent to get the help, treatment, care and support that he needed. The week before they were to approve continuing healthcare so that he would be looked after in the right home, he died. We should not have to confine our constituents to such misery. It means misery for the people who are ill and a lifetime of regret and guilt for their families for not being able to resolve the problem. We should be ensuring that the funding follows the patient, that these disagreements between the health board and the local authority are dispensed with, and that a framework is in place to provide the most appropriate services to people when they need them.

There is a sense of urgency to the national plan, to ensure that these people get those services. However, the Government is sending mixed messages. On the one hand, it talks up what a national plan could be about, where the priorities could lie, and what that could mean for patients. On the other, health boards such as that in Cardiff are telling the Alzheimer's Society that they can no longer afford £17,000 a year towards the cost of delivering a service that helps 100 service users a month. Cardiff health board has told the Alzheimer's Society that it is cutting £17,000 because it has to make a saving of £40 million in the next financial year. Please do the maths. You have to cut a lot of projects worth £17,000 to make a saving of £40 million. I contend that there are bigger things for the health boards to do to make those savings than to pick on a brilliant service being delivered by the third sector. Although I know that the Minister cannot intervene in an individual case, this demonstrates the mixed messages being sent out.

In conclusion, I urge the Assembly Government to examine the range of services that needs to be provided and to explain whether there will be a link between the national dementia plan and the Green Paper on the future funding of adult social care. Unless we ensure that that plan and the actions are right, the plan on dementia on its

ymgiprys rhwng y bwrdd iechyd lleol a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i benderfynu pa fiwrocrat felltith a fyddai'n talu am yr help, y driniaeth, y gofal a'r cymorth yr oedd eu hangen ar fy etholwr. Wythnos cyn yr oedd disgwyl iddynt gymeradwyo gofal iechyd parhaus ar ei gyfer fel y gallai gael gofal yn y cartref iawn, bu farw. Ni ddylem orfod cyfyngu ein hetholwyr i'r fath ddiodefaint. Mae'n golygu diodefaint i'r bobl sy'n sâl ac oes o edifeirwch ac euogrwydd i'w teuluoedd am fethu â datrys y broblem. Dylem fod yn sicrhau bod y cyllid yn dilyn y claf, bod anghydfodau rhwng y bwrdd iechyd a'r awdurdod lleol yn cael eu dileu, a bod fframwaith ar gael i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau mwyaf priodol i bobl pan fydd arnynt eu hangen.

Mae yna syniad o frys yn y cynllun cenedlaethol, er mwyn sicrhau bod y bobl dan sylw'n cael y gwasanaethau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyfleu negeseuon cymysg. Ar y naill law mae'n creu disgwyliadau uchel ynghylch yr hyn y gallai cynllun cenedlaethol fod yn ymdrin ag ef, beth allai fod yn flaenoriaethau, a beth allai hynny ei olygu i gleifion. Ar y llaw arall, mae byrddau iechyd megis yr un yng Nghaerdydd wrthi'n dweud wrth Gymdeithas Alzheimer na allant mwyach fforddio talu £17,000 y flwyddyn at gost darparu gwasanaeth sy'n helpu 100 o ddefnyddwyr y mis. Mae bwrdd iechyd Caerdydd wedi dweud wrth Gymdeithas Alzheimer ei fod yn cwtogi £17,000 am ei fod yn gorfod arbed £40 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Gwnewch y symiau. Rhaid ichi dorri nifer o brosiectau gwerth £17,000 i arbed £40 miliwn. Dadleuaf fod gan y byrddau iechyd bethau mwy i'w gwneud i sicrhau'r arbedion hynny na phigo ar wasanaeth gwych a ddarperir gan y trydydd sector. Er y gwn na all y Gweinidog ymyrryd mewn achos unigol, dengys hyn fod negeseuon cymysg yn cael eu cyfleu.

I gloi, pwysaf ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i archwilio'r ystod gwasanaethau y mae angen eu darparu, ac esbonio a fydd cysylltiad rhwng y cynllun demensia cenedlaethol a'r Papur Gwyrdd ar gyllido gofal cymdeithasol oedolion yn y dyfodol. Oni sicrhawn fod y cynllun hwnnw a'r camau gweithredu yn gywir, ni fydd y cynllun demensia ar ei ben ei

own simply will not deliver the range of services needed in the overall context of the Green Paper. Where people need to be looked after in care homes, we need to ensure that those homes have the right level of specialist help and support. That cross-departmental linkage is essential if this plan is to work.

David Lloyd: I am pleased to be allowed to contribute to this debate, to outline some of the challenges, and to salute people for some of the great work being done in dementia care.

Some of you will know that I have been a GP for about 26 years. For most of that time, I have had some involvement with the Alzheimer's Society in Swansea. Over the past few years, along with the Minister for health, I have been vice-president of the Alzheimer's Society in Swansea and the Lliw valley and, for most of the past decade, I have also been vice-chairman of Crossroads—Caring for Carers in Swansea, Neath and Port Talbot. Therefore, I am well aware of the issues and the huge challenge as regards dementia, but I am also well aware of the excellent care that is given, particularly by voluntary sector organisations such as the Alzheimer's Society, Crossroads and others. As a point of information, the new all-party group on dementia will have its inaugural meeting in less than a fortnight's time, on 16 March. I extend a warm welcome to you all, as there seems to be an active interest in dementia, and we need to take these issues forward.

One in four people over the age of 84 has dementia. With the number of people over the age of 84 in our population increasing, the number of people who have dementia will also increase. There is a huge challenge as regards care, the provision of services on the ground, and how that care is provided. I am well aware that the Alzheimer's Society and Crossroads—Caring for Carers provide sitters, carers, and short-term respite care, which is exactly what hard-pressed families want. Those are tremendous services undertaken by the voluntary sector in

hun yn medru darparu'r ystod gwasanaethau angenrheidiol yng nghyd-destun cyffredinol y Papur Gwyrdd. Mewn achosion lle mae angen gofalu am bobl mewn cartrefi gofal, mae angen inni sicrhau bod gan y cartrefi hynny y lefel gywir o gefnogaeth a help arbenigol. Mae'r cyswllt hwnnw ar draws adrannau'n hanfodol os yw'r cynllun hwn i lwyddo.

David Lloyd: Yr wyf yn falch cael cyfrannu yn y ddadl hon, er mwyn amlinellu rhai o'r heriau, ac i roi teyrnged i bobl am rywfaint o'r gwaith gwych a wneir ym maes gofal demensia.

Gŵyr rhai ohonoch fy mod yn feddyg teulu ers tua 26 blynedd. Am y rhan fwyaf o'r amser hwnnw yr wyf wedi bod yn ymwneud rywfaint â Chymdeithas Alzheimer Abertawe. Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, ynghyd â'r Gweinidog dros iechyd, yr wyf wedi bod yn is-lywydd Cymdeithas Alzheimer Abertawe a Dyffryn Lliw, ac am y rhan fwyaf o'r degawd diwethaf yr wyf hefyd wedi bod yn is-gadeirydd Croesffyrdd—Gofalu am Ofalwyr yn Abertawe, Castell-nedd a Phort Talbot. Gwn yn iawn, felly, am y problemau a'r her enfawr o ran demensia. Ond gwn yn iawn hefyd am y gofal ardderchog a roddir, yn enwedig gan fudiadau yn y sector gwirfoddol, megis Cymdeithas Alzheimer, Croesffyrdd, ac eraill. O ran gwybodaeth, bydd y grŵp hollbleidiol newydd ar ddemensia yn cynnal ei gyfarfod cyntaf ymhen llai na phythefnos, ar 16 Mawrth. Estynnaf groeso cynnes ichi i gyd, oherwydd ymddengys fod gan lawer o bobl ddiddordeb byw mewn demensia, ac mae angen inni symud y materion hyn yn eu blaen.

Mae demensia ar fwy un o bob pedwar person dros 84 oed. Wrth i nifer y bobl dros 84 oed yn ein poblogaeth gynyddu, bydd nifer y bobl sydd â demensia hefyd yn cynyddu. Mae gofal, y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau ar lawr gwlad a'r modd y darperir y gofal hwnnw yn her enfawr. Gwn yn iawn fod Cymdeithas Alzheimer a Croesffyrdd—Gofalu am Ofalwyr yn darparu gwarchodwyr, gofalwyr, a gofal seibiant tymor byr, sef yr union beth y mae teuluoedd sydd dan bwysau yn dymuno'i gael. Maent yn wasanaethau rhagorol a ddarperir gan y

conjunction with statutory provision.

Dementia patients largely receive social care—and this is one point that I would like to elaborate on, philosophically. As I have said before, the concept of social care needs to be raised. There needs to be a step change in how we care for other human beings, and that means that the quality and intensity of social care needs to be equivalent to medical and nursing care. At the moment it is not, and that is to the detriment of people who suffer from dementia. To that end, I firmly believe that health and social care need to be together in a single body. That is how you achieve parity of esteem for care for those who have dementia. I am a firm believer in that. Those services are separate at the moment, and Jonathan Morgan outlined some of the issues that that causes. However, if we are to raise the esteem in which social care is held vis-à-vis medical and nursing care, they have to be in the same organisation.

A further challenge is that not only do health and social services need to be brought together, but also the voluntary sector needs to be considered as an equal, mature partner, without the tokenism that we have seen for many years. The Alzheimer's Society in Swansea, and Crossroads—Caring for Carers in Swansea and Neath Port Talbot provide the services that would otherwise fall to social services, because they have the service level agreements with the relevant authorities to provide the care that used to be the responsibility of social services. In other words, the voluntary sector is already providing the care to service level agreement standards, and so it should be acknowledged as an equal partner and treated as such.

The studies that we have show that the higher the quality of the social care—not just sitting people who have dementia in a corner and forgetting about them, but increasing the human interaction with them, the level of activities, and showing warmth and empathy towards sufferers—the lesser the need for

sector gwirfoddol ar y cyd â darpariaeth statudol.

Yn gyffredinol, caiff cleifion demensia ofal cymdeithasol—ac mae hwn yn un pwynt yr hoffwn ymhelaethu arno, yn athronyddol. Fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen, mae angen codi'r cysyniad o ofal cymdeithasol. Mae angen newid sylweddol yn y modd y gofalu am fodau dynol eraill, a golyga hynny fod angen i ansawdd a dwyster gofal cymdeithasol fod yr un fath â gofal meddygol a gofal nyrsio. Nid ydynt ar hyn o bryd, a hynny er anfantais i bobl sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia. I'r perwyl hwnnw, credaf yn bendant fod angen i ofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol fod gyda'i gilydd mewn un corff. Dyna sut y gallwch sicrhau'r un parch at ofal i bobl sydd â demensia. Credaf yn bendant yn hynny. Mae'r gwasanaethau hynny ar wahân ar hyn o bryd, ac amlinellodd Jonathan Morgan rai o'r problemau y mae hynny'n eu hachosi. Fodd bynnag, os ydym i gynyddu parch pobl at ofal cymdeithasol, o'i gymharu â'u parch at ofal meddygol a gofal nyrsio, rhaid iddynt berthyn i'r un corff.

Yn ogystal â bod angen dwyn gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ynghyd, her arall yw bod angen ystyried y sector gwirfoddol fel partner cyfartal ac aeddfed, heb weithredu er mwyn sioe, fel y gwelwyd ers blynyddoedd lawer. Mae Cymdeithas Alzheimer Abertawe a Croesffyrdd—Gofalu am Ofalwyr yn Abertawe a Chastell-nedd Port Talbot yn darparu'r gwasanaethau y byddai'n rhaid i wasanaethau cymdeithasol eu darparu fel arall, oherwydd mae ganddynt y cytundebau lefel gwasanaeth â'r awdurdodau perthnasol i ddarparu'r gofal a arferai fod yn gyfrifoldeb gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Hynny yw, mae'r sector gwirfoddol eisoes yn darparu'r gofal yn unol â safonau cytundebau lefel gwasanaeth, a dylid ei gydnabod yn bartner cyfartal, felly, a'i drin fel hynny.

Yn ôl yr astudiaethau sydd gennym, po uchaf yw ansawdd y gofal cymdeithasol—nid rhoi pobl â demensia i eistedd mewn cornel ac anghofio amdanynt, ond cynyddu'r rhyngweithio rhwng pobl a hwy, cynyddu lefel gweithgareddau, a dangos hoffter ac empathi tuag at ddioddefwyr—lleiaf o angen

prescribed drugs. There is therefore an issue, because improving the quality of social care lessens the need for prescribed drugs, whether hypnotics, anti-psychotics, or whatever.

My final point is just to declare that healthcare is free because, as a society, we care enough to pool our risks to care for the most vulnerable, and social care used to be free as well, until about 27 years ago. The Royal Commission on Long Term Care for the Elderly in 1998 advocated free long-term care, and we need to have a mature debate not just on how much we should pay, but on whether we should be paying at all. To use the health service model, whereby we have all pooled our risk, we could ensure that care is free for all in the social care bracket as well.

As my time has nearly run out, I will finish by saluting the statutory sector and particularly the voluntary sector for the excellent work that they undertake. They are equal partners carrying out valuable work, especially the Alzheimer's Society and Crossroads—Caring for Carers, for the most vulnerable people in our communities.

Jenny Randerson: We have a special opportunity here in the Assembly: at a time when the Alzheimer's Society has made it clear that the numbers being diagnosed with dementia are greatly underestimated, and when there is serious underfunding of research into cures for dementia, we can take the lead. The problem with Alzheimer's disease and all forms of dementia is that society takes them for granted as part of the process of ageing, and we do not talk enough about them.

5.00 p.m.

This lunchtime, we had petitioners from the Oldwell Court service for young-onset sufferers. Several of them told me that this used to be a problem with cancer, but we talk

a fydd am gyffuriau presgripsiwn. Mae yma broblem, felly, oherwydd mae gwella ansawdd gofal cymdeithasol yn lleihau'r angen am gyffuriau presgripsiwn, boed yn rhai cwsg, yn rhai gwrthseicotig, ynteu beth bynnag.

Fy mhwynt olaf, yn syml, yw dweud bod gofal iechyd yn rhad ac am ddim oherwydd ein bod, fel cymdeithas, yn poeni digon i gronni ein risg er mwyn gofalu am y bobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed. Arferai gofal cymdeithasol hefyd fod yn rhad ac am ddim, tan tua 27 mlynedd yn ôl. Yn 1998 yr oedd y Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Ofal Hirdymor ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn o blaid gofal hirdymor yn rhad ac am ddim, ac mae angen inni gael dadl aeddfed, nid yn unig am faint y dylem ei dalu, ond a ddylem fod yn talu o gwbl. Wrth ddefnyddio model y gwasanaeth iechyd, lle'r ydym i gyd wedi cronni ein risg, gallem sicrhau bod gofal yn rhad ac am ddim i bawb mewn gofal cymdeithasol hefyd.

Gan fod fy amser bron â dod i ben, hoffwn orffen drwy roi teyrnged i'r sector statudol, a'r sector gwirfoddol yn enwedig, am y gwaith ardderchog a wnânt. Maent yn bartneriaid cyfartal sy'n gwneud gwaith gwerthfawr, yn enwedig Cymdeithas Alzheimer a Croesffyrdd—Gofalu am Ofalwyr, er lles y bobl sydd fwyaf agored i ddioddef yn ein cymunedau.

Jenny Randerson: Mae gennym gyfle arbennig yma yn y Cynulliad: ar adeg pan yw Cymdeithas Alzheimer wedi dweud yn glir fod niferoedd y bobl sy'n cael gwybod bod ganddynt ddemensia lawer yn is na'r niferoedd sy'n dioddef ohono mewn gwirionedd, a chyda phrinder cyllid difrifol ym maes ymchwil i ffyrdd o wella demensia, gallwn ni arwain y ffordd. Y broblem gyda chlefyd Alzheimer, a phob ffurf ar ddemensia, yw bod cymdeithas yn cymryd yn ganiataol eu bod yn rhan o'r broses o heneiddio, ac nid ydym yn siarad digon amdanynt.

Amser cinio heddiw, gwelsom ddeisebwyr o wasanaeth Llys Oldwell i bobl sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia yn ifanc. Dywedodd nifer ohonynt wrthyf fod hon yn broblem a arferai

about cancer now. We have to talk about Alzheimer's disease and all forms of dementia. Can we please take that challenge and discuss this and raise levels of public awareness? There is a systematic failure in the quality of care provided to sufferers. Services are often inadequate, poorly funded and, in many cases, they are non-existent. The sort of services that I am talking about are things like access-to-memory services and access to respite care for carers, because for every patient diagnosed, there is another person suffering alongside them. There is also a need for low-level support available in the community at an early stage, because the majority of services that are available are crisis services, but what people need early on is the support to enable the sufferer to stay at home with their carer and to stabilise the situation and give them the best quality of life.

I will concentrate the rest of my contribution on the particular threat within my constituency to the service for sufferers of young-onset dementia, which is based at Oldwell Court in Penylan, Cardiff. That service can be saved for £17,000, which compares well with the cost of treatment for one patient suffering from many an illness in Wales. Yet, for £17,000, a service is provided for 150 patients. Everyone speaks highly of that service and I am delighted that the Minister, in response to my question, indicated as clearly as she could, that her sympathies lay with the people who were presenting a petition here today. We had a public meeting a few weeks ago, when it first became public that the health board was not planning to fund Oldwell Court. I sat next to a woman who had with her two young children aged, I would say, about nine and seven. I asked her if she had a relative who came to the centre, to which she replied, 'No, I come to the centre; I have young-onset dementia'. Can you imagine the implications of that diagnosis for those children and their parents? She was already at the stage when she could not explain to me how long ago she had been diagnosed. Those people need the service that is provided.

ddigwydd gyda chanser, ond yr ydym yn siarad am ganser yn awr. Rhaid inni siarad am glefyd Alzheimer a phob ffurf ar ddemensia. A allwn fynd i'r afael â'r her honno a thrafod hyn, os gwelwch yn dda, a chodi lefelau ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd? Mae yna ddiffyg systematig yn safon y gofal a ddarperir i ddiodefwyr. Yn aml mae gwasanaethau'n annigonol, yn brin o gyllid, ac mewn llawer achos yn gwbl absennol. Y mathau o wasanaethau yr wyf yn sôn amdanynt yw pethau megis gallu cael gwasanaethau'r cof a gofal seibiant i ofalwyr, oherwydd i bob claf sy'n cael diagnosis, bydd unigolyn arall yn dioddef ochr yn ochr ag ef. Mae angen i gymorth lefel isel fod ar gael hefyd yn y gymuned yn gynnar, oherwydd mae mwyafrif y gwasanaethau sydd ar gael yn wasanaethau argyfwng, ond yr hyn y mae ar bobl ei angen yn gynnar yw cymorth i alluogi'r diodefwr i fod gartref gyda'i ofalwr, sefydlogi'r sefyllfa, a rhoi'r safon bywyd gorau posibl iddo.

Yn ystod gweddill fy nghyfraniad, hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar y bygythiad penodol yn fy etholaeth i i'r gwasanaeth i ddiodefwyr demensia sy'n dechrau'n gynnar, yn Llys Oldwell ym Mhen-y-lan, Caerdydd. Gallai £17,000 arbed y gwasanaeth hwnnw, sy'n cymharu'n ffafriol â chost triniaeth i un claf sydd â llawer math o salwch yng Nghymru. Ac eto, am £17,000 darperir gwasanaeth i 150 o gleifion. Mae pawb yn canmol y gwasanaeth, ac yr wyf yn falch fod y Gweinidog, wrth ymateb i'm cwestiwn, wedi awgrymu mor glir ag y galla, ei bod yn cydymdeimlo â'r bobl a gyflwynodd deiseb yma heddiw. Cawsom gyfarfod cyhoeddus ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, pan ddaeth i sylw'r cyhoedd am y tro cyntaf nad oedd y bwrdd iechyd yn bwriadu ariannu Llys Oldwell. Eisteddais wrth ymyl dynes a oedd yno gyda dau o blant, rhyw naw a saith oed, am wn i. Gofynnais iddi a oedd ganddi berthynas yn dod i'r ganolfan, ac atebodd, 'Nac oes, rydw i'n dod i'r ganolfan; mae arna i ddemensia sydd wedi dechrau'n gynnar'. Dychmygwch oblygiadau'r diagnosis hwnnw i'r plant hynny a'u rhieni. Yr oedd eisoes wedi cyrraedd y pwynt lle na allai esbonio wrthyf ers pryd y darganfuwyd bod arni ddemensia. Mae ar y bobl hynny angen y gwasanaeth a ddarperir.

I speak from personal experience in saying that young-onset dementia can be distressing because of the speed at which it develops. The early days when people can understand what is happening to them is the time when the services needed are set in place. Those services are incredibly valuable and the support that they get from the service at Oldwell is fantastic. Ironically, this £17,000 does not just support the information officer and the workers there; it also supports two other services for other dementia sufferers. It provides administration for those two services, which are funded by the local authority.

I very much hope that when the Minister publishes her document setting out the future, it will clarify the situation on responsibilities and the level of service that she expects from health and social services departments in Wales. If we work on the basis of what the Minister said today, I hope that the early change of heart of Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board, which gave us 12 weeks' funding, will in the next few weeks turn into certainty, because the current sufferers who use that service need not have that additional worry. They have enough problems without the additional worry of losing the small amount of support that they get.

The Deputy Minister for Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): I start by thanking all Members for their contributions to this debate and for the fact that we have had this debate. The Welsh Assembly Government accepts point 1 of the motion. The Government has tabled an amendment to points 2 and 3, which is amendment 1. We will not support amendment 2 in the name of Peter Black, as I cannot comment on or intervene in the funding arrangements of individual organisations. However, I know that we will all want to refer to the Minister's answer to Jenny Randerson earlier this afternoon on this issue. I take account of Jonathan Morgan's and Jenny Randerson's contributions in this debate. I also value of the role of the voluntary sector in providing these most needed services. We will not support amendment 3 in the name of Peter Black as

Yr wyf yn siarad o brofiad personol wrth ddweud y gall demensia sy'n dechrau'n gynnar beri gofid aruthrol, gan ei fod yn datblygu'n gyflym. Caiff y gwasanaethau angenrheidiol eu darparu yn ystod y dyddiau cynnar, pan all pobl ddeall beth sy'n digwydd iddynt. Mae'r gwasanaethau hynny'n eithriadol o werthfawr a'r cymorth a gaiff pobl gan y gwasanaeth yn Oldwell yn wych. Yn eironig ddigon, nid yn unig y mae'r £17,000 hwnnw'n cynnal y swyddog gwybodaeth a'r gweithwyr sydd yno; mae hefyd yn cynnal dau wasanaeth arall i bobl sydd â demensia. Mae'n darparu gwasanaeth gweinyddol ar gyfer y ddau wasanaeth hynny, a gyllidir gan yr awdurdod lleol.

Gobeithio'n fawr iawn, pan fydd y Gweinidog yn cyhoeddi ei dogfen i amlinellu'r dyfodol, y bydd yn egluro'r sefyllfa o ran cyfrifoldebau a lefel y gwasanaeth y mae'n disgwyl i adrannau ieuchyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru eu darparu. O weithio ar sail yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog heddiw, gobeithio y bydd y newid meddwl cynnar gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro, a roddodd 12 wythnos o gyllid inni, yn troi'n sicrwydd yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf, oherwydd nid oes angen y gofid ychwanegol hwnnw ar y dioddefwyr presennol sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth. Mae ganddynt ddigon o broblemau heb y gofid ychwanegol o golli'r ychydig gymorth a gânt.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i bob Aelod am eu cyfraniadau i'r ddadl hon, a'r ffaith ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn derbyn pwynt 1 yn y cynnig. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i bwyntiau 2 a 3, sef gwelliant 1. Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 yn enw Peter Black, gan na allaf wneud sylw ar drefniadau cyllido sefydliadau unigol nac ymyrryd ynddynt. Fodd bynnag, gwn y byddwn bob un am gyfeirio at ateb y Gweinidog i Jenny Randerson yn gynharach y prynhawn yma ar y mater hwnnw. Ystyriaf gyfraniadau Jonathan Morgan a Jenny Randerson i'r ddadl hon. Gwerthfawrogaf hefyd rôl y sector gwirfoddol wrth ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hyn y mae eu hangen yn fawr. Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 yn enw Peter Black, gan

there is no evidence to support it.

Andrew, in your opening remarks you referred to the individual within the family. It is right that we reflect on the fact that, as we are an ageing society, we may have not just one individual, but several individuals within the family with dementia. Val Lloyd also referred to the need to look at the needs of the individual. Peter Black, you spoke of respite care, and I remind you that I have commissioned a review of the need for and provision of respite care. I will come back to the Chamber with a report on the findings of that review. Mark, you talked about increased demand in coming years, as did Jonathan, so I know that you will both want to feed your views in to the work of the Independent Commission on Social Services and to the 'Paying for Care in Wales' Green Paper consultation.

Mark, you talked about the need to engage with the independent sector, and I would like to say that a great deal of work is being done with Care Forum Wales, for example, and with the United Kingdom Homecare Association to develop services and engage the independent sector. Who would have thought that we would be in a position today to have signed a protocol on the delivery of quality care provision with these two bodies and public sector bodies? If Members wish, I can provide details of the protocol, which I think is an achievement.

Sandy, I am grateful to you for talking about your personal experience, as did Mohammad. I can also speak from personal experience. My caring role came to an end about nine years ago, and I would like to say that I am convinced that things are better now than they were then, although I accept that there is a great deal more to do, which is something that Mohammad commented on. You talked about helping carers, Mohammad, and I remind you of the Proposed Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure, the scrutiny process for which has begun. As we know—and I believe that there is a good consensus on this—this will improve things for carers.

nad oes tystiolaeth i'w gefnogi.

Andrew, yn eich sylwadau agoriadol yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at yr unigolyn yn y teulu. Gan ein bod yn gymdeithas sy'n heneiddio, mae'n iawn inni fyfyrion am y ffaith y gallem weld nid yn unig un person, ond sawl person mewn teulu yn dioddef gan ddemensia. Cyfeiriodd Val Lloyd hefyd fod angen ystyried anghenion yr unigolyn. Peter Black, yr oeddech chi'n sôn am ofal seibiant, a hoffwn eich atgoffa fy mod wedi comisiynu adolygiad o'r angen am ofal seibiant a gwaith darparu gofal o'r fath. Dof yn ôl i'r Siambr gydag adroddiad ar ddarganfyddiadau'r adolygiad hwnnw. Mark, soniech chi am gynnydd yn y galw yn y blynyddoedd i ddod, fel y soniodd Jonathan. Felly, gwn y byddwch eich dau am gyfrannu eich safbwyntiau at waith y Comisiwn Annibynnol ar Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ac ar yr ymgynghoriad ar y Papur Gwyrdd, 'Talu am Ofal yng Nghymru'.

Mark, yr oeddech yn sôn bod angen ymgysylltu â'r sector annibynnol, a hoffwn ddweud bod llawer iawn o waith yn cael ei wneud gyda Fforwm Gofal Cymru, er enghraifft, a chyda Chymdeithas Gofal Cartref y Deyrnas Unedig i ddatblygu gwasanaethau ac ymgysylltu â'r sector annibynnol. Pwy fyddai wedi meddwl y byddem mewn sefyllfa heddiw lle'r ydym wedi llofnodi protocol ar ddarparu darpariaeth gofal o safon gyda'r ddau gorff hyn a chyrrff yn y sector cyhoeddus? Os yw'r Aelodau yn dymuno, gallaf ddarparu manylion y protocol hwnnw, sy'n gryn gamp yn fy marn i.

Sandy, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am siarad am eich profiad personol, fel y gwnaeth Mohammad. Gallaf fi hefyd siarad o brofiad personol. Daeth fy rôl fel gofalwr i ben oddeutu naw mlynedd yn ôl, a hoffwn ddweud fy mod yn argyhoeddedig fod pethau'n well yn awr nag oeddent bryd hynny, er fy mod yn derbyn bod llawer iawn rhagor i'w wneud, sy'n rhywbeth y gwnaeth Mohammad sylw arno. Yr oeddech yn sôn am helpu gofalwyr, Mohammad, a hoffwn eich atgoffa o'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Strategaethau ar gyfer Gofalwyr (Cymru), sydd â'r broses graffu ar ei gyfer wedi dechrau. Fel y gwyddom—a chredaf fod

consensws da ar—bydd y Mesur yn gwella pethau i ofalwyr.

Dai Lloyd recognised the role of the voluntary sector and made some other comments. I know that you, Dai, will want to feed that in to the work of the commission. Jenny, when you referred to the importance of the ability to talk about dementia, you put things in a very simple but important way, and I agree with that.

Cydnabu Dai Lloyd rôl y sector gwirfoddol, a gwnaeth rai sylwadau eraill. Gwn y byddwch chi, Dai, am gyfrannu hynny at waith y comisiwn. Jenny, wrth gyfeirio at bwysigrwydd y gallu i siarad am ddemensia, cawsom esboniad gennych mewn modd syml ond pwysig, a chytunaf â hynny.

The Welsh Assembly Government is already taking measures across many areas, not just on health and social care, but beyond, in order to meet the growing demand on service provision for dementia care. Improving dementia services is a priority, and a great deal of work has already been done. With regard to setting targets for health services, last year, the Minister for Health and Social Services requested that mental health be one of four areas where intelligent targets that are meaningful for both those who use the services and clinicians be developed. One of the two intelligent targets set for 2010 is for dementia. There are quality improvement measures identifying specific outcome measures to improve services for dementia. The first target for dementia service development specifically addresses the first point in the motion: to reduce the time between the onset of symptoms and the diagnosis being communicated to the patient and to the carers.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eisoes yn cymryd camau ar draws llawer maes, nid yn unig ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ond y tu hwnt, i ddiwallu'r galw cynyddol am ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer gofal demensia. Mae gwella gwasanaethau demensia yn flaenoriaeth, ac mae llawer iawn o waith wedi'i wneud eisoes. O ran pennu targedau ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd, y llynedd gofynnodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am i iechyd meddwl fod yn un o bedwar maes lle dylid datblygu targedau deallus sy'n ystyrlon ar gyfer defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a chlinigwyr. Mae un o'r ddau darged deallus a bennwyd ar gyfer 2010 yn ymwneud â demensia. Mae yna gamau gwella ansawdd sy'n nodi camau canlyniad penodol i wella gwasanaethau ar gyfer demensia. Mae'r targed cyntaf ar gyfer datblygu gwasanaethau demensia yn mynd i'r afael yn benodol â phwynt cyntaf y cynnig: sef lleihau'r amser rhwng ymddangosiad symptomau a chyfleu'r diagnosis i'r claf a'r gofalwyr.

5.10 p.m.

In recognition of the need to improve services, in October 2008 the Minister for Health and Social Services asked an expert task and finish group to undertake the development of a draft national dementia action plan for Wales for public consultation. The resultant plan for Wales underwent a public consultation, which ended on 11 September 2009. The report was produced by a task and finish group that was chaired by Ian Thomas, the director of the Alzheimer's Society in Wales, to whom we are grateful for this work, and brought together health professionals, experts and carers from across Wales.

Wrth gydnabod bod angen gwella gwasanaethau, ym mis Hydref 2008 gofynnodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen arbenigol ddatblygu fersiwn ddrafft o gynllun gweithredu demensia cenedlaethol Cymru er mwyn ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd arno. Ymgynghorwyd â'r cyhoedd ar y cynllun ar gyfer Cymru a luniwyd yn dilyn hynny, a daeth yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw i ben ar 11 Medi 2009. Cafodd yr adroddiad ei lunio gan grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen a oedd yn dwyn ynghyd weithwyr proffesiynol, arbenigwyr a gofalwyr ym maes iechyd o bob cwr o Gymru. Cadeiriwyd y grŵp gan Ian Thomas,

cyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas Alzheimer Cymru, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iddo am y gwaith hwnnw.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I am pleased that you mentioned Dr Ian Thomas, the chair of the group, who I was with this morning. We are all waiting now for the dementia plan. It might be that, in the time afforded to you, you will give a definite date. Could you give us an indication of when the plan will come forward and will be a working document?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn falch ichi sôn am Dr Ian Thomas, cadeirydd y grŵp. Yr oeddwn yn ei gwmi y bore yma. Yr ydym i gyd yn awr yn disgwyl am y cynllun demensia. Yn yr amser a neilltuwyd ichi, efallai y carech roi dyddiad pendant. A allech awgrymu inni pryd ycaiff y cynllun ei gyflwyno a phryd y bydd yn ddogfen ar waith?

Gwenda Thomas: I am developing my thoughts on that, Andrew.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf wrthi'n ystyried hynny, Andrew.

We received 91 responses to the consultation and also ran three very productive consultation events. There was, generally, a positive response to the plan and, overall, there was support for the need for an action plan. Key messages included the fact that the debate was welcomed, and there was support for the plan's aspirational approach. There was also strong agreement on the need to raise awareness of dementia. However, most respondents suggested that it required substantial changes, and said, for example, that the plan needed further development of the timescales for actions required, that it needed a better description of performance management and, furthermore, that clear prioritisation was essential. There were some concerns that the plan was overly ambitious in the current financial climate.

Cawsom 91 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, a threfnwyd tri digwyddiad ymgynghori cynhyrchiol iawn gennym. Yn gyffredinol yr oedd yr ymateb i'r cynllun yn gadarnhaol, ac ar y cyfan yr oedd cefnogaeth i'r angen am gynllun gweithredu. Yr oedd y negeseuon allweddol yn cynnwys y ffaith fod croeso i'r ddadl, a bod cefnogaeth i agwedd uchelgeisiol y cynllun. Yr oedd pobl yn cytuno'n gryf hefyd fod angen cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o ddemensia. Fodd bynnag, awgrymodd mwyafrif yr ymatebwyr fod angen newidiadau sylweddol ynddo, gan ddweud, er enghraifft, fod angen i'r cynllun ddatblygu ymhellach yr amserlenni ar gyfer y camau gweithredu sy'n ofynnol, fod arno angen gwell disgrifiad o waith rheoli perfformiad, ac at hynny fod gwaith blaenoriaethu clir yn hanfodol. Yr oedd rhai'n pryderu bod y cynllun yn rhy uchelgeisiol yn yr hinsawdd ariannol sydd ohoni.

To touch on a point that Jonathan Morgan made, as a result of the consultation, four key priority areas of work have been identified that we expect to now be developed in order to help to improve the lives of people with dementia in Wales and their families. The four key priority areas are: ensuring improved service provision—this picks up a point that Dai made—through better joint working across the health service, social care, the third sector and other agencies; ensuring improved early diagnosis and timely interventions, which was the first point of the debate; ensuring improved access to better information and support for people with the

I gyffwrdd â phwynt a wnaed gan Jonathan Morgan, o ganlyniad i'r ymgynghori nodwyd pedwar maes gwaith a ddylai gael blaenoriaeth allweddol, ac disgwyliwn iddynt gael eu datblygu'n awr i helpu gwella bywydau poblyng Nghymru sydd â demensia a bywydau eu teuluoedd. Mae'r pedwar maes blaenoriaeth allweddol yn ymwneud â: sicrhau gwell darpariaeth gwasanaethau—mae hynny'n cyfeirio at bwynt a wnaeth Dai—drwy gydweithio'n well ar draws y gwasanaeth iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol, y trydydd sector ac asiantaethau eraill; sicrhau gwell diagnosis cynnar ac ymyriadau amserol, sef pwynt cyntaf y ddadl; sicrhau

illness and their carers, including greater awareness of the need for advocacy, which has been mentioned; and ensuring improved training for those delivering care, including research. Jenny, you made that point, and I very much agree that research is important.

A core need of each priority is effective long-term planning by services. The Minister for Health and Social Services and I met with members of the dementia task and finish expert group to discuss the outcome of the consultation. As a result of that meeting, four expert task and finish groups have now been set up to take forward the key priority areas identified from the consultation, and to ensure the effective delivery of a robust action plan in Wales. The groups have been asked to submit the implementation plans to the Welsh Assembly Government by the end of this month.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Will you wind up your remarks, please, Deputy Minister?

Gwenda Thomas: There are four groups. I would be prepared to make further information available, given that I am running out of time, as I think that it would be helpful for you to have details on those groups. Underpinning all of this work must be the need to ensure that the protection of vulnerable adults is paramount, and that people with dementia and their carers are treated with dignity and respect.

Angela Burns: I am delighted to be able to close the debate, which has been interesting and thought-provoking. I will not name everyone, but I was struck by Dai's contribution, as it is great to talk to people who have worked in the industry, as it were, for that length of time and who have seen it at first hand. I was also touched by the personal experiences of Sandy and Oscar, because this is an emotional and emotive subject. There is no doubt about that.

There are some key concerns that I wish to

gallu cael gwell gwybodaeth a chymorth ar gyfer y bobl sydd â'r salwch, a'u gofalu, gan gynnwys mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o'r angen am eiriolaeth, fel y crybwyllwyd; a sicrhau gwell hyfforddiant i'r sawl sy'n darparu gofal, gan gynnwys ymchwil. Jenny, gwnaethoch chi'r pwynt hwnnw, a chytunaf yn llwyr fod ymchwil yn bwysig.

Un o anghenion craidd pob blaenoriaeth yw gwaith cynllunio effeithiol dros y tymor hir gan wasanaethau. Cyfarfu'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a minnau ag aelodau'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen arbenigol ar ddemensia i drafod canlyniad yr ymgynghori. O ganlyniad i'r cyfarfod hwnnw, mae pedwar grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen arbenigol wedi'u sefydlu erbyn hyn i hybu'r meysydd blaenoriaeth allweddol a nodwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghori, ac i sicrhau bod cynllun gweithredu cadarn yn cael ei gyflwyno'n effeithiol yng Nghymru. Gofynnwyd i'r grwpiau gyflwyno'r cynlluniau gweithredu i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad erbyn diwedd y mis hwn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: A wneuch chi ddirwyn eich sylwadau i ben, os gwelwch yn dda, Ddirprwy Weinidog?

Gwenda Thomas: Mae yna bedwar grŵp. Byddwn yn barod i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth, o gofio nad oes gennyf lawer o amser yn weddill, oherwydd credaf y byddai o gymorth ichi gael manylion am y grwpiau hynny. Rhaid i'r holl waith hwn gael ei seilio ar yr angen i sicrhau bod amddiffyn oedolion sy'n agored i niwed o'r pwys mwyaf, a bod pobl â demensia a'u gofalu yn cael eu trin gydag urddas a pharch.

Angela Burns: Yr wyf yn falch iawn cael y cyfle i gloi'r ddadl. Mae wedi bod yn ddiddorol ac wedi rhoi llawer inni feddwl amdano. Nid wyf am enwi pawb, ond gwnaeth cyfraniad Dai argraff arnaf, oherwydd mae'n braf siarad â phobl sydd wedi gweithio yn y diwydiant, fel petai, am gymaint o amser, ac wedi gweld y sefyllfa'n uniongyrchol. Gwnaeth profiadau personol Sandy ac Oscar argraff arnaf hefyd, oherwydd mae hwn yn bwnc emosiynol a theimladwy. Nid oes dwywaith am hynny.

Hoffwn fynegi rhai pryderon allweddol.

raise. Deputy Minister, I welcome your response to the debate, but I find it staggering that it has taken 20 months to get to this point and that we now have another set of task and finish groups—four of them. Heaven only knows how much all of that is costing. I appreciate that you will get the results at the end of this month, in around 20 days' time, and that we will then, I guess, be able to move forward. However, I do not think that we will have a plan that we will be able to develop and on which we will be able to move forward for a good few months, because, having received the report of these task and finish groups, I assume that you will then want to consider and consolidate it, put it all together and then launch it. We are, therefore, talking about two years in total.

Andrew said that when he met the petitioners today, one key statement that they made was, 'Please do not forget us.' I am not saying that the National Assembly for Wales or the Welsh Assembly Government have forgotten these people, but two years to sort out what is a shocking, heartbreaking and increasing problem is an incredibly long time. If you were in industry and it took you two years to develop a project and deliver something like this, people would ask questions, which is why we have brought forward this debate today. The opposition has many roles, one of which is to poke and prod. We are poking and prodding, because we have received representations on this from many organisations, as well as individuals, and because this was promised so long ago.

I will not rehearse everything that has been said today about the effects of dementia, the lack of access to services, the requirement for more joined-up thinking between health and social services, and the concerns over the use of drugs and over the lack of respite care for those who look after individuals with dementia. At the end of the day, all I can do is bring us back to what this is all about. In line with Sandy and Oscar's comments, I can tell you that four members of my immediate family have suffered from complete dementia—they do not remember a minute or 20 years before. I have watched all four of them go through it. What struck me was not

Ddirprwy Weinidog, croesawaf eich ymateb i'r ddadl, ond mae'n syfrdanol iddi gymryd 20 mis inni gyrraedd y pwynt hwn a bod gennym yn awr set arall o grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen—pedwar ohonynt. Duw a wŷr faint mae hynny i gyd yn ei gostio. Sylweddolaf y byddwch yn cael y canlyniadau ddiwedd y mis hwn, ymhen tuag 20 diwrnod, ac y byddwn wedyn, mi dybiaf, yn gallu symud ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf y bydd gennym gynllun y gallwn ei ddatblygu a symud ymlaen ar ei sail am fisoedd, oherwydd tybiaf, ar ôl cael adroddiad y grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen hyn, y byddwch wedyn am ei ystyried a'i gadarnhau, rhoi'r cyfan at ei gilydd ac yna'i lansio. Yr ydym, felly, yn sôn am ddwy flynedd i gyd.

Dywedodd Andrew mai un datganiad allweddol gan y deisebwyr heddiw, pan gyfarfu â hwy, oedd, 'Da chi, peidiwch ag anghofio amdanom'. Nid wyf yn dweud bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru na Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi anghofio am y bobl hyn, ond mae dwy flynedd i ddatrys problem sy'n ddychrynlyd, sy'n dorcalonnus ac sy'n cynyddu yn amser rhyfeddol o faith. Pe baech mewn diwydiant a phe bai'n cymryd dwy flynedd ichi ddatblygu prosiect a chyflwyno rhywbeth fel hyn, byddai pobl yn gofyn cwestiynau, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi cyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Mae gan y gwrthbleidiau lawer o rolau, ac un ohonynt yw procio a phwnio. Yr ydym wrthi'n procio ac yn pwnio oherwydd inni gael sylwadau ar y mater gan nifer o sefydliadau, yn ogystal ag unigolion, ac oherwydd inni gael addewid ynghylch hyn mor bell yn ôl.

Nid wyf am ailadrodd popeth sydd wedi'i ddweud heddiw am effeithiau demensia, methu cael gwasanaethau, yr angen i wasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol feddwl yn fwy cydgysylltiedig, a'r pryderon am y modd y defnyddir cyffuriau a'r diffyg gofal seibiant i'r sawl sy'n gofalu am unigolion sydd â demensia. Yn y pen draw, y cyfan y gallaf ei wneud yw eich atgoffa o brif fyrdwn y ddadl hon. Yn unol â sylwadau Sandy ac Oscar, gallaf ddweud wrthyhych bod pedwar aelod o'm teulu agosaf i wedi dioddef gan ddemensia llwyr—nid ydynt yn cofio dim a ddigwyddodd funud neu 20 mlynedd yn ôl. Yr wyf wedi gwyltio

so much what happened to them, but what happened to the family around them: to my grandmother and my aunts and their pain, anguish and exhaustion at not being able to get through to people or to get support. So, I have looked at this first hand, and I have listened to the contributions today—to everyone's stories and to everyone's views. I have also talked to the Alzheimer's Society and to Age Concern and I have read what you and the Minister have said in the past.

As most people said, this is a ticking time bomb. As we live longer, more and more of us will start to suffer from some form of dementia. One in three of us here will die with dementia. Some of us may be unfortunate enough to suffer from early-onset dementia and Jenny was eloquent in the way that she described the effect that that is having on the individual to whom she referred. For us to take two years to come up with this is a crying shame. You said that you were going to take action, Deputy Minister. I am sorry that you will not support all of our motion, but I am glad that you will accept the first point, recognising the importance of the early diagnosis of dementia.

I will end this debate by saying to you that we will be back. We will return in a few months' time with the same debate, because we want that plan out in the open. We want us all to be able to look at it and to have an input. We want to ensure that the National Assembly for Wales does not let down the dementia sufferers, the parents and families who have to cope with them, the doctors, nurses and medical professionals who have to support them, the social care workers and the councils and the people who have to fund this growing need in our society, and the third sector, which works so tirelessly to provide the support that the statutory authorities are often unable to provide or are not funded to provide. So, Deputy Minister, we will be back. The Welsh Conservatives will table this debate again in a few months' time, because we need to know that the dementia plan is coming soon and will not take another two years. Those people said, 'Do not forget

pob un o'r pedwar yn dioddef. Yr hyn a'm trawodd oedd nid yn gymaint yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd iddynt hwy, ond yr hyn a oed yn digwydd i'r teulu o'u hamgylch: i'm nain a'm modrybedd, eu poen, eu gofid a'u blinder o fethu â chysylltu â phobl neu gael cymorth. Yr wyf wedi cael profiad personol o hyn, felly, ac wedi gwrandao ar y cyfraniadau heddiw—ar straeon pawb ac ar safbwyntiau pawb. Yr wyf hefyd wedi siarad â Chymdeithas Alzheimer ac Age Concern, ac wedi darllen yr hyn yr ydych chi a'r Gweinidog wedi'i ddweud yn y gorffennol.

Fel y dywedodd y mwyafrif o bobl, bydd hon yn broblem beryglus os nad awn i'r afael â hi. Wrth inni fyw'n hwy, bydd nifer cynyddol ohonom yn dechrau dioddef o ryw ffurf ar ddemensia. Bydd un o bob tri ohonom yma yn dioddef gan ddemensia pan fyddwn farw. Efallai y bydd rhai ohonom yn ddigon anffodus i ddioddef gan ddemensia yn gynnar, a siaradodd Jenny yn huawdl wrth ddisgrifio effaith hynny ar y ddynes y cyfeiriodd ati. Mae'n warthus iddi gymryd dwy flynedd inni lunio hwn. Dywedasoeh y byddech yn cymryd camau gweithredu, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Mae'n flin gennyf na fyddwch yn cefnogi pob rhan o'n cynnig, ond yr wyf yn falch y byddwch yn derbyn y pwynt cyntaf ac yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd diagnosis cynnar o ddemensia.

Hoffwn ddod â'r ddadl hon i ben drwy ddweud wrthych y byddwn yn ôl. Byddwn yn ôl ymhen rhai misoedd gyda'r un ddadl, oherwydd yr ydym am weld y cynllun hwnnw'n cael ei gyhoeddi. Yr ydym am i bob un ohonom allu ei weld a chyfrannu iddo. Yr ydym am sicrhau na fydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn siomi pobl sy'n dioddef gan ddemensia, y rhieni a'r teuluoedd sy'n gorfod ymdopi â hwy, y meddygon, y nyrsys a'r gweithwyr proffesiynol meddygol sy'n gorfod eu cynorthwyo, y gweithwyr gofal cymdeithasol a'r cynghorau a'r rheini sy'n gorfod ariannu'r angen cynyddol hwn yn ein cymdeithas, a'r trydydd sector sy'n gweithio mor ddiflino i ddarparu'r cymorth nad yw'r awdurdodau statudol yn aml yn gallu ei ddarparu, neu na chânt eu hariannu i'w ddarparu. Felly, Ddirprwy Weinidog, byddwn yn ôl. Bydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cyflwyno'r ddadl hon unwaith eto ymhen rhai misoedd,

us'—we must not forget them and you must not forget them; we will not forget them.

oherwydd mae angen inni wybod y bydd y cynllun demensia ar gael yn fuan ac na chymer ddwy flynedd arall. Dywedodd y bobl hynny, 'Da chi, peidiwch ag anghofio amdanom'—rhaid i ni beidio ag anghofio amdanynt, a rhaid i chi beidio ag anghofio amdanynt; ni fyddwn ni'n anghofio amdanynt.

5.20 p.m.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is. Therefore, all votes under this item will be deferred until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriwn bob pleidlais dan yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru The Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate

Tai Fforddiadwy Affordable Housing

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt, and amendment 2 in the name of Alun Cairns.

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

Peter Black: I move that

Peter Black: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. notes the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to ensure that the 'supply of affordable housing increases by at least 6,500' before 2011;

1. yn nodi ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod cyflenwad tai fforddiadwy yn cynyddu o leiaf 6,500 cyn 2011;

2. believes that increased supply means that there should be 6,500 more affordable homes in Wales by 2011 compared to 2007;

2. yn credu y byddai mwy o gyflenwad yn golygu y dylai fod 6,500 yn fwy o dai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru erbyn 2011 o'i gymharu â 2007;

3. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to take urgent action to maximise the number of affordable homes being provided in order to increase the chance of reaching this target. (NDM4431)

3. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gymryd camau ar frys i sicrhau cymaint o gynnydd ag sy'n bosibl yn nifer y tai fforddiadwy a gai'ff eu darparu er mwyn gwella'r siawns o gyrraedd y targed hwn. (NDM4431)

In moving the motion, I would like to refer briefly to the amendments. We will be happy to support amendment 2, as it is important

Wrth gyflwyno'r cynnig, hoffwn gyfeirio'n fyr at y gwelliannau. Byddwn yn falch cefnogi gwelliant 2, am ei bod yn bwysig inni

that we plan for affordable housing. However, amendment 1, in many ways, sums up the problem that we are trying to highlight in our motion. Whenever we talk about the target in 'One Wales' of an additional 6,500 affordable homes by 2011, we enter a twilight zone in terms of the Government's response.

The 'One Wales' commitment, which is clearly set out in point 1 of the Government's amendment, amendment 1, states that the Government will seek to ensure that the supply of affordable housing increases by at least 6,500 in this Government term. I have never been clear about where that number came from. I would like to see that achieved, and I am sure that everyone in the Chamber would like to see those additional 6,500 affordable homes. Many housing associations and organisations such as Shelter say that number is not enough, but that that is superfluous to this debate today.

In its amendment, the Government then goes on to refer to the 4,235 additional affordable housing units that have been built in the last three years—we do not dispute that figure—and to state that, effectively, that means that the Government is on target to meet its commitment. However, although we have those additional homes, we have to take into account the fact that the target is a net figure. As it is set out, it clearly refers to an increase in the number of affordable homes. Therefore, we have to take into account the 1,900 homes that have been demolished or sold off. That means that the Assembly Government has increased the number of affordable properties in Wales by only 2,335. You may want to dispute the 300 or 400 of those homes that have been sold to a social housing provider, but that still means that, at the most, there has been an increase of 2,600 or 2,700, which means that the Government is not even half way towards meeting the target that it has set itself.

I thought it important that we have this debate to make that clear. Whenever I attend an event where the Deputy Minister or other members of the Government speak, we are always told that the Government is on track

gynllunio ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy. Fodd bynnag, mewn llawer ffordd, mae gwelliant 1 yn crynhoi'r broblem yr ydym yn ceisio tynnu sylw ati yn ein cynnig. Pryd bynnag y soniwn am y targed yn 'Cymru'n Un' ar gyfer 6,500 yn fwy o dai fforddiadwy erbyn 2011, yr ydym yn mynd i dir neb o ran ymateb y Llywodraeth.

Mae ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un', sydd wedi ei osod allan yn glir ym mhwynt 1 yng ngwelliant y Llywodraeth, yn dweud y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ceisio sicrhau bod y cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy yn cynyddu o leiaf 6,500 yn ystod tymor y Llywodraeth hon. Ni fûm erioed yn sicr o ble y daeth y ffigur hwnnw. Hoffwn weld hynny'n cael ei gyflawni, ac yr wyf yn siŵr yr hoffai pawb yn y Siambr weld y 6,500 ychwanegol hynny o dai fforddiadwy. Dywed nifer o gymdeithasau a sefydliadau tai megis Shelter nad yw'r nifer hwnnw'n ddigon, ond nid yw hynny'n berthnasol i'r ddadl hon heddiw.

Yn ei gwelliant, â'r Llywodraeth yn ei blaen i gyfeirio at y 4,235 yn rhagor o unedau tai fforddiadwy a adeiladwyd yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf—nid ydym yn amau'r ffigur hwnnw—a dywed fod hynny, i bob pwrpas, yn golygu bod y Llywodraeth ar y trywydd iawn i wireddu ei hymrwymiad. Fodd bynnag, er bod gennym y cartrefi ychwanegol hynny, rhaid inni ystyried y ffaith mai ffigur net yw'r targed. Mae'r targed, fel y'i geiriwyd, yn cyfeirio'n glir at gynnydd yn nifer y cartrefi fforddiadwy. Felly, rhaid inni ystyried y 1,900 o gartrefi sydd wedi eu dymchwel neu eu gwerthu. Mae hynny'n golygu bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cynyddu nifer y tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru 2,335 yn unig. Mae'n bosibl y byddwch am ddadlau ynghylch y 300 neu 400 o'r cartrefi hynny a werthwyd i ddarparwr tai cymdeithasol, ond mae hynny'n dal i olygu bod cynnydd o 2,600 neu 2,700 ar y mwyaf, sy'n golygu nad yw'r Llywodraeth hyd yn oed hanner y ffordd at gyrraedd y targed y mae wedi'i osod iddi ei hun.

Tybiai ei bod yn bwysig inni gael y ddadl hon er mwyn egluro hynny. Pryd bynnag y byddaf yn mynd i ddigwyddiad lle mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog neu aelodau eraill o'r Llywodraeth yn siarad, dywedir wrthym o

to meet this target and that it will achieve 6,500 additional houses in the housing stock, but that is clearly not the case. It is important, therefore, that the Deputy Minister explains why the Government is not meeting its target, and why it is spinning the original commitment to mean something different from what was originally written and intended, and why it is that the Government is, effectively, pretending to do this when there are other issues that we should be concentrating on to deliver affordable homes.

Targets are targets, and when you talk to people on the street and in communities who need a home, these targets are fairly meaningless to them. I do not want to deal in abstract targets alone, because the need for affordable housing is far more important than that and, given people's individual circumstances, far more poignant. The current economic situation, which, I admit, has had an impact on the Government's delivery of its target, has left many families under the threat of losing their home or having lost their home. Many people are struggling to afford their mortgage and are faced with eviction. I acknowledge the Government's important mortgage rescue scheme. Its scheme has been far more successful than that over the border in England. However, that does not undermine the fact that, in many communities around Wales, people are unable to stay in the community in which they were born and bred because there is a shortage of affordable houses. People cannot get accommodation that they can afford and cannot get on the housing ladder because of the economic situation that we all face.

I say to the Government that I accept that you have put a whole range of measures in place, and I give you credit for that, but there are other issues to deal with and other things that can be done. My colleagues will deal with this in more detail later, but, for example, there are 26,000 empty homes in Wales in the private sector that need to be brought back into use. There are ways of doing that, and having a proper strategy in place would ensure that those homes were brought back into use and could provide people with affordable accommodation.

hyd fod y Llywodraeth ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd y targed hwn ac y bydd yn sicrhau 6,500 o dai ychwanegol yn y stoc tai. Ond mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n wir. Felly, mae'n bwysig i'r Dirprwy Weinidog esbonio pam nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn cyrraedd ei tharged, a pham mae'n ystumio'r ymrwymiad gwreiddiol i olygu rhywbeth gwahanol i'r hyn a oedd wedi ei ysgrifennu a'i fwriadu'n wreiddiol, a pham mae'r Llywodraeth, i bob pwrpas, yn honni gwneud hyn pan fo materion eraill y dylem fod yn canolbwyntio arnynt er mwyn darparu tai fforddiadwy.

Targedau yw targedau, a phan siaradwch â phobl ar y stryd ac mewn cymunedau sydd ag angen cartref arnynt, nid yw'r targedau hyn yn golygu fawr ddim iddynt. Nid wyf am siarad am dargedau haniaethol yn unig, oherwydd mae'r angen am dai fforddiadwy lawer yn bwysicach na hynny, ac mae'n fwy uingol byth o gofio amgylchiadau unigol pobl. Mae'r sefyllfa economaidd bresennol sydd, rhaid cyfaddef, wedi cael effaith ar allu'r Llywodraeth i gyrraedd ei tharged, yn golygu bod nifer o deuluoedd wedi colli eu cartref neu'n wynebu'r bygythiad. Mae nifer o bobl yn cael anhawster talu eu morgais ac yn wynebu eu troi allan o'u cartref. Yr wyf yn cydnabod cynllun pwysig y Llywodraeth i achub morgeisi. Mae'n gynllun a fu'n llawer mwy llwyddiannus na'r cynllun dros y ffin yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n tanseilio'r ffaith, mewn nifer o gymunedau ledled Cymru, na all pobl aros yn y gymuned lle cawsant eu geni a'u magu oherwydd prinder tai fforddiadwy. Ni all pobl gael llety y gallant ei fforddio, ac ni allant brynu eu cartref cyntaf oherwydd y sefyllfa economaidd sy'n ein wynebu i gyd.

Dywedaf wrth y Llywodraeth fy mod yn derbyn eich bod wedi rhoi ystod eang o fesurau ar waith, ac fe'ch cymeradwyaf am hynny. Ond mae yna broblemau eraill i ymdrin â hwy a phethau eraill y gellir eu gwneud. Bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau'n ymdrin â hyn yn fanylach yn ddiweddarach, ond, er enghraifft, mae 26,000 o lleoedd gwag yng Nghymru yn y sector preifat y mae angen eu defnyddio unwaith eto. Mae yna ffyrdd i wneud hynny, a byddai rhoi strategaeth briodol ar waith yn sicrhau bod y cartrefi hynny'n cael eu defnyddio eto gan arwain at

ddarparu tai fforddiadwy i bobl.

The Government has done a great deal to try to deal with the issue of affordable housing, but the targets that it has set for itself, and this one in particular, distract it, in my view, from dealing with the real agenda, which is to ensure that we have investment in communities to ensure that people can have an affordable home. In many ways, the target, which is an artificial one, has caused many of the problems for the Government. I hope that the Government can accept that the target that it has set for itself is not being met, and, more importantly, I hope that the Deputy Minister can tell us how she will address that over the next year. If we can get the important draft LCO on affordable housing through, that will help us to tackle this. That is why three of the four parties represented in this Chamber supported the legislation: we recognised that it contains important powers that will help to deal with the situation.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud llawer i geisio delio â phroblem tai fforddiadwy, ond yn fy marn i mae'r targedau y mae wedi'u gosod iddi ei hun, a'r targed hwn yn benodol, yn tynnu ei sylw oddi ar ymdrin â'r agenda go iawn, sef sicrhau ein bod yn buddsoddi mewn cymunedau er mwyn sicrhau y gall pobl gael cartref fforddiadwy. Mewn llawer ffordd mae'r targed, sy'n darged artiffisial, wedi achosi nifer o broblemau i'r Llywodraeth. Gobeithio y gall y Llywodraeth dderbyn nad yw'r targed y mae wedi'i osod iddi ei hun yn cael ei gyrraedd, ac yn bwysicach gobeithio y gall y Dirprwy Weinidog ddweud wrthym sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â hynny yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf. Os gallwn basio'r Gorchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol drafft pwysig ar dai fforddiadwy, bydd hynny'n ein helpu i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Dyna pam yr oedd tair o'r pedair plaid a gynrychiolir yn y Siambur hon wedi cefnogi'r ddeddfwriaeth: yr oeddem yn cydnabod ei bod yn cynnwys pwerau pwysig a fydd yn helpu ymdrin â'r sefyllfa.

The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration (Jocelyn Davies): I move amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete all and replace with:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. notes the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to ensure that the supply of affordable housing increases by at least 6,500 within this Government term;

2. welcomes the progress made in achieving this with 4,235 additional affordable housing units across Wales delivered by December 2009;

3. believes that the Welsh Assembly Government is therefore on target to meet its commitment.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 2 in the name of Alun Cairns. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfwyio (Jocelyn Davies): Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu popeth a rhoi yn ei le:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn nodi ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod y cyflenwad tai fforddiadwy yn cynyddu o leiaf 6,500 o fewn tymor y Llywodraeth hon;

2. yn croesawu'r cynnydd a wnaed wrth gyflawni hyn, drwy ddarparu 4,235 yn rhagor o unedau tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru erbyn mis Rhagfyr 2009;

3. yn credu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar y trywydd iawn felly i wireddu'i hymrwymiad.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau welliant 2 yn enw Alun Cairns. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

recognises the need for a national housing recovery plan to tackle the lack of affordable housing in Wales.

Homes For All Cymru's blueprint for action states there is a crisis in Wales. It states that there are simply not enough decent homes at a cost that people can afford to meet demand, and that the situation is getting worse, because demand is increasing and fewer homes are being provided. It states that this is not a new crisis, although the economic downturn is making the situation even worse, that the current housing system has been failing for a long time and that the consequences for people's health and wellbeing and for the stability of communities in Wales are dire. It states that we can not continue to tinker with a failed housing system and that we need to work towards new ways of providing, managing and looking after homes in Wales. This is the legacy of 11 years of neglect and a failure to recognise the critical role that housing plays in our society over that time.

Last year was the sixtieth anniversary of Bevan's Housing Act 1949, which, sadly, went largely uncelebrated. His legislation triggered the biggest social housing building programme in UK and Welsh history, and it was a programme that was continued under the subsequent Conservative Government. The Welsh Government has consistently failed to invest sufficiently in affordable housing, and, since devolution, the number of new affordable social houses has declined by two thirds from the levels achieved in Wales by the last Conservative Government. In order to deliver the seismic shift in supply called for by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, our amendment, amendment 2, recognises the need for a national housing recovery plan to tackle the lack of affordable housing in Wales—this would be a plan that would look beyond 2011 and this Welsh Government's short-term political target.

Housing faces a funding black hole. Capital spending for housing is to fall by 25 per cent, which is a £91 million cut, £40 million of which was money brought forward. Despite 16 years of economic growth and a budget that has doubled in size, the Welsh

yn cydnabod yr angen am gynllun adfer tai cenedlaethol i fynd i'r afael â'r prinder tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru.

Mae'r glasbrint gweithredu yn Cartrefi i Bawb Cymru yn nodi bod argyfwng yng Nghymru. Mae'n nodi nad oes digon o dai boddhaol am bris y gall pobl ei fforddio i ateb y galw, a bod y sefyllfa'n gwaethygu, oherwydd bod y galw'n cynyddu a llai o dai'n cael eu darparu. Mae'n dweud nad argyfwng newydd mo hwn, er bod y dirywiad economaidd yn gwneud y sefyllfa'n waeth fyth, a bod y system dai bresennol wedi bod yn methu ers tro byd a'r canlyniadau'n enbyd i iechyd a lles pobl a sefydlogrwydd cymunedau yng Nghymru. Mae'n dweud na allwn barhau i botsian â system dai sydd wedi methu, a bod angen inni weithio tuag at ffyrdd newydd o ddarparu, rheoli a gofalu am gartrefi yng Nghymru. Daw hyn o ganlyniad i 11 mlynedd o esgeulustod a methiant i gydnabod rôl allweddol tai yn ein cymdeithas yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

Yr oedd yn 60 mlynedd y llynedd ers Deddf Tai Bevan 1949, ond yn anffodus bach iawn o ddathlu a fu. Ei ddeddfwriaeth ef a sbardunodd y rhaglen fwyaf yn hanes y DU a Chymru o adeiladu tai cymdeithasol, rhaglen a barhaodd dan Lywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr wedi hynny. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi methu'n gyson â buddsoddi'n ddigonol mewn tai fforddiadwy, ac ers datganoli mae nifer y tai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy newydd wedi gostwng ddwy ran o dair o'i gymharu â'r lefelau a fu yng Nghymru dan Lywodraeth ddiwethaf y Ceidwadwyr. Er mwyn cyflawni'r newid sylfaenol mewn cyflenwad y galwyd amdano gan Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree, mae ein gwelliant, gwelliant 2, yn cydnabod bod angen cynllun cenedlaethol o adfer tai i fynd i'r afael â'r prinder tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru—byddai hwn yn gynllun a fyddai'n edrych y tu hwnt i 2011 a tharged gwleidyddol byrdymor y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru.

Mae tai yn wynebu twll du ariannol. Bydd gwariant cyfalaf ar dai yn gostwng 25 y cant, sy'n doriad gwerth £91 miliwn, a £40 miliwn o hwnnw'n arian a ddygwyd ymlaen. Er gwaethaf 16 mlynedd o dwf economaidd a chyllideb sydd wedi dyblu o ran maint, mae

Government has run up housing waiting lists that exceed 90,000. Even if it were to achieve its goal of 6,500 new affordable dwellings during this Assembly, it will still have cut the supply of new affordable housing by 60 per cent since devolution. Furthermore, its target, as we have heard, takes no account of affordable housing units lost.

One possible solution to the lack of available funding is the proposed housing bond, but the need for this is pressing and urgent. As the Council of Mortgage Lenders has stated, the establishment of a Welsh housing investment trust would require funding from banks, capital markets and the Welsh Government. The investment fund would then acquire properties and help to kick start the private sector house-building industry.

5.30 p.m.

Housing policy is not just about providing a roof over people's heads. It must be seen as part of a broader social policy which aims to get people back to work and in a position to help themselves, their families and their communities. Research by Shelter Cymru suggests, as we heard, that 24,500 properties in Wales have been empty for six months or more. We welcome Welsh Government support for Shelter Cymru's work in assisting local authorities to implement empty-homes initiatives.

However, despite pockets of good practice, local government can too often stand in the way. I think of the planning policy officer who told me that he did not have time to read Welsh Government guidance, of the chair of planning who refused to accept that planning restrictions could favour housing for local people, and of the councillor who told me that his county did not have an affordable housing problem. In this context, Shelter Cymru has also called for the Welsh Government to build political will within local authorities for the affordable use of the private rented sector. It has also called for a social letting scheme based on that in Carmarthenshire, where the local authority acts as the letting agent for private landlords, introducing people on council waiting lists for accommodation, and for community land

Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cronni rhestrau aros am dai o fwy na 90,000. Hyd yn oed pe bai'n cyrraedd ei nod o sicrhau 6,500 o dai fforddiadwy newydd yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn, bydd wedi lleihau'r cyflenwad tai fforddiadwy newydd 60 y cant ers datganoli. At hynny, nid yw ei tharged, fel y clywsom, yn ystyried unedau tai fforddiadwy a gollwyd.

Un ateb posibl i'r prinder cyllid sydd ar gael yw'r bond tai arfaethedig, ond mae angen dybryd amdano a hynny ar frys. Fel y mae'r Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi wedi ei ddweud, byddai angen cyllid gan fanciau, marchnadoedd cyfalaf a Llywodraeth Cymru i sefydlu ymddiriedolaeth buddsoddi tai i Gymru. Yna byddai'r gronfa fuddsoddi'n caffael eiddo ac yn helpu rhoi hwb i'r diwydiant adeiladu tai yn y sector preifat.

Mae mwy i bolisi tai na dim ond rhoi to uwchben pobl. Rhaid ei ystyried fel rhan o bolisi cymdeithasol ehangach sy'n ceisio cael pobl yn ôl i waith ac mewn sefyllfa i'w helpu eu hunain, eu teuluoedd a'u cymunedau. Mae gwaith ymchwil gan Shelter Cymru yn awgrymu, fel y clywsom, fod 24,500 o dai yng Nghymru yn wag ers chwe mis neu fwy. Yr ydym yn croesawu cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i waith Shelter Cymru wrth helpu awdurdodau lleol i roi mentrau cartrefi gwag ar waith.

Fodd bynnag, er bod pocedi o arfer da, yn rhy aml bydd llywodraeth leol yn rhwystro cynnydd. Meddyliaf am y swyddog polisi cynllunio a ddywedodd wrthyf nad oedd ganddo amser i ddarllen canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru, a'r cadeirydd cynllunio a wrthododd dderbyn y gallai cyfyngiadau cynllunio weithio o blaid tai i bobl leol, a'r cynghorwr a ddywedodd wrthyf nad oedd problem tai fforddiadwy yn ei sir ef.. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae Shelter Cymru hefyd wedi galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i greu ewyllys gwleidyddol o fewn awdurdodau lleol at ddefnyddio'r sector rhentu preifat mewn modd fforddiadwy. Mae hefyd wedi galw am gynllun gosod tai cymdeithasol yn seiliedig ar yr hyn a geir yn Sir Gaerfyrddin, lle mae'r awdurdod lleol yn gweithredu fel yr asiant gosod tai ar gyfer landlordiaid preifat,

trusts to provide a permanent supply of suitable homes for communities.

We must also help councillors and communities to understand that affordable housing includes low-cost home ownership—an area of great innovation by housing associations, but sadly neglected by the devolved Welsh Government over the past decade. As the Council of Mortgage Lenders said at its conference on future housing last week, aspirations to home ownership are being squeezed by a combination of first-time buyer affordability constraints and a shortage of housing. Lenders will do what they can to try to find new solutions to old problems, but the Government will need to do more to address the housing shortfall.

Michael German: I am sure that the Deputy Minister will remember the early advice that she received from her officials that there was a shortage of robust and accurate information about what was happening in the housing sector in Wales as a whole, which was reinforced by the Essex review. Therefore, I welcome this heavy tome, which Members received in the past two days, namely the 'Welsh Housing Review 2010'. It is an interesting and worthwhile document, and I will refer to it as 'the good book'.

To reinforce the message which Peter Black conveyed earlier, on page 97 under the headline of 'Affordable housing provision', the good book says that the figures about affordable housing provision are based on additional affordable housing units, and do not take account of any reduction in the affordable housing stock. That is why I fail to understand why your amendment talks about increasing the supply of affordable homes by at least 6,500. That means that there will be a net additional number of 6,500 homes, but the figures do not show that at all. That is the target that you have set for yourself.

I wish to address two issues relating to empty homes. The first is about a power that you want to use, which I welcome as we have been pressing for it for a number of years—

gan gyflwyno pobl sydd ar restrau aros y cyngor am lety, ac ar gyfer ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol i ddarparu cyflenwad parhaol o gartrefi addas i gymunedau.

Rhaid inni hefyd helpu cynghorwyr a chymunedau i ddeall bod tai fforddiadwy yn cynnwys perchentyaeth cost isel—maes lle gwelwyd arloesi mawr gan gymdeithasau tai, ond a gafodd ei esgeuluso gan Lywodraeth ddatganoledig Cymru yn y degawd diwethaf, gwaetha'r modd. Fel y dywedodd y Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi yn ei gynhadledd ar ddyfodol tai yr wythnos diwethaf, mae dyheadau i fod yn berchen ar dŷ yn cael eu gwasgu gan gyfuniad o gyfyngiadau fforddiadwyedd i brynwyr cyntaf a phrinder tai. Bydd benthycwyr yn gwneud yr hyn a allant i ddod o hyd i atebion newydd i hen broblemau, ond bydd angen i'r Llywodraeth wneud mwy i fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg tai.

Michael German: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn cofio'r cyngor cynnar a gafodd gan ei swyddogion, sef bod prinder gwybodaeth gadarn a chywir am yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd yn y sector tai yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol, ac atgyfnerthwyd hynny gan adolygiad Essex. Felly, croesawaf y gyfrol drom hon, a gafodd Aelodau yn ystod y deuddydd diwethaf, sef y 'Welsh Housing Review 2010'. Mae'n ddogfen ddiddorol a gwerthfawr, a byddaf yn cyfeirio ati fel 'y llyfr da'.

Er mwyn atgyfnerthu'r neges gan Peter Black yn gynharach, ar dudalen 97 dan y pennawd 'Affordable housing provision' mae'r llyfr da yn dweud bod y ffigurau ar gyfer darpariaeth tai fforddiadwy yn seiliedig ar unedau tai fforddiadwy ychwanegol, ac nad ydynt yn ystyried dim gostyngiad yn y stoc tai fforddiadwy. Dyna pam na allaf ddeall pam mae eich gwelliant yn sôn am sicrhau bod y cyflenwad tai fforddiadwy yn cynyddu o leiaf 6,500. Golyga hynny y bydd ffigur net o 6,500 o dai ychwanegol, ond nid yw'r ffigurau'n dangos hynny o gwbl. Dyna'r targed yr ydych wedi'i osod i chi eich hun.

Hoffwn fynd i'r afael â dau fater yn ymwneud ag eiddo gwag. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â phŵer yr ydych am ei ddefnyddio, a chroesawaf hynny oherwydd

and I am sure that your actions in the proposed LCO will deliver it—namely the ability to vary the amount of council tax on empty properties. That will be done to have the stick to ensure that empty homes are brought back into use—it is a fine upon the owner. I will talk about the carrot side of this equation in a moment. Empty homes do not provide the community with a satisfactory outcome, particularly for those who are seeking an affordable home in Wales. The figures are clear on this, and I know that you recognise that. We need to provide a much-needed home for a family in good, comfortable and appropriate buildings. However, at the moment, empty homes become hot spots for anti-social behaviour, and I know that the Deputy Minister is aware of the damage that is caused to the communities in which they are located, and also to nearby buildings. We had a debate on this issue in October when we raised this matter of increasing and varying council tax on empty homes. I am glad that you have now included that power in your proposed LCO, and I hope that you will get that through before the general election, so that you will be able to introduce the legislation in time for us to pass it before the next Assembly elections.

There is another area that I would like to touch upon, because that was the stick, but we now need a carrot on empty properties. The good book helpfully talks about the number of empty homes in Wales. These are your figures—I will not be quoting the projected figures that some people might use—from 2008, which I am sure have increased, not decreased since then. Those Welsh Assembly Government figures tell us that there are 21,758 empty properties in Wales. Where are those empty properties? Are they in locations where we need affordable homes or are they in other places? The top two areas in Wales are surprising. The highest number of empty properties in Wales is in Powys: 2,925. The second highest number is in Rhondda Cynon Taf: 2,754. I suggest that those two counties are quite different in nature. One county is essentially rural and the other is essentially urban. Therefore, there is a balance of houses across

inni fod yn pwyso amdano ers blynyddoedd—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd eich camau gweithredu yn y Gorchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol arfaethedig yn sicrhau'r pŵer hwnnw—sef y gallu i amrywio'r dreth gyngor ar eiddo gwag. Dyna fydd y gosb a ddefnyddir i sicrhau bod tai gwag yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith eto—mae'n ddirwy ar y perchennog. Soniaf am yr abwyd yn hyn mewn munud. Nid yw eiddo gwag yn ganlyniad boddhaol i gymuned, yn enwedig i bobl sy'n chwilio am gartref fforddiadwy yng Nghymru. Mae'r ffigurau ar hyn yn glir, a gwn eich bod yn cydnabod hynny. Mae angen inni ddarparu cartref y mae ei wir angen ar deulu mewn adeiladau da, cyfforddus a phriodol. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd mae eiddo gwag yn mynd yn fannau lle mae llawer o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, a gwn fod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymwybodol o'r niwed a achosir yn y cymunedau lle mae'r eiddo gwag, a hefyd i'r adeiladau cyfagos. Cawsom ddadl ar y mater hwn ym mis Hydref pan godwyd mater cynyddu ac amrywio'r dreth gyngor ar eiddo gwag. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod bellach wedi cynnwys y pŵer hwnnw yn eich Gorchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol arfaethedig, a gobeithio y caiff ei basio cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol, fel y gallwch gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth mewn pryd inni ei phasio cyn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad.

Mae maes arall yr hoffwn ei drafod, oherwydd dyna oedd y gosb. Ond yn awr mae angen inni sôn am yr abwyd yng nghyswllt eiddo gwag. Mae'r llyfr da yn ddefnyddiol wrth sôn am nifer y cartrefi gwag yng Nghymru. Eich ffigurau chi yw'r rhain—ni fyddaf yn dyfynnu'r ffigurau amcanol y gall rhai pobl eu defnyddio—o 2008, sydd wedi cynyddu yn hytrach na gostwng ers hynny, mae'n siŵr gennyf. Mae'r ffigurau hynny gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dweud wrthym fod 21,758 o gartrefi gwag yng Nghymru. Pam mae'r cartrefi hynny'n wag? A ydynt mewn mannau lle mae arnom angen cartrefi fforddiadwy ynteu a ydynt mewn mannau eraill? Mae'r ddwy ardal sydd â'r nifer uchaf yng Nghymru yn annisgwyl. Mae'r nifer mwyaf o gartrefi gwag yng Nghymru ym Mhowys: 2,925. Mae'r nifer uchaf ond un yn Rhondda Cynon Taf: 2,754. Awgrymaf fod y ddwy sir hyn yn wahanol iawn o ran natur.

Wales, but we see empty properties in areas as different as Powys and Rhondda Cynon Taf. I am sure that every Member will have looked at the good book to see the figures for their own area, which are surprising.

Some form of incentive is needed to allow home owners to bring these houses back into proper use. That means support and grant aid on an equity-sharing basis to allow people to commit to developing their homes, provided that they are used as social homes for a given period such as 10 years. Therefore, you would have a plan that would support bringing a home back into play if, for 10 years, it was guaranteed to be used as an affordable social home. I would be grateful if the Deputy Minister would tell us whether she intends to introduce such a Measure after following our advice about using the stick of variable council tax.

Alun Davies: Many of us, in all parts of the Chamber, would recognise that the availability of affordable housing is an ongoing crisis for many people and families. Across the whole of Wales, the lack of available housing, whether it is to buy or social housing to rent, is an absolute crisis. This afternoon's motion calls on the Assembly Government

'to take urgent action to maximise the number of affordable homes being provided'.

This Government and the Deputy Minister have demonstrated a real commitment to taking action and delivering on the availability of affordable housing. I was somewhat disappointed to hear Peter Black, in his introduction to this debate, criticise the Government for the targets that it has set and for its failure to meet those targets. Over the last few years, we have seen a substantial investment to achieve those targets, to make new housing units available now and to ameliorate the impact of the financial crisis on people. The available figure that I have seen shows that over 4,000 new additional

Mae'r naill yn wledig i bob pwrpas a'r llall yn drefol i bob pwrpas. Felly, mae cydbwysedd o dai ledled Cymru, ond gwelwn eiddo gwag mewn ardaloedd mor wahanol â Phowys a Rhondda Cynon Taf. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pob Aelod wedi edrych yn y llyfr da i weld y ffigurau ar gyfer eu hardal eu hunain, sy'n peri syndod.

Mae angen rhyw fath o gymhelliant i ganiatáu i berchnogion tai ddod â'r tai hyn yn ôl i sefyllfa lle cânt eu defnyddio'n briodol. Mae hynny'n golygu cefnogaeth a chymorth grant ar sail rhannu ecwiti er mwyn caniatáu i bobl ymrwymo i ddatblygu eu cartrefi, ar yr amod y cânt eu defnyddio fel cartrefi cymdeithasol am gyfnod penodol, megis 10 mlynedd. Felly, byddai cynllun gennych i gefnogi proses o gael tŷ i gyflwr lle gellid ei ddefnyddio eto pe bae sicrwydd y byddai'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel cartref cymdeithasol fforddiadwy am 10 mlynedd. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn dweud wrthym a yw'n bwriadu cyflwyno Mesur o'r fath yn dilyn ein cyngor am ddefnyddio treth gyngor amrywiol fel cosb.

Alun Davies: Byddai nifer ohonom, ym mhob rhan o'r Siambr, yn cydnabod bod gallu cael tai fforddiadwy yn argyfwng parhaus i nifer o bobl a theuluoedd. Ledled Cymru mae'r prinder tai, boed yn dai i'w prynu ynteu'n dai cymdeithasol ar rent, yn argyfwng llwyr. Mae'r cynnig y prynhawn yma'n galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad

'i gymryd camau ar frys i sicrhau cymaint o gynnydd ag sy'n bosibl yn nifer y tai fforddiadwy a gaiff eu darparu'.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon a'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi dangos ymrwymiad gwirioneddol i weithredu a sicrhau canlyniadau o ran darpariaeth tai fforddiadwy. Yr oeddwn ychydig yn siomedig clywed Peter Black, yn ei gyflwyniad i'r ddadl hon, yn beirniadu'r Llywodraeth am y targedau y mae wedi'u gosod ac am ei methiant i gyrraedd y targedau hynny. Yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf yr ydym wedi gweld buddsoddiad sylweddol i gyrraedd y targedau hynny, i sicrhau bod unedau tai newydd ar gael yn awr ac i leddfu effaith yr argyfwng ariannol ar bobl. Mae'r

affordable homes were provided by the Government by the end of last year. That means that we are well on our way to meet the target of 6,500 that was laid out in the manifesto before the election.

Peter Black: You obviously were not listening to what I said, because the commitment is to an increase of 6,500. Although 4,235 houses have been built, and no-one is disputing that, because 1,900 have been lost, the net increase is only about 2,200.

Alun Davies: If you look at what has been provided and the timescale of that, you will see that we are well on course to meet the target by June 2011—*[Interruption.]* If I could continue to make my point, I will then let you intervene, Mike.

5.40 p.m.

This has been achieved using the strategic capital investment fund to provide £15 million of investment and an additional £42 million made available to local authorities to assist in the provision of affordable housing during the credit crunch.

Michael German: I was wondering whether you have received your copy of the good book in your pigeon hole, and if so, whether you have read page 97. Perhaps you could explain how that counts as an increase. It is a nonsense that your amendment talks about an increase of 6,500 homes, which is not what the good book says.

Alun Davies: The target is to achieve that by 2011, and it is absolutely clear that we are on target to do that. We were not on target to achieve our 2011 target by 2009—the deadline was 2011. If you look at the investment that has been made, and if you look at the additional housing units that had been made available at the time of the data being collected, as you will understand, Mike, we are on target to achieve our objectives in the timescale set down for them.

One area where I would like to question the Deputy Minister, and I would be grateful if

fffigur yr wyf wedi'i weld yn dangos bod dros 4,000 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol newydd wedi eu darparu gan y Llywodraeth erbyn diwedd y llynedd. Mae hynny'n golygu ein bod ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd y targed o 6,500 a osodwyd allan yn y maniffesto cyn yr etholiad.

Peter Black: Mae'n amlwg nad oeddech yn gwrandao ar yr hyn a ddywedais, oherwydd yr ymrwymiad yw sicrhau cynnydd o 6,500. Er bod 4,235 o dai wedi eu hadeiladu, ac nid oes neb yn amau hynny, oherwydd bod 1,900 o dai wedi cael eu colli dim ond tua 2,200 yw'r cynnydd net.

Alun Davies: Os edrychwch ar yr hyn a ddarparwyd ac ar yr amserlen ar gyfer hynny, fe welwch ein bod ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd y targed erbyn mis Mehefin 2011—*[Torri ar draws.]* Os gallaf barhau i wneud fy mhwynt, yna fe adawaf ichi ymyrryd, Mike.

Cyflawnwyd hyn gan ddefnyddio'r gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol i ddarparu £15 miliwn o fuddsoddiad a £42 miliwn ychwanegol a roddwyd i awdurdodau lleol i helpu darparu tai fforddiadwy yn ystod y wasgfa gredyd.

Michael German: Yr oeddwn yn meddwl tybed a ydych wedi cael eich copi o'r llyfr da yn eich twll colomennod, ac os felly, a ydych wedi darllen tudalen 97. Efallai y gallech esbonio sut mae hynny'n cyfrif fel cynnydd. Nonsens yw dweud bod eich gwelliant yn sôn am gynnydd o 6,500 o dai: nid dyna mae'r llyfr da'n ei ddweud.

Alun Davies: Y targed yw cyflawni hynny erbyn 2011, ac mae'n gwbl glir ein bod ar y trywydd iawn i wneud hynny. Nid oeddem ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd ein targed ar gyfer 2011 erbyn 2009—y terfyn amser oedd 2011. Os edrychwch ar y buddsoddiad a wnaed, ac os edrychwch ar yr unedau tai ychwanegol a oedd wedi'u darparu adeg casglu'r data, fel y deallwch Mike, yr ydym ar y trywydd iawn i gyflawni ein hamcanion o fewn yr amserlen a bennwyd ar eu cyfer.

Un maes yr hoffwn holi'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei gylch, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai

she could refer to this in her response, is on the availability of public sector land. One of the key issues that the Government was going to address as part of its housing strategy was to ensure that more publicly owned land would be available for housing, and that would clearly increase the stock of affordable housing further down the line. I would be grateful if the Deputy Minister could give us an update on that when she responds. Certainly, the level of delivery has achieved our ambitions.

I agreed very much with Mark Isherwood—he must find it increasingly difficult sitting with his colleagues, who disagree with everything that he says. I have no doubt about his integrity when it comes to these issues—I am paying you a compliment, Mark. I will allow you to intervene in a moment. You sit uncomfortably with the dogma of a Conservative party that tried to vote down action on affordable housing in the Assembly last week.

Mark Isherwood: I do not want to repeat last week's debate. Suffice to say that this group is fully supportive of every positive proposal in the proposed Order, and will support any resulting Measures which take this agenda forward. You should note that, even had we had those primary law-making powers, it would not have made a ha'po'rth of difference to the Welsh Government's ability to maintain the funding of social housing over the last 11 years, which it has failed to do, and in developing a flexible low-cost home ownership scheme, which it has also failed to do.

Alun Davies: The problem is, Mark, that when a Conservative talks about affordable housing, you are thinking of the kind of thing that Lord Ashcroft could afford.

One of the key issues that you addressed in your contribution was the relationship between housing and wider regeneration schemes. I am pleased to see that we have 36 active renewal areas in Wales, including 44,000 homes, with ambitions and targets to ensure that over 66,000 homes will be affected by these active renewal schemes before the 2011 election. That is real action—it is urgent action, it is a commitment, and it

gyfeirio at hyn yn ei hymateb, yw gallu cael tir y sector cyhoeddus. Un o'r materion allweddol yr oedd y Llywodraeth am fynd i'r afael ag ef fel rhan o'i strategaeth tai oedd sicrhau y byddai mwy o dir cyhoeddus ar gael ar gyfer tai, a byddai hynny'n amlwg yn cynyddu'r stoc tai fforddiadwy yn y pen draw. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Dirprwy Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am hynny pan fydd yn ymateb. Yn sicr, mae lefel y darparu wedi cyflawni ein huchelgeisiau.

Yr oeddwn yn cytuno i raddau helaeth iawn â Mark Isherwood—rhaid ei fod yn ei chael yn fwyfwy anodd eistedd gyda'i gyd-Aelodau, sy'n anghytuno â phopeth a ddywed. Nid wyf yn amau ei gywirdeb o gwbl yn ybmaterion hyn—yr wyf yn eich canmol, Mark. Gadawaf ichi ymyrryd mewn munud. Yr ydych yn anghyfforddus gydag athrawiaeth plaid Geidwadol a geisiodd bleidleisio yn erbyn gweithredu ar dai fforddiadwy yn y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf.

Mark Isherwood: Nid wyf am ailadrodd dadl yr wythnos diwethaf. Digon yw dweud bod y grŵp hwn yn gwbl gefnogol i bob cynnig cadarnhaol yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, ac y bydd yn cefnogi unrhyw Fesurau dilynol a fydd yn hyrwyddo'r agenda hon. Dylech sylwi, hyd yn oed pe bai gennym y pwerau deddfu sylfaenol hynny, na fyddai wedi gwneud yr un mymryn o wahaniaeth i allu Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnal y cyllid a ddarperir ar gyfer tai cymdeithasol dros yr 11 mlynedd diwethaf, ac i ddatblygu cynllun perchentyaeth cost isel y mae wedi methu â'i wneud.

Alun Davies: Y broblem yw, Mark, pan fydd Ceidwadwr yn sôn am dai fforddiadwy, yr ydych chi'n meddwl am y math o beth y gallai'r Arglwydd Ashcroft ei fforddio.

Un o'r materion allweddol yr aethoch i'r afael ag ef yn eich cyfraniad oedd y gydberthynas rhwng tai a chynlluniau adfywio ehangach. Yr wyf yn falch gweld bod gennym 36 ardal adnewyddu ar waith yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys 44,000 o gartrefi, gydag uchelgeisiau a thargedau i sicrhau y bydd dros 66,000 o gartrefi yn rhan o'r cynlluniau adnewyddu gweithredol hyn cyn etholiad 2011. Mae hynny'n weithredu

is ambitious. All sides of this Chamber should support the Government on this and share its ambitions not just to provide houses, but to provide homes—homes in areas and neighbourhoods where people want to live, and where they can bring up their children. That is a noble ambition of Government, and Mark, that delivers Bevan's vision. Let me tell you, we understand the philosophy and the vision of that man.

Eleanor Burnham: This is fascinating. I am sorry to break up the party that you guys are having. However, there are lots of contradictory figures here. Some are alluding to one report, others to different reports. I am looking at the Shelter Cymru figures, which show that the number of long-term empty properties in north Wales is quite staggering. I did not conjure these figures up. Gwynedd has 1,308 long-term empty houses. This is not a matter of blaming or casting aspersions but it raises the question of what on earth the authority is doing. It cannot afford to have 1,308 houses empty for the long term, but that is the figure given here—and I am just plucking that one out. I am pleased to say that in another north Wales county, there are many fewer. Wrexham, for instance, has only 260 long-term empty houses. There is an enormous difference between what is happening in one county and in another. Conwy has nearly as many as Gwynedd with 1,050. I could go on, but it is a big problem.

Whatever the Government is doing is brilliant and we should commend it, but it is probably not enough; otherwise, we would not have to debate this issue. To be frank, we could definitely do better on this agenda. Most of us in the Chamber deal with casework of people who find themselves in difficult situations on social housing waiting lists. Apparently, according to my figures, there are more than 90,000 households empty in Wales, and there are no areas in which there is not some problem of this kind. It is devastating for families to find themselves in completely unsuitable situations, with no possibility of moving.

go iawn—gweithredu brys, ymrwymiad, ac uchelgeisiol. Dylai pob ochr yn y Siambr gefnogi'r Llywodraeth yr hyn a rhannu ei huchelgeisiau nid i ddarparu tai yn unig, ond i ddarparu cartrefi—cartrefi mewn ardaloedd a chymdogaethau y mae pobl am fyw ynddynt, a lle gallant fagu eu plant. Mae hynny'n uchelgais aruchel gan y Llywodraeth, ac mae hynny, Mark, yn gwireddu gweledigaeth Bevan. Gadewch imi ddweud wrthy, yr ydym ni'n deall athroniaeth a gweledigaeth y dyn hwnnw.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae hyn yn ddi-ddorol iawn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf darfu ar eich parti, fechgyn. Fodd bynnag, mae yna lawer o ffigurau sy'n gwrthddweud ei gilydd. Mae rhai'n cyfeirio at un adroddiad, eraill yn cyfeirio at adroddiadau eraill. Yr wyf yn edrych ar ffigurau Shelter Cymru, sy'n dangos bod nifer y cartrefi a fu'n wag am gyfnod hir yn y gogledd yn eithaf syfrdanol. Nid wyf wedi consurio'r ffigurau hyn. Yng Ngwynedd mae 1,308 o dai sy'n wag ers amser maith. Nid mater o weld bai na lladd ar ddim yw hyn, ond rhaid gofyn beth ar wyneb y ddaear y mae'r awdurdod yn ei wneud. Ni all fforddio cael 1,308 o dai'n wag am gyfnod hir, ond dyna'r ffigur a roddir yma—a dim ond un ffigur yw hwnnw. Yr wyf yn falch dweud bod tipyn llai mewn sir arall yn y gogledd. Er enghraifft, dim ond 260 o dai sy'n wag ers amser maith yn Wrecsam. Mae gwahaniaeth mawr rhwng yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn un sir o'i chymharu â sir arall. Mae yng Nghonwy gynifer â Gwynedd, bron, gyda 1,050. Gallwn barhau, ond mae'n broblem fawr.

Mae beth bynnag mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud yn wych a dylem ei chymeradwyo, ond mae'n debyg nad yw'n ddigon; fel arall, ni fyddem yn cael y ddadl hon. A siarad yn blaen, mae'n sicr y gallem wneud yn well ar yr agenda hon. Bydd y mwyafrif ohonom yn y Siambr yn delio â gwaith achos pobl sydd mewn sefyllfaoedd anodd ar restrau aros am dai cymdeithasol. Mae'n debyg, yn ôl fy ffigurau i, fod deros 90,000 o gartrefi gwag yng Nghymru, ac nid oes yr un ardal lle nad yw hyn yn broblem o ryw fath. Mae'n dorcalonnus i deuluoedd fod mewn sefyllfa gwbl anaddas, heb ddim posibilrwydd symud.

Someone referred to a certain well-heeled lord, but most of us do not have that kind of money. It is extremely important that people be properly housed. It is a main tenet of human dignity to have a roof over your head and an appropriate place in which to raise a family. Even if local authorities recognise that fact by awarding certain people on waiting lists a higher level of points, there is still no guarantee that people will be moved to more suitable housing, given the extent of the shortages in many areas.

I have spoken to some of those who find themselves in this unhappy scenario, and many would be happy to consider living in private rented accommodation. I do not think that it really matters that it is rented. However, many find that the level of deposit required, which is often a month's rent upfront, is prohibitive and beyond their means. A month's rent is quite a large amount for a family who is unable to access that kind of money. There are schemes in place that provide bond, loans and guarantees, which can make a big difference, but they do not cover all areas, and the amounts provided can be limited.

In the Welsh Liberal Democrats' recent spring conference, we passed a policy because we were concerned about proposals relating to investing Government-provided capital in schemes that already exist and finding providers to create schemes for those areas in which they do not exist, thus offering a higher number of loans to those who desperately require them. The private rented sector now has a higher number of properties in Wales than the social rented sector, and, by providing loans to those who require them, we can help those who are no longer able to access the social rented sector to access the private rented sector. The level of competition for social housing means that, for a young childless couple or single people, it is quite beyond them. That is the big issue that we need the Government to address.

How would all this be paid for? We propose scrapping the wasteful first-time buyer grant, which provides money to make someone's

Cyfeiriodd rhywun at ryw arglwydd ariannog, ond nid oes gan y rhan fwyaf ohonom ni arian o'r fath. Mae'n bwysig iawn i bobl gael tai addas. Prif egwyddor urddas dyn yw cael to uwch ei ben a lle priodol i fagu teulu. Hyd yn oed os bydd awdurdodau lleol yn cydnabod y ffaith honno drwy ddyfarnu mwy o bwyntiau i bobl benodol sydd ar restrau aros, nid oes sicrwydd y bydd pobl yn cael eu symud i dŷ mwy addas, o gofio'r prinder mewn llawer ardal.

Yr wyf wedi siarad â rhai o'r bobl hynny sydd yn y sefyllfa anffodus hon, a byddai llawer yn fodlon ystyried byw mewn llety preifat ar rent. Ni chredaf fod gwahaniaeth os yw ar rent mewn gwirionedd. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer yn gweld bod lefel y blaendal angenrheidiol, sy'n werth mis o rent o flaen llaw yn aml, yn afresymol ac yn fwy nag y gallant ei fforddio. Mae gwerth mis o rent yn swm mawr i deulu na all gael arian o'r fath. Mae cynlluniau ar waith sy'n darparu bond, benthyciadau a gwarant sy'n gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr, ond nid ydynt ar waith ym mhob ardal, a gall y swm sydd ar gael fod yn gyfyngedig.

Yng nghynhadledd wanwyn Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn ddiweddar, pasiwyd polisi am ein bod yn bryderus am gynigion yn ymwneud â buddsoddi cyfalaf a ddarperir gan y Llywodraeth mewn cynlluniau sy'n bodoli eisoes, a dod o hyd i ddarparwyr i greu cynlluniau ar gyfer yr ardaloedd hynny lle nad oes cynlluniau'n bodoli, gan gynnig, felly, nifer uwch o fenthyciadau i'r bobl hynny y mae arnynt eu hangen yn daer. Erbyn hyn, mae gan y sector rhentu preifat nifer uwch o eiddo yng Nghymru na'r sector rhentu cymdeithasol, a, thrwy ddarparu benthyciadau i'r bobl hynny y mae arnynt eu hangen, gallwn helpu'r rhai na allant gael mynediad i'r sector rhentu cymdeithasol mwyach i gael mynediad i'r sector rhentu preifat. Mae'r gystadleuaeth ar gyfer tai cymdeithasol yn golygu eu bod y tu hwnt i gyrraedd pâr ifanc heb blant neu bobl sengl. Dyna'r broblem fawr y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â hi.

Sut y byddem yn talu am hyn i gyd? Yr ydym yn cynnig cael gwared ar y grant gwastraffus i brynwyr tro cyntaf, sy'n rhoi arian i bobl

first home more energy efficient. While the scheme has the best of intentions, in our view, it has failed to help a single first-time buyer into a home, and there is no evidence to suggest that there is any more of a problem with energy efficiency in these homes than in others. We want to help first-time buyers and we want to help to improve energy efficiency, but we must consider all these issues carefully and not try to deal with both at once. That is the point that we are making. Instead, let us help those in my region of North Wales and elsewhere in Wales who cannot access social housing or the private rented sector. This is a practical solution and I urge the Government to consider it.

wneud eu cartref cyntaf yn fwy effeithlon o safbwynt ynni. Er bod gan y cynllun y bwriadau gorau, yn ein barn ni, mae wedi methu â helpu'r un prynwr tro cyntaf i gael cartref, ac nid oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu bod mwy o broblem o ran effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartrefi hyn o'u cymharu â chartrefi eraill. Yr ydym am helpu prynwyr tro cyntaf ac yr ydym am helpu gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni, ond rhaid inni ystyried y materion hyn yn ofalus a pheidio â cheisio ymdrin â'r ddau ar yr un pryd. Dyna'r pwynt yr ydym yn ei wneud. Yn hytrach, gadewch inni helpu'r rheini yn fy rhanbarth i yn y gogledd ac mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru na allant gael tai cymdeithasol na mynd i mewn i'r sector rhentu preifat. Mae hwn yn ateb ymarferol i'r broblem, ac anogaf y Llywodraeth i'w ystyried.

5.50 p.m.

Gareth Jones: Yr wyf yn falch iawn o'r cyfle i gael cyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon. Mae darparu tai fforddiadwy o ansawdd uchel ar bob lefel ac o bob math drwy Gymru gyfan yn un o amcanion allweddol Plaid Cymru, ac mae'n agos iawn at fy nghalon innau. Hoffwn gymeradwyo, felly, y modd y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi mynd i'r afael â'r maes polisi hollbwysig hwn. Dylem ei llongyfarch hi a'i swyddogion ar eu cyraeddiadau yn y maes hyd yn hyn.

Gareth Jones: I am very pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this important debate. The provision of high-quality affordable housing at all levels and of all kinds throughout Wales is one of Plaid Cymru's key aims. It is also very close to my heart. Therefore, I wish to applaud the way in which the Deputy Minister has got to grips with this crucial policy area. We should congratulate her and her officials on their achievements in this field to date.

O ystyried cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, credaf ei bod yn ofynnol arnom i atgoffa ein hunain o'r ymrwymiad fel ag y mae yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'.

Bearing in mind the Liberal Democrat motion, I believe it is incumbent upon us to remind ourselves of the commitment as stated in the 'One Wales' agreement.

'Byddwn yn sicrhau hefyd fod cynnydd o 6,500 o leiaf yn y cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy yn ystod y pedair blynedd nesaf.'

'We will also ensure that the supply of affordable housing increases by at least 6,500 over the next four years.'

Dyna'r bwriad, ac, yn groes i'r hyn a glywais y prynhawn yma, mae'r Llywodraeth ar hyd y llinellau iawn i gyrraedd y targed. Fel y dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog dro yn ôl, mae'r ffaith inni ddarparu 4,235 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol yn 2007-08 a 2008-09 yn golygu y gwelwn gyrraedd y targed.

That is the aim, and, contrary to what I have heard this afternoon, the Government is on track to reach this target. As the Deputy Minister told us at some time ago, the fact that we have provided 4,235 additional affordable homes in 2007-08 and 2008-09 means that we will achieve the target.

Peter Black may argue that disposals should be taken into account. He is perfectly entitled to question the target, but, essentially, his

Gall Peter Black ddadlau y dylid ystyried eiddo wedi'i werthu. Mae perffaith hawl ganddo amau'r targed, ond yn ei hanfod

argument is one of semantics and is a facile one at that. The figure quoted of 4,235 additional affordable homes delivered in 2007-08 and 2008-09 is contained in the statistical release of 14 December 2009, which is presumably the one being bandied about over there. I have looked carefully at the figures. They are on page 3 in the second table. That table provides us with those numbers. The next two columns, which previous speakers have conveniently ignored, set out the planned provision for 2009-10 of 2,698 homes, and the proposed provisions for 2010-11 of 3,784 homes. That is a total of 6,482 additional affordable homes to be provided over the next two years. If you add the first two years and the planned next two years, you will get a grand total of 10,717 additional affordable homes over the four years.

Peter Black *rose*—

Gareth Jones: Let me just make this point, Peter, as it is a very important one. That is the plan, and, as I said earlier, this Government is on track to meet that target. Even if disposals were taken into account, which is your point, it seems likely that we would still meet the target of 6,500.

Peter Black: Gareth, I will be very happy if you can meet that target, to be honest, but you must take into account that, in fact, you have only one year left to meet your target, up to roughly this time next year. In the figures that you presented, the net increase is 2,335. You cannot argue that it is semantics for me to say that you should take disposals into account, because that is exactly what it says in the pledge that you signed up to. It is not my fault if you signed up to a pledge that you do not understand.

Gareth Jones: Quite frankly, I do understand the pledge, and I understand that you do not understand it very well. These are planned figures. We are not yet into 2011, so we shall wait and see. I think that a bit more credit should be given to this Government for what it is trying to achieve and what it has

mater o semanteg yw ei ddadl, ac un arwynebol at hynny. Mae'r ffigur a ddyfynnwyd o 4,235 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol a ddarparwyd yn 2007-08 a 2008-09 wedi'i gynnwys yn natganiad ystadegol 14 Rhagfyr 2009, sef yr un y dyfynnir ohono, mi gredaf. Yr wyf wedi edrych ar y ffigurau hyn yn ofalus. Maent ar dudalen 3 yn yr ail dabl. Mae'r tabl yn rhoi'r rhifau hynny inni. Yn y ddwy golofn nesaf, y mae siaradwyr blaenorol wedi'u hanwybyddu'n ddigon cyfleus, nodir y ddarpariaeth arfaethedig ar gyfer 2009-10, sef 2,698 o gartrefi, a'r ddarpariaeth arfaethedig ar gyfer 2010-11, sef 3,784 o gartrefi. Dyna gyfanswm o 6,482 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol a gaiff eu darparu yn ystod y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Os adiwch y ddwy flynedd cyntaf a'r ddwy flynedd nesaf arfaethedig, cewch gyfanswm o 10,717 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol yn ystod y pedair blynedd.

Peter Black *a gododd*—

Gareth Jones: Gadewch imi wneud y pwynt hwn, Peter, mae'n un pwysig iawn. Dyna'r cynllun, ac fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'r Llywodraeth hon ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd y targed hwnnw. Hyd yn oed pe baem yn ystyried eiddo wedi'i werthu, sef eich pwynt chi, ymddengys yn debygol y byddem yn dal i gyrraedd y targed o 6,500.

Peter Black: Gareth, byddaf yn hapus iawn os gallwch gyrraedd y targed hwnnw, a dweud y gwir, ond rhaid ichi ystyried, mewn gwirionedd, mai dim ond blwyddyn sydd gennych yn weddill i gyrraedd eich targed, tan yr adeg hon y flwyddyn nesaf yn fras. Yn y ffigurau a gyflwynwyd gennych, y cynnydd net yw 2,335. Ni allwch ddadlau mai semanteg yw imi ddweud y dylech ystyried eiddo wedi'i werthu, oherwydd dyna'n union a ddywedir yn yr adduned y gwnaethoch gytuno iddi. Nid fy mai i ydyw os oeddech wedi gytuno i adduned nad ydych yn ei deall.

Gareth Jones: A siarad yn blaen, yr wyf yn deall yr adduned, a deallaf nad ydych chithau'n ei deall yn dda iawn. Dyma'r ffigurau arfaethedig. Nid ydym wedi cyrraedd 2011 eto, felly, rhaid inni aros i weld. Credaf y dylid rhoi mwy o glod i'r Llywodraeth hon am yr hyn y mae'n ceisio'i

achieved.

Turning to the Tories' amendment—and this may smack of North Korea, David—I find their audacity mind-boggling in calling for a national housing recovery plan just a week after trying to scupper the very piece of legislation that would enable the Welsh Government to pave the way for better and more affordable housing in Wales, in exactly the way that the Tories are proposing now—

David Melding: Will you take an intervention?

Gareth Jones: Just a minute, David. After last week's about turn, it is clear that the so-called 'Welsh' Conservatives are merely a branch, and a rather lowly, remote branch at that, of the London-based Conservative and Unionist Party.

David Melding: I am grateful to Gareth, ever the gentleman, for giving way mid-insult, as it were. [*Laughter.*] What is your position, then, Gareth? Is it that, after 11 years of devolution, the reason we do not have a better housing policy and achievements in the housing sector, including a much more plentiful provision of social housing, is because that draft LCO was not brought forward? No, it is because of the poor choices and performance of Government year in, year out, of which your party has been a part for the past three years.

Gareth Jones: I was talking about your position, not mine, David. You are under the microscope here and, quite frankly, what we are all seeing is a puppet show, but the strings are being pulled by your boss, David—and not David Cameron, but David Jones.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: I call Nick Ramsay.

Nick Ramsay: Oh, I was enjoying that. [*Laughter.*] I am just delighted that our position in last week's debate has brought a smile to the faces of Plaid Cymru Members. It has been absent for quite a while, but at

gyflawni a'r hyn y mae wedi'i gyflawni.

I droi at welliant y Torïaid—a hwyrach fod adlais o Ogledd Korea yma, David—yr wyf yn rhyfeddu at eu hyfdra yn galw am gynllun adfer tai cenedlaethol wythnos yn unig ar ôl ceisio tanseilio'r union ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth a fyddai'n galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i baratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer tai gwell a mwy fforddiadwy yng Nghymru, yn union fel y mae'r Torïaid yn ei gynnig yn awr—

David Melding: A wnewch chi dderbyn myriad?

Gareth Jones: Yn y funud, David. Ar ôl tro pedol yr wythnos diwethaf, mae'n glir mai dim ond cangen yw'r Ceidwadwyr 'Cymreig' honedig, a changen iselradd a digon pell at hynny, o'r Blaid Geidwadol ac Unoliaethol yn yn Llundain.

David Melding: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Gareth, sydd bob amser yn ŵr bonheddig, am ildio ar ganol sarhad, fel petai. [*Chwerthin.*] Felly, beth yw eich safbwynt chi, Gareth? Ar ôl 11 mlynedd o ddatganoli, ai'r ffaith na ddygwyd y Gorchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol drafft ymlaen yw'r rheswm pam nad oes gennym well polisi tai a chyflawniadau yn y sector tai, gan gynnwys darpariaeth well a helaethach o lawer o dai cymdeithasol? Na, yr hyn sydd i gyfrif am hynny yw penderfyniadau a pherfformiad gwael y Llywodraeth flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, Llywodraeth y bu eich plaid yn rhan ohoni dros y tair blynedd diwethaf.

Gareth Jones: Yr oeddwn yn sôn am eich sefyllfa chi, David, nid fy sefyllfa i. Chi sydd dan y chwyddwydr yma, ac i fod yn blaen, yr hyn yr ydym yn ei weld yw sioe bypedau, ond eich pennaeth, David—ac nid David Cameron ond David Jones—sy'n tynnu'r llinynnau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Galwaf ar Nick Ramsay.

Nick Ramsay: O, yr oeddwn yn mwynhau hynny. [*Chwerthin.*] Yr wyf yn falch iawn fod ein safbwynt yn y ddafl yr wythnos diwethaf wedi codi gwên ar wyneb Aelodau Plaid Cymru. Mae'n absennol ers cryn amser,

least now they have a reason for jeering and can have a go at the good old Tories over here. At least now they can accuse us of doing something that has not advanced Wales, in their opinion.

However, before that last contribution from Gareth Jones, I was listening to what was going on between Peter Black and Gareth, and it was almost like the *Countdown* numbers game, was it not? I do not really want to get deeply involved on those statistics because you can, it is true, take targets and statistics and get what you want out of them to justify your position. It is clear that we have a real problem with affordable housing in Wales, which is why I am delighted to support this motion tabled by the Liberal Democrats. I wholeheartedly support it, and I also support amendment 2 tabled in the name of Alun Cairns, calling for a national housing recovery plan.

It is clear that none of us here today suffers personally from this problem that we are talking about. We are lucky to be where we are today, and to be going home to a house tonight. However, we have to remember that many people in Wales, today and historically, have suffered because of this problem, and so I hope that we can do something to alleviate it. Only yesterday, we debated a motion tabled by Jane Davidson on the Government's sustainable development indicators. That was full of targets—notional, missed or aspirational. Earlier, Peter Black spoke of 'artificial' targets, which was an interesting use of the word. What does that mean? There are two ways of looking at an artificial target. First, was it overly ambitious from the start? If so, we cannot be too harsh, because it is not necessarily a bad thing to accuse someone of having too much ambition. On the other hand, was a target missed for a reason and, if so, does it need to be revised because of it? I suspect that it is probably the latter that applies in this case.

I was looking at the Government's amendment 1 to the motion, and saw that point 2 asks the Assembly to welcome the progress made by delivering 4,235 additional

ond o leiaf mae ganddynt reswm dros wawdio'n awr a gallant ymosod ar yr hen Doriaid yma. O leiaf gallant ein cyhuddo'n awr o wneud rhywbeth nad yw wedi gwella Cymru, yn eu barn hwy.

Fodd bynnag, cyn y cyfraniad olaf hwnnw gan Gareth Jones, yr oeddwn yn gwrandao ar yr hyn a oedd yn cael ei ddweud rhwng Peter Black a Gareth, ac yr oedd yn debyg i gêm rhifau *Countdown*, onid oedd? Nid wyf am fynd ar drywydd yr ystadegau'n ormodol oherwydd mae'n wir y gallwch gymryd targedau ac ystadegau a'u dehongli fel y mynnoch i gyfiawnhau eich safbwynt. Mae'n amlwg fod gennym broblem wirioneddol o ran tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru, a dyna pam yr wyf yn falch cefnogi'r cynnig hwn a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Yr wyf yn ei gefnogi'n llwyr, ac yr wyf hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Alun Cairns, sy'n galw am gynllun cenedlaethol o adfer tai.

Mae'n amlwg nad oes neb yma heddiw yn dioddef yn bersonol o'r broblem hon yr ydym yn siarad amdani. Yr ydym yn ffodus i fod lle'r ydym heddiw, ac yn ffodus i fod yn dychwelyd adref i dŷ heno. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio bod nifer o bobl yng Nghymru, heddiw ac yn y gorffennol, wedi dioddef oherwydd y broblem hon, ac felly gobeithio y gallwn wneud rhywbeth i'w lleddfu. Ddoe ddiwethaf buom yn trafod cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan Jane Davidson ar ddangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy y Llywodraeth. Yr oedd hynny'n llawn targedau—rhai tybiannol, rhai a fethwyd, neu rai uchelgeisiol. Yn gynharach soniodd Peter Black am dargedau 'ffug', a oedd yn ddefnydd diddorol o'r gair. Beth yw ystyr hynny? Mae dwy ffordd o edrych ar darged ffug. Yn gyntaf, a oedd yn rhy uchelgeisiol o'r dechrau? Os felly, ni allwn fod yn rhy llawdrwm, oherwydd nid peth drwg o reidrwydd yw cyhuddo rhywun o fod yn rhy uchelgeisiol. Ar y llaw arall, a fethwyd y targed am reswm, ac os felly a oes angen ei adolygu oherwydd hynny? Yr wyf yn amau mai'r ail sy'n wir yn yr achos hwn.

Yr oeddwn yn edrych ar welliant 1 gan y Llywodraeth i'r cynnig, a gwelais fod pwynt 2 yn gofyn i'r Cynulliad groesawu'r cynnydd a wnaed wrth ddarparu 4,235 yn rhagor o

affordable housing units across Wales by 2009. Anyone would welcome the building of houses. Together with the Deputy Minister for housing, I have attended the opening of several sites for affordable or social housing over the past three years in my constituency. We have seen excellent work, and the quality of the units is to be commended. That is good. However, there is this gap, and I find it bizarre for the Government to say that it is not subtracting the numbers of houses lost in that time from the overall figure. Some people may be moving into a nice new house, but if the overall housing stock overall is falling, something bad is happening. That decrease of 2,700 in the housing available—nearly two thirds the amount of the new housing built—is really quite a stark figure.

unedau tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru erbyn 2009. Byddai unrhyw un yn croesawu adeiladu tai. Gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros dai, yr wyf wedi bod mewn mewn digwyddiadau i agor llawer safle tai fforddiadwy neu dai cymdeithasol yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf yn fy etholaeth. Yr ydym wedi gweld gwaith ardderchog, a rhaid canmol ansawdd yr unedau. Mae hynny'n dda. Fodd bynnag, mae yna fwlch, a chredaf ei bod yn rhyfedd i'r Llywodraeth ddweud nad yw'n tynnu nifer y tai a gollwyd yn yr amser hwnnw o'r ffigur cyffredinol. Gall rhai pobl fod yn symud i dŷ newydd braf, ond os yw'r stoc tai cyffredinol yn gostwng, mae rhywbeth gwael yn digwydd. Mae'r gostyngiad hwnnw o 2,700 yn nifer y tai sydd ar gael—bron i ddwy ran o dair o'r tai newydd sy'n cael eu hadeiladu—yn ffigur arswydus mewn gwirionedd.

6.00 p.m.

This debate cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall economic debate that is going on. There is no doubt that the decrease in the willingness of banks to lend money at the moment has been a major cause of people being unable to get on the housing ladder at the affordable housing level. That is a shame because when you consider the amount of money that the Government has put into the banking sector, I think that there is an obligation on those banks to deliver in order to help people at that level.

Ni ellir ystyried y ddadl hon ar wahân i'r ddadl economaidd gyffredinol sy'n mynd rhagddi. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw'r ffaith fod y banciau'n llai parod i fenthyca arian ar hyn o bryd wedi bod yn un o'r prif resymau sydd wedi rhwystro pobl rhag gallu prynu eu cartref cyntaf ar lefel tai fforddiadwy. Mae hynny'n drueni, oherwydd pan ystyriwch yr holl arian y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i roi i'r sector bancio, credaf fod rhwymedigaeth ar y banciau hynny i gyflawni er mwyn helpu pobl ar y lefel honno.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you for taking an intervention. When you talk about the gap in the affordable housing market, will you speak to your Conservative colleagues in the Vale of Glamorgan council who are planning to provide a meagre 20 per cent of affordable housing on the Penarth Heights site, when it has been accepted by the previous council, and by everyone else really, that it can and should be made up of 30 per cent to 40 per cent of affordable housing as this is desperately needed in Penarth.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch am dderbyn ymyriad. Pan fyddwch yn siarad am y bwlch yn y farchnad tai fforddiadwy, a wnewch chi siarad â'ch cydweithwyr Ceidwadol yng nghyngor Bro Morgannwg, sy'n cynllunio i ddarparu prin 20 y cant o dai fforddiadwy ar safle Ucheldir Penarth, pan dderbyniodd y cyngor blaenorol, a phawb arall mewn gwirionedd, y gellir ac y dylid darparu 30 i 40 y cant o dai fforddiadwy ar y safle gan fod taer angen hynny ym Mhenarth.

Nick Ramsay: You can cite examples from different areas; I am sure that I could also cite some examples from Labour areas. I will speak to my colleagues on the council there. I speak to my colleagues in Conservative-led councils across Wales and I know that they

Nick Ramsay: Gallwch grybwyll enghreifftiau o ardaloedd gwahanol: yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn innau grybwyll enghreifftiau o ardaloedd Llafur. Byddaf yn siarad â'm cydweithwyr yn y cyngor yno. Byddaf yn siarad â'm cydweithwyr mewn

are all 100 per cent committed to alleviating the problem in the affordable housing market.

The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration (Jocelyn Davies): I am pleased to have the opportunity today to reiterate the Government's commitment to increasing the supply of affordable homes by at least 6,500 within its lifetime. Setting ourselves this clear target was always ambitious and was always going to be challenging, and it has become even more so following the recession. This is why I am particularly pleased to report encouraging progress against the target today.

In December, I was able to confirm that 4,235 additional affordable homes had already been delivered across a mix of tenures. This is despite difficult economic conditions. We continue to monitor progress against our target and, at this stage, I am confident it will be reached. Therefore, I cannot accept that urgent action is now needed to reach the target. We have achieved this in a number of ways, including the provision of £366 million in social housing grant to assist housing associations to supply additional affordable housing for rent or low-cost home ownership. There has also been £62 million of additional funding from the strategic capital investment fund, which has been secured to increase the supply of affordable housing and maintain employment in the construction industry.

As a result of asking the sector in Wales what it wants, we will shortly be piloting intermediate rent schemes, which will target people eligible for social housing and give them the opportunity to rent a home from a housing association. Within five to 10 years they will have the opportunity to purchase it, if they fulfil certain criteria. These are some of our new approaches to create mixed tenure communities and housing choices. We have taken measures through our mortgage rescue scheme to help people at risk of repossession, which has prevented nearly 900 people from becoming homeless. This scheme has been acknowledged as the best in the UK.

cyngorau a arweinir gan y Ceidwadwyr ledled Cymru, a gwn eu bod bob un wedi ymrwymo 100 y cant i leddfu'r broblem yn y farchnad tai fforddiadwy.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio (Jocelyn Davies): Yr wyf yn falch cael y cyfle heddiw i ailadrodd ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i gynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy o leiaf 6,500 o fewn ei hoes. Yr oedd gosod y targed clir hwn i ni ein hunain bob amser am fod yn uchelgeisiol a bob amser yn heriol, ac y mae'n fwy uchelgeisiol a heriol fyth yn dilyn y dirwasgiad. Dyna pam yr wyf yn eithriadol o falch cael adrodd am gynnydd calonogol yn ôl y targed heddiw.

Ym mis Rhagfyr, yr oedddwn yn gallu cadarnhau bod 4,235 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol wedi eu darparu mewn cymysgedd o ddeiliadaethau, a hynny er gwaethaf amodau economaidd anodd. Yr ydym yn parhau i fonitro cynnydd yn erbyn ein targed, ac ar hyn o bryd yr wyf yn hyderus y byddwn yn ei gyrraedd. Felly, ni allaf dderbyn bod angen gweithredu ar frys yn awr er mwyn cyrraedd y targed. Yr ydym wedi ei gyrraedd mewn llawer ffordd, gan gynnwys darparu gwerth £366 miliwn o grant tai cymdeithasol i helpu cymdeithasau tai i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy ychwanegol ar rent neu i'w prynu trwy gynlluniau perchentyaeth cost isel. Cafwyd hefyd £62 miliwn o arian ychwanegol gan y gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol, a sicrhawyd i gynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy a chynnal cyflogaeth yn y diwydiant adeiladu.

O ganlyniad i ofyn i'r sector yng Nghymru beth yw ei dymuniadau, byddwn yn treialu cynlluniau rhentu canolradd maes o law, a fydd yn targedu pobl sy'n gymwys i gael tai cymdeithasol gan roi cyfle iddynt rentu tŷ gan gymdeithas dai. Ymhen pum i 10 mlynedd cânt y cyfle i'w brynu, os byddant yn bodloni meini prawf penodol. Dyma rai o'n dulliau gweithredu newydd i greu cymunedau o ddeiliadaeth gymysg a dewisiadau o ran tai. Yr ydym wedi cymryd camau drwy ein cynllun achub morgesi i helpu pobl sydd mewn perygl o weld eu cartref yn cael ei adfeddiannu. Mae hynny wedi atal bron i 900 o bobl rhag bod yn ddigartref. Cydnabuwyd mai dyma'r cynllun

gorau yn y DU.

I believe this is a strong record of not only investment, but achievement, and it is disappointing that the Liberal Democrats want to focus on quibbling over statistical methodology and—I agree with Gareth—semantics. Of course, if you were in Government, if you ever had the guts to go into Government—you had plenty of opportunities following the last elections and you turned every one down—

Peter Black *rose*—

Jocelyn Davies: No, I will not take an intervention; you will have your opportunity later. You could do things differently, but what you cannot do from the opposition benches is tell this Government how to collect data or what its pledges mean.

Peter Black: It is called scrutiny.

Jocelyn Davies: I would also like to point out to you that the properties that have been sold by housing associations and local authorities have been bought by the tenants because they are affordable. All but 82 of the properties listed in the figures that you quoted have been sold in that way. The Tories, I am sure, would support me in saying that that is what will make the policy sustainable, because it is affordable. These houses are not lost to the social sector because local authorities or their agents have the opportunity to buy them back. Alun made the important point that we can now demonstrate that between April 2007 and March last year, an extra 4,235 families were provided with a home they can afford. I cannot, therefore, accept your argument that we have not made good progress towards meeting our 'One Wales' commitment.

Since last week, I have calmed down in my response to the Conservative amendment, but I still oppose it. After last week's debate, I doubt that the Conservatives were aware of the extensive work that this Government is doing to increase the supply of affordable housing, including our work in combating the effects of the recession; action that we took in response to suggestions made by the housing

Credaf fod hyn yn record gref nid yn unig o fuddsoddi ond o gyflawni, ac mae'n siomedig bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am ganolbwyntio ar hollti blew dros fethodoleg ystadegol a semanteg—yr wyf yn cytuno â Gareth. Wrth gwrs, pe baech mewn Llywodraeth, pe baech fyth yn ddigon dewr i fynd i Lywodraeth—cawsoch ddigon o gyfle yn dilyn yr etholiadau diwethaf a gwrthodasoch bob un—

Peter Black *a gododd*—

Jocelyn Davies: Na wnaif, ni wnaif dderbyn ymyriad; cewch eich cyfle'n ddiweddarach. Gallech wneud pethau'n wahanol, ond yr hyn na allwch ei wneud o feinciau'r wrthblaid yw dweud wrth y Llywodraeth hon sut i gasglu data na beth yw ystyr ei haddunedau.

Peter Black: Craffu yw hynny.

Jocelyn Davies: Hoffwn egluro wrthyhych hefyd fod y cartrefi sydd wedi eu gwerthu gan gymdeithasau tai ac awdurdodau lleol wedi eu prynu gan y tenantiaid am eu bod yn fforddiadwy. Gwerthwyd yn y dull hwnnw bob un ac eithrio 82 o'r rhai a restrwyd yn y ffigurau a ddyfynnwyd gennych. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Toriaid yn fy nghefnogi wrth ddweud mai dyna a fydd yn sicrhau bod y polisi yn gynaliadwy, am ei fod yn fforddiadwy. Ni fydd y tai hyn yn cael eu colli i'r sector cymdeithasol, oherwydd caiff awdurdodau lleol neu eu hasiantwyr gyfle i'w prynu'n ôl. Gwnaeth Alun y pwynt pwysig y gallwn ei ddangos yn awr, sef rhwng mis Ebrill 2007 a mis Mawrth y llynedd fod cartref fforddiadwy wedi ei ddarparu i 4,235 yn rhagor o deuluoedd. Felly, ni allaf dderbyn eich dadl nad ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd da tuag at fodloni ein hymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un'.

Ers yr wythnos diwethaf, yr wyf wedi pwylllo yn fy ymateb i welliant y Ceidwadwyr, ond yr wyf yn dal i'w wrthwynebu. Ar ôl y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf, yr wyf yn amau a oedd y Ceidwadwyr yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith sylweddol y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ei wneud i gynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy, gan gynnwys ein gwaith i fynd i'r afael ag effeithiau'r dirwasgiad; camau a

sector in Wales. We can always do more, and we are developing policy work on empty properties. A number of you have mentioned that issue, and we recently issued best-practice guidance on bringing empty homes back into use. Recent figures show that local authorities were able to bring 590 empty properties back into use in 2008-09. However, not all local authorities have a good strategy, which we will need to do something about if this issue is to be tackled.

Peter, we have always been clear about the target and what it means. I repeat that this Government has, up to now, provided 4,235 more families with an affordable home. If you ask the housing professionals in Wales whether they agree with our figures, they would answer that they do; they have indicated that they want to help us to achieve our target.

Peter Black: Nobody is disputing that you have provided 4,235 additional homes for families. The dispute is that that is not your target; the target was to increase the stock of houses by 6,500. You have to take into account the properties that have been lost to the social housing sector.

Jocelyn Davies: When we first went into Government, Peter, you said that we would never reach our target. After a while, now that you can see that we are likely to do so, you want to tell us how to work out our figures. I am sorry, but I do not agree with you.

Mark, you mentioned the Joseph Rowntree Foundation; I remind you that its commission on rural housing in Wales concluded that our national policies were about right. You also mentioned the private rented sector, and, in that context, we have a national accreditation scheme that you might like to look at. If the proposed legislative competence Order goes through, I can see much more use being made of our private rented sector in Wales.

gymerwyd gennym i ymateb i awgrymiadau a wnaed gan y sector tai yng Nghymru. Gallwn bob amser wneud mwy, ac yr ydym wrthi'n datblygu ein gwaith polisi ar eiddo gwag. Mae nifer ohonoch wedi sôn am y mater hwnnw, ac yn ddiweddar cyhoeddwyd canllawiau arfer gorau gennym ar ddechrau defnyddio eiddo gwag eto. Dengys ffigurau'n ddiweddar fod awdurdodau lleol wedi llwyddo i ddechrau defnyddio 590 o adeiladau gwag yn 2008-09. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan bob awdurdod lleol strategaeth dda, a bydd angen gwneud rhywbeth ynghylch hyn os ydym i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn.

Peter, yr ydym bob amser wedi bod yn glir am y targed a'r hyn y mae'n ei olygu. Dywedaf eto fod y Llywodraeth hon, hyd yn hyn, wedi darparu cartref fforddiadwy i 4,235 yn rhagor o deuluoedd. Pe byddech yn gofyn i weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes tai yng Nghymru a ydynt yn cytuno â'n ffigurau, byddent yn dweud eu bod; maent wedi nodi eu bod am ein helpu i gyrraedd ein targed.

Peter Black: Nid oes neb yn dadlau eich bod wedi darparu 4,235 o gartrefi ychwanegol i deuluoedd. Y ddadl yw nad dyna'ch targed; y targed oedd cynyddu'r stoc tai 6,500. Rhaid ichi ystyried y tai a gollwyd i'r sector tai cymdeithasol.

Jocelyn Davies: Pan ddaethom i rym gyntaf, Peter, yr oeddech yn dweud na fyddem byth yn cyrraedd ein targed. Ar ôl ychydig amser, a chithau'n gweld ein bod yn debygol o wneud hynny, yr ydych am ddweud wrthym sut i gyfrifo'n ffigurau. Mae'n flin gennyf, ond nid wyf yn cytuno â chi.

Mark, yr oeddech yn sôn am Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree; fe'ch atgoffaf fod ei gomisiwn ar dai gwledig yng Nghymru wedi dod i'r casgliad fod ein polisiau cenedlaethol yn iawn fwy neu lai. Soniech hefyd am y sector rhentu preifat, ac yn y cyd-destun hwnnw mae gennym gynllun achredu cenedlaethol yr hoffech edrych arno, efallai. Os aiff y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig drwyddo, gallaf weld y gwneir llawer mwy o ddefnydd o'n sector rhentu preifat yng Nghymru.

Mike, you are right that robust information is needed, and the review says—if you read the ‘good book’, as you mentioned—that we are on course to meet our target. I know that you have found it difficult to acknowledge that this Government prioritises housing. Despite all of the difficult times, we have made extra resources available, and I guess that you are just going to have to learn to live with that. You mentioned Measures that might come from the proposed legislative competence Order, but we are not counting our powers until we actually have them, because, as we know, things can go wrong.

Alun, you are quite right that people have said that these are ambitious targets, that these targets do not go far enough and should be higher, that we are never going to be able to reach them or that we are counting the wrong things; we cannot win. I will say that it is only the Liberal Democrats who say that what we are saying is wrong; they are the only ones that hold the view that they are spouting today. You also mentioned private sector land. We are making more land available, and some of the tranche 2 strategic capital investment funding is going towards assisting us in that aim. Furthermore, WAG land at the Old Town Dock in Newport was sold to a housing association for £1, which will enable properties to be built there to level 4 or 5 of the code for sustainable homes. I hope that future residents, therefore, will have energy bills of less than £5 a week. We can all welcome that.

It is not very often that we hear from the Liberal Democrats how they are going to pay for something. How would they pay for all of this? They would do away with our first-time buyer grant. Eleanor, do you know how much that is? It has been a pilot, consisting of £0.5 million for two years. Next year, we are going to put the same amount into the mortgage rescue scheme. So, you say that you are going to pay for everything with £1 million. You are the ones who are going to have to do better if you are coming forward with ideas like that. Gareth, I agree that Mike’s ‘good book’ shows that we are meeting our target.

Mike, yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod angen gwybodaeth gadarn, a dywed yr adolygiad—os darllenwch y ‘llyfr da’, fel y soniech—ein bod ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd ein targed. Gwn eich bod wedi ei chael yn anodd cydnabod bod y Llywodraeth hon yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i dai. Er yr holl adfyd, yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod adnoddau ychwanegol ar gael, a chredaf y bydd yn rhaid ichi ddsygu byw gyda hynny. Soniech am Fesurau a allai ddeillio o’r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig, ond ni fyddwn yn cymryd y pwerau’n ganiataol nes inni eu cael, oherwydd, fel y gwyddom, gall pethau fynd o chwith.

Alun, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle fod pobl wedi dweud bod y rhain yn dargedau uchelgeisiol, nad yw’r targedau hyn yn ddigonol ac y dylent fod yn uwch, na fyddwn byth yn gallu eu cyrraedd neu ein bod yn cyfrif y pethau anghywir; ni allwn ennill. Dywedaf mai dim ond y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sy’n dweud bod yr hyn a ddywedwn yn anghywir; dim ond hwy sy’n credu hyn y maent yn ei fnegi heddiw. Soniech am dir y sector preifat hefyd. Yr ydym yn sicrhau bod mwy o dir ar gael, ac mae rhywfaint o gyfran 2 o’r gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol yn mynd tuag at ein helpu i gyrraedd y nod hwnnw. Yn ogystal, gwerthwyd tir Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn Noc yr Hen Dref yng Nghasnewydd i gymdeithas tai am £1, a fydd yn ei galluogi i adeiladu tai yno i lefel 4 neu 5 yn y cod ar gyfer cartrefi cynaliadwy. Felly, gobeithio y bydd biliau ynni preswylwyr y dyfodol yn llai na £5 yr wythnos. Gall pob un ohonom groesawu hynny.

Anaml iawn y clywn gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sut y bwriadant dalu am rywbeth. Sut y byddent yn talu am hyn i gyd? Byddent yn dileu ein grant i brynwyr cyntaf. Eleanor, wyddoch chi faint yw hynny? Mae wedi bod yn gynllun peilot, yn cynnwys £0.5 miliwn am ddwy flynedd. Y flwyddyn nesaf yr ydym am fuddsoddi’r un swm yn y cynllun achub morgeisi. Felly, yr ydych yn dweud eich bod am dalu am bopeth gydag £1 filiwn. Chi fydd yn gorfod gwneud yn well os ydych am gyflwyno syniadau fel y rheini. Gareth, cytunaf fod ‘llyfr da’ Mike yn dangos ein bod yn cyrraedd ein targed.

6.10 p.m.

Do you understand flexible tenure, Nick? You do not have to answer now, because we know that you do not. I would like you to tell us why you want to prevent flexible tenure. I am glad that you have told us that you have read our amendment, because you certainly—

Mark Isherwood and Nick Ramsay *rose*—

Jocelyn Davies: I was talking to Nick, but I will take an intervention from either of you.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Be very quick, then, one or other of you. Which intervention are you taking, Jocelyn? [*Laughter.*]

Jocelyn Davies: Thank you, William. It is nice to know that two of your group understand flexible tenure, but they still have not explained why they want to prevent it and why they voted as they did last week.

I am glad that you have read—

Nick Ramsay: Will you take an intervention?

Jocelyn Davies: Yes.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Be quick, because time is running out.

Nick Ramsay: This has already been introduced by Monmouthshire County Council. As a former member of that council, I am pleased to have been part of that process.

Jocelyn Davies: You may well be pleased about that and think that it is a good idea, but you still have not explained why you want to deprive everybody else in Wales of it.

I am glad to say that you have read our amendment. It is a shame that you did not

A ydych yn deall deiliadaeth hyblyg, Nick? Nid oes angen ichi ateb yn awr, oherwydd gwyddom nad ydych yn deall. Hoffwn ichi ddweud wrthym pam yr ydych am rwystro deiliadaeth hyblyg. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi dweud wrthym eich bod wedi darllen ein gwelliant, oherwydd mae'n sicr nad ydych—

Mark Isherwood a Nick Ramsay *a gododd*—

Jocelyn Davies: Yr oeddwn yn siarad â Nick, ond derbynaf ymyriad gan y naill neu'r llall ohonoch.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Byddwch yn gyflym, y naill neu'r llall ohonoch. Pa ymyriad yr ydych yn ei dderbyn, Jocelyn? [*Chwerthin.*]

Jocelyn Davies: Diolch, William. Mae'n dda gwybod bod dau o blith eich grŵp yn deall deiliadaeth hyblyg, ond nid ydynt wedi esbonio pam y maent am ei rhwystro a pham y bu iddynt bleidleisio fel y gwnaethant yr wythnos diwethaf.

Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi darllen—

Nick Ramsay: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Jocelyn Davies: Gwnaf.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Byddwch yn gyflym, oherwydd mae'r amser yn dod i ben.

Nick Ramsay: Mae hyn eisoes wedi ei gyflwyno gan Gyngor Sir Fynwy. Fel cyn-aelod o'r cyngor hwnnw, yr wyf yn falch imi fod yn rhan o'r broses honno.

Jocelyn Davies: Efallai eich bod yn falch o hynny ac yn credu ei fod yn syniad da, ond nid ydych wedi esbonio pam yr ydych am amddifadu pawb arall yng Nghymru ohono.

Yr wyf yn falch dweud eich bod wedi darllen ein gwelliant. Mae'n drueni na fu ichi

read the report of the committee on the proposed legislative competence Order or the evidence. You call for a recovery plan, but not one word have we heard of what would be in this recovery plan. What is going to be in it, Nick? *[Interruption.]*

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Do draw your remarks to a close, please.

Jocelyn Davies: I shall. *[Interruption.]*

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Quickly, Jocelyn.

Jocelyn Davies: I have a final sentence. In a time of financial difficulties, this Assembly Government continues to prioritise affordable housing, and it has responded quickly to changing conditions. I urge you all therefore to support the Government's amendment.

Kirsty Williams: Perhaps I can begin with something on which we do have agreement across the Chamber, which is the fact that everyone in Wales has the right to a safe, secure and adequate home. Being without such a home has a direct impact on people's ability to contribute to the Welsh economy, and it has a direct impact on their health, on their children's educational attainment, and on their ability to play a full part in society or even to remain in the community where they were born and brought up in order to help to secure that community into the future. I am sure that housing issues continue to dominate the casework of many of us, and each person who writes to us or who comes to a surgery is a desperate and depressing case. I am sure that we have all dealt with young couples who are struggling to pay high rents in the private sector and who are desperate to get onto a council house or housing association waiting list. There are young people who are sofa surfing around their friends' properties after a falling out with their parents. There are the newly qualified health workers who, back from university, have a job in their local district general hospital, but find themselves priced out of the village they were born and brought up in and therefore cannot afford to live there. Then there are the families that,

ddarllen adroddiad y pwyllgor ar y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig na'r dystiolaeth. Yr ydych yn galw am gynllun adfer, ond nid ydym wedi clywed yr un gair am yr hyn a fyddai yn y cynllun adfer hwn. Beth fydd ynddo, Nick? *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. A wnewch chi ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda.

Jocelyn Davies: Gwnaf. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Yn gyflym, Jocelyn.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae gennyf un frawddeg olaf. Mewn cyfnod o anawsterau ariannol, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn y Cynulliad yn parhau i roi blaenoriaeth i dai fforddiadwy, ac mae wedi ymateb yn gyflym i amodau sy'n newid. Felly, anogaf chi i gefnogi gwelliant y Llywodraeth.

Kirsty Williams: Efallai y gallaf ddechrau gyda rhywbeth y mae'r Siambr gyfan yn cytuno arno, sef bod gan bawb yng Nghymru yr hawl i gael cartref diogel a digonol. Mae bod heb gartref o'r fath yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar allu pobl i gyfrannu at economi Cymru, ac yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar eu hiechyd, cyrhaeddiad addysgol eu plant, a'u gallu i chwarae rhan lawn mewn cymdeithas neu hyd yn oed barhau yn y gymuned lle cawsant eu geni a'u magu er mwyn helpu diogelu'r gymuned honno ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod materion tai yn dal i gael lle blaenllaw yng ngwaith achos nifer ohonom, ac mae pob unigolyn sy'n ysgrifennu atom neu a ddaw i gymhorthfa yn achos difrifol a thrist. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod pob un ohonom wedi ymdrin â pharau ifanc sy'n cael anhawster talu rhent uchel yn y sector preifat ac sy'n daer am gael eu cynnwys ar restr aros am dŷ cyngor neu restr aros cymdeithas tai. Mae yna bobl ifanc sy'n cysgu ar sofffa'r naill ffrind ar ôl y llall ar ôl ffraeo â'u rhieni. Mae yna weithwyr iechedd newydd gymhwyso sydd, ar ôl dod adref o'r brifysgol, yn cael swydd yn yr ysbyty cyffredinol lleol, ond yn gweld bod y tai'n rhy ddrud yn y pentref lle cawsant eu geni a'u magu ac felly ni allant fforddio byw yno. Yna mae teuluoedd sydd, ar ôl prynu eu

having bought their council house in the good times, are faced with losing it all—their house and their investment—when the bad times hit them.

I do not for one moment question the individual commitment of the Deputy Minister for housing. With a characteristically quiet determination and, I dare say, when she has needed it, menace in the face of those who have tried to block her plans, Jocelyn has had to get to grips with a Government department that I suspect was severely neglected by the previous holder of that office. We do not dispute the fact that the Government has created, as outlined in its amendment, additional properties for families to live in. However, to meet the Government's target, not only does the Government have to build new properties, but it has to offset those properties that have been lost to the affordable housing stock. That may be a matter of semantics to Gareth Jones and his Plaid Cymru colleagues, but the pledge made in the document is to supply additional properties. To dismiss disposals and not worry about them is not to take the matter seriously. After all, if you follow Gareth's logic, as long as the Government builds 6,500 properties, he feels that he has lived up to his promise to the Welsh public. It does not matter—

Gareth Jones: You have completely misunderstood. The point that I made is that there is a total of well over 10,000, so if you accommodate the disposals, you still reach the target, which is over and above 6,500. Let us get it clear.

Kirsty Williams: I will come to your reading of the figures, but if you follow your logic through, Gareth, as long as the Government builds 6,500 houses, you are happy; it does not matter how many are disposed of. If the Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration is in the business of providing more homes for families, you cannot simply ignore those that have been disposed of. On that basis, as long as you build 6,500 homes, it does not matter if you get rid of 6,500, because you would feel that you have lived up to your pledge. I am sure that that is not what the Deputy Minister means.

tŷ cyngor yn y cyfnod llewyrchus, yn wynebu colli'r cyfan—eu tŷ yn ogystal â'u buddsoddiad—wedi i'r cyfnod o galedi eu taro.

Nid wyf yn amau am eiliad ymrwymiad unigol y Dirprwy Weinidog dros dai. Gyda'i phenderfyniad tawel ac, os caf ddweud, ei golwg fygythiol, pan oedd angen, yn wyneb y rhai sydd wedi ceisio rhwystro'i chynlluniau, bu'n rhaid i Jocelyn fynd i'r afael ag adran o'r Llywodraeth a esgeuluswyd i raddau helaeth gan ddeiliad blaenorol y swydd honno, mi gredaf. Nid ydym yn amau nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi creu tai ychwanegol i deuluoedd fyw ynddynt, fel y nodwyd yn ei gwelliant. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn cyrraedd targed y Llywodraeth, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth n id yn unig adeiladu tai newydd, ond rhaid iddi wneud iawn am y tai hynny a gollwyd i'r stoc tai fforddiadwy. Efallai mai mater o semanteg ydyw i Gareth Jones a'i gyd-Aelodau ym Mhlaid Cymru, ond diben yr adduned yn y ddogfen yw darparu tai ychwanegol. Mae diystyru eiddo sydd wedi ei werthu a pheidio â phoeni amdanynt yn golygu nad yw'r mater yn cael ei ystyried o ddifrif. Wedi'r cyfan, os dilynwch resymeg Gareth, cyhyd ag y bydd y Llywodraeth yn adeiladu 6,500 o dai, mae'n teimlo'i fod wedi cyflawni'r addewid a wnaeth i bobl Cymru. Nid oes ots—

Gareth Jones: Yr ydych wedi camddeall yn llwyr. Y pwynt a wneuthum yw bod y cyfanswm ymhell dros 10,000. Felly, os cynhwyswch yr eiddo a werthwyd, yr ydych yn dal i gyrraedd y targed, sydd ymhell dros 6,500. Gadewch inni wneud hynny'n glir.

Kirsty Williams: Dof at eich dehongliad o'r ffigurau, ond os dilynwch eich rhesymeg, Gareth, cyhyd ag y bydd y Llywodraeth yn adeiladu 6,500 o dai, yr ydych yn hapus; nid oes ots sawl tŷ sy'n cael ei werthu. Os gwaith y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio yw darparu mwy o gartrefi i deuluoedd, ni allwch anwybyddu'r eiddo sydd wedi ei werthu. Ar y sail honno, cyhyd â'ch bod yn adeiladu 6,500 o dai, nid oes ots os cewch wared ar 6,500, oherwydd byddech yn teimlo eich bod wedi cyflawni eich adduned. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad dyna y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei olygu.

Incidentally, Gareth, our figures are up to December 2009, so they cover the points that you were making. By your and Alun Davies's reckoning, the Government can still meet its target, but to do so it will need to build approximately 4,165 properties by May of next year. I sincerely hope that the Government will do so, as nothing would give me greater pleasure than congratulating the Deputy Minister on delivering those properties if she were able to do so. However, that is a heck of a lot of houses to deliver in a year, when you have not been able to deliver that many additional properties to date.

There are ways in which those figures could be achieved. I welcome the Deputy Minister's commitment on empty properties and the action she is taking to try to bring those empty properties back into use. I would have liked to have heard this afternoon about the progress on the Welsh housing investment trusts. I know that discussions have been ongoing for years between Government officials and the private sector to achieve that policy objective, but the discussions did not translate into a reality that would have allowed private sector investment to be added to the moneys that the Government is already making available.

Jocelyn Davies says that because the Liberal Democrats say it, it has to be wrong, and it is her right to say that. However, it is not just the Liberal Democrats that are saying it. The Chartered Institute of Housing clearly states on page 97 of the document that, in welcoming the new data collection system that the Deputy Minister introduced so that we can have some robust data in this field, the key findings from the affordable housing provision data collection are presented, but the figures are based on additional affordable housing units and do not take account of any reduction in affordable housing stock. Those are not our words, but those of the institute. If we are to make a difference in this key public policy area, we cannot play semantics with the word 'additional'. Additional means additional, and you cannot ignore those houses that have been disposed of. To do so means that we will let people down.

Gyda llaw, Gareth, mae ein ffigurau yn mynd mor bell â mis Rhagfyr 2009, felly, maent yn cwmpasu'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch. Yr ydych chi ac Alun Davies yn barnu y gall y Llywodraeth gyrraedd ei tharged o hyd, ond i wneud hynny bydd angen iddi adeiladu tua 4,165 o dai erbyn mis Mai y flwyddyn nesaf. Gobeithio'n fawr y bydd y Llywodraeth yn gwneud hynny, oherwydd ni fyddai dim yn rhoi mwy o bleser imi na llongyfarch y Dirprwy Weinidog am ddarparu'r cartrefi hynny pe gallai wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n llawer iawn o dai i'w darparu mewn blwyddyn, a chithau heb lwyddo i ddarparu cynifer â hynny o eiddo ychwanegol hyd yn hyn.

Mae yna ffyrdd y gellid cyflawni'r ffigurau hynny. Croesawaf ymrwymiad y Dirprwy Weinidog ar eiddo gwag a'r camau gweithredu y mae'n eu cymryd i geisio dechrau defnyddio'r cartrefi gwag hynny eto. Byddai'n dda gennyf fod wedi clywed am y cynnydd gydag ymddiriedolaethau buddsoddi tai Cymru y prynhawn yma. Gwn fod trafodaethau wedi bod yn mynd ymlaen ers blynyddoedd rhwng swyddogion y Llywodraeth a'r sector preifat i gyflawni'r amcan polisi hwnnw, ond ni ddeilliodd dim o'r trafodaethau a fyddai wedi caniatáu i fuddsoddiad gan y sector preifat gael ei ychwanegu at yr arian y mae'r Llywodraeth eisoes yn ei ddarparu.

Dywed Jocelyn Davies, oherwydd mai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sy'n dweud hynny, fod rhaid ei fod yn anghywir, ac mae ganddi hawl i ddweud hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn unig sy'n dweud hynny. Dywed y Sefydliad Tai Siartredig yn glir ar dudalen 97 yn y ddogfen, wrth groesawu'r system casglu data newydd a gyflwynodd y Dirprwy Weinidog er mwyn inni gael data cadarn yn y maes hwn, fod darganfyddiadau allweddol y broses o gasglu data ar ddarparu tai fforddiadwy wedi'u cyflwyno, ond mae'r ffigurau'n seiliedig ar unedau tai fforddiadwy ychwanegol, ac nid ydynt yn ystyried dim gostyngiad yn y stoc tai fforddiadwy. Nid ein geiriau ni yw'r rhain, ond geiriau'r sefydliad. Os ydym am wneud gwahaniaeth yn y maes polisi cyhoeddus allweddol hwn, ni allwn chwarae semanteg â'r gair 'ychwanegol'. Mae ychwanegol yn golygu ychwanegol, ac ni

allwch anwybyddu'r tai hynny a werthwyd. Byddai gwneud hynny'n golygu y byddem yn siomi pobl.

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn cytuno'r cynnig heb welliant. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriaf yr holl bleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4428: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Motion NDM4428: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4428: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Amendment 1 to NDM4428: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
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
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

6.20 p.m.

*Cynnig NDM4429: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Motion NDM4429: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan

Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4429: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 18.
Amendment 1 to NDM4429: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 18.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4429: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Amendment 2 to NDM4429: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4429: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment 3 to NDM4429: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
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
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin

Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment not agreed.

Cynnig NDM4429 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

Motion NDM4429 as amended: that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd diagnosis cynnar o ddemensia;

1. recognises the importance of early diagnosis of dementia;

2. yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cymryd camau i ddiwallu'r galw cynyddol am ofal demensia ledled Cymru; a

2. notes that the Welsh Assembly Government is taking measures to meet the growing demand for dementia care across Wales; and

3. yn cydnabod bod y cynllun demensia cenedlaethol yn cael ei ddatblygu gan grŵp sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr y GIG, llywodraeth leol a'r trydydd sector.

3. recognises that the national dementia plan for Wales is being taken forward by a group including representatives from the NHS, local government and the third sector.

Cynnig NDM4429 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 31, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 12.

Motion NDM4429 as amended: For 31 Abstain 6, 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
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bourne, Nick
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Williams, Brynle

Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig NDM4429 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM4429 as amended agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4431: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Motion NDM4431: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4431: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 18.
Amendment 1 to NDM4431: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 18.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4431: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Amendment 2 to NDM4431: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

Williams, Kirsty

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

Motion NDM4431 as amended: that

Cynnig NDM4431 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. notes the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to ensure that the supply of affordable housing increases by at least 6,500 within this Government term;

1. yn nodi ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod y cyflenwad tai fforddiadwy yn cynyddu o leiaf 6,500 o fewn tymor y Llywodraeth hon;

2. welcomes the progress made in achieving this with 4,235 additional affordable housing units across Wales delivered by December 2009;

2. yn croesawu'r cynnydd a wnaed wrth gyflawni hyn, drwy ddarparu 4,235 yn rhagor o unedau tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru erbyn mis Rhagfyr 2009;

3. believes that the Welsh Assembly Government is therefore on target to meet its commitment.

3. yn credu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar y trywydd iawn felly i wireddu'i hymrwymiad.

*Cynnig NDM4431 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 18.
 Motion NDM4431 as amended: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 18.*

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
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 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

Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM4431 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Motion NDM4431 as amended agreed.*

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Brynle Williams: Point of order. Before we leave, ladies and gentlemen, I think that the Chamber should register its respect for one of Wales's eldest statesmen, Mr Michael Foot. Thank you.

Brynle Williams: Pwynt o drefn. Cyn inni adael, foneddigion a boneddigesau, credaf y dylai'r Siambr gofnodi ei pharch i un o wladweinwyr hynaf Cymru, Mr Michael Foot. Diolch.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Very good. Is that the wish of you all? I see that it is. Thank you.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Da iawn. Ai dyna yw dymuniad pob un ohonoch? Gwelaf mai dyna yw eich dymuniad. Diolch.

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Peiriannu ein Dyfodol Engineering our Future

Jeff Cuthbert: I have allowed one minute each to Mick Bates—

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf wedi caniatáu munud yr un i Mick Bates—

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Sorry, Jeff. Could Members please leave the Chamber quietly? Thank you, Jeff.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Jeff. A wnaiff yr Aelodau adael y Siambr yn ddistaw? Diolch, Jeff.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you, Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer. I have agreed that Mick Bates, Joyce Watson and Brian Gibbons can have one minute each.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro. Yr wyf wedi cytuno i roi munud yr un i Mick Bates, Joyce Watson a Brian Gibbons.

I am delighted to be able to call this important debate today on the subject of engineering. I would also like to welcome Lesley Griffiths, in her new role as Deputy Minister for Science, Innovation and Skills, to respond in due course. Many of you will be aware of my background in engineering. I began my working career as a mining

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon heddiw ar bwnc peirianeg. Hoffwn hefyd goesawu Lesley Griffiths, yn ei rôl newydd fel Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau, i ymateb yn y man. Bydd nifer ohonoch yn ymwybodol o'm cefndir ym maes peirianeg. Dechreuais fy ngyrfa fel peiriannydd mwyngloddio

engineer with the NCB before moving into civil engineering. I have maintained my interest in the sector since.

We all know that if Wales is to grow its economy in the future, what we call the STEM subjects—science, technology, engineering and mathematics—must be at the heart of our approach to education. By investing in STEM subjects we are making an investment not only in the economy of Wales, but in our nation's youth and its future. However, engineering is not just a career choice; it is a massive contributor to economic growth.

The country has experienced rapid economic change over the last three decades, and we are no longer reliant on steel and coal. This has resulted in the most dramatic change to Wales's dynamic industrial history since the industrial revolution. Our new green jobs strategy shows the direction that Wales needs and wants to move in if we are to not only keep, but excel on a national and international level. Currently green technologies are worth £3 trillion in the world economy and there is an excellent opportunity for Wales and the UK to develop jobs, wealth and global leadership in this area. Not only that, but if we do not develop these green technologies for ourselves we will have to buy them from other countries. Why not invest in Wales, so that we can do it ourselves?

The engineering and manufacturing sectors are already key economic and social drivers, which currently contribute £799 billion to the UK economy. In Wales, there are over 189,000 people employed in the engineering sector, with a turnover of more than £29 billion per annum. There is absolutely no reason why Wales cannot have a bigger slice of the cake.

The work of these key sectors is necessary in a number of basic areas, such as clean water, housing, and electricity and heating. Engineering and manufacturing work is also vital to wider infrastructural work, such as controlling climate change, creating carbon neutral vehicles, and an improved transport system—the list goes on and on.

gyda'r Bwrdd Glo Cenedlaethol cyn symud i faes peirianeg sifil. Mae fy niddordeb yn y sector wedi parhau ers hynny.

Gwyddom i gyd, os yw Cymru am ddatblygu ei heconomi yn y dyfodol, ei bod yn rhaid i'r pynciau STEM—sef gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg—fod wrth wraidd ein dull gweithredu ym maes addysg. Drwy fuddsoddi yn y pynciau hyn yr ydym yn buddsoddi nid yn unig yn economi Cymru, ond hefyd yn ieuencid ein gwlad a'i dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, mae peirianeg yn fwy na gyrfa bosibl yn unig ; mae'n gwneud cyfraniad enfawr i dwf economaidd.

Mae'r wlad wedi gweld newid economaidd cyflym yn ystod y tri degawd diwethaf, ac nid ydym yn dibynnu ar ddur a glo mwyach. Mae hyn wedi arwain at y newid mwyaf dramatig yn hanes diwydiannol deinamig Cymru ers y chwyldro diwydiannol. Mae ein strategaeth ar swyddi gwyrdd newydd yn dangos y cyfeiriad y mae Cymru'n awyddus i fynd iddo ac y mae angen iddi fynd iddo os ydym nid yn unig am gadw ond am ragori ar lefel genedlaethol a rhyngwladol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae technolegau gwyrdd yn werth £3 triliwn yn economi'r byd ac mae cyfle rhagorol i Gymru a'r DU ddatblygu swyddi, cyfoeth ac arweinyddiaeth fyd-eang yn y maes hwn. At hynny, os na ddatblygwn y technolegau gwyrdd hyn ein hunain, bydd yn rhaid inni eu prynu gan wledydd eraill. Beth am fuddsoddi yng Nghymru, er mwyn inni allu gwneud hyn ein hunain?

Mae'r sectorau peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu eisoes yn ysgogwyr economaidd a chymdeithasol allweddol sy'n cyfrannu £799 biliwn i economi'r DU ar hyn o bryd. Yng Nghymru, caiff dros 189,000 o bobl eu cyflogi yn y sector peirianeg, gyda throshiant o dros £29 biliwn y flwyddyn. Nid oes dim rheswm o gwbl pam na all Cymru gael darn mwy o'r deisen.

Mae gwaith y sectorau allweddol hyn yn angenrheidiol mewn nifer o feysydd sylfaenol, megis dŵr glân, tai, trydan a gwresogi. Mae gwaith peirianyddol a gweithgynhyrchu hefyd yn hollbwysig i waith seilwaith ehangach, megis rheoli'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, creu cerbydau carbon niwtral, a gwell system gludiant—mae'r

rhestr yn ddiwedd.

The sheer size and importance of the subjects of science, technology, engineering and mathematics should place them very close to the heart of our policy agenda. From day one we need to be investing in maths and science, and building a robust skills base in them. It is absolutely vital that we, as the Government, work alongside engineering employers and the education sector to enthuse, train and upskill the future workforce.

Mae maint a phwysigrwydd pynciau gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg yn golygu y dylent fod yn agos iawn at wraidd ein agenda bolisi. Mae angen inni fuddsoddi mewn mathemateg a gwyddoniaeth o'r dechrau'n deg, a chreu sylfaen sgiliau gadarn o'u hamgylch. Mae'n hollbwysig i ni, fel Llywodraeth, weithio ochr yn ochr â chyflogwyr ym maes peirianeg a'r sector addysg i ennyn diddordeb, hyfforddi a gwella sgiliau gweithlu'r dyfodol.

If we can interest young pupils in primary school, when they are most responsive to inspirational teaching, then these skills will lay the foundations for the STEM subjects to create a benefit to Wales's economy in the long term. We have done a great deal of work promoting STEM subjects from the age of 14 onwards, but that is just the tip of the iceberg. These subjects need to be an integral part of the foundation phase. If we are to increase interest, we need a cradle-to-grave strategy to make maths and science 'cool'. We must improve seven to 16 year-olds' perception of engineering by linking it to popular subjects, such as art and design.

Os gallwn ennyn diddordeb disgyblion ifanc yn yr ysgol gynradd, pan fyddant yn ymateb orau i addysgu ysbrydoledig, yna bydd y sgiliau hyn yn gosod y sylfeini i'r pynciau STEM ddod â budd i economi Cymru yn y tymor hir. Yr ydym wedi gwneud llawer iawn o waith i hyrwyddo pynciau STEM ymhlith disgyblion 14 oed a hŷn, ond megis dechrau yw hynny. Mae angen i'r pynciau hyn fod yn rhan annatod o'r cyfnod sylfaen. Os ydym am gynyddu diddordeb, mae angen strategaeth gydol oes i wneud mathemateg a gwyddoniaeth yn 'cŵl'. Rhaid inni wella syniad disgyblion saith i 16 oed am beirianeg drwy ei chysylltu â phynciau poblogaidd, megis celf a dylunio.

I am aware of two good examples of efforts to forge this link and to encourage under-16s to take an interest in engineering. These are the F1 Challenge and the Bloodhound project. Both focus on that long-time favourite for youngsters—race cars. It is also a favourite for many older children—people of our age, perhaps. When completed, the Bloodhound project will produce the fastest car on earth, which will top out at 1,000 miles per hour and hold the world land speed record. The project is now even trying to work out how to keep the car on the ground and to address other practical problems, such as what the wheels will be made of.

Gwn am ddwy enghraifft dda o ymdrechion i greu'r cyswllt hwn ac i annog disgyblion dan 16 oed i ddangos diddordeb mewn peirianeg, sef yr Her F1 a phrosiect Bloodhound. Mae'r ddau'n canolbwyntio ar yr hen ffefryn hwnnw ymhlith plant ifanc—ceir rasio. Mae hefyd yn ffefryn i lawer o blant hŷn—pobl o'n hoedran ni, efallai. Ar ôl ei gwblhau, bydd prosiect Bloodhound yn cynhyrchu'r car cyflymaf ar y blaned, a fydd yn cyrraedd cyflymder o 1,000 o filltiroedd yr awr ac yn dal record cyflymder tir y byd. Erbyn hyn mae'r prosiect hyd yn oed yn ceisio gweld sut i gadw'r car ar y ddaear a datrys problemau ymarferol eraill, megis beth fydd gwneuthuriad yr olwynion.

The F1 Challenge works globally with students aged between nine and 19, in teams of between three and six. The team prepares a business plan, develops a budget, raises sponsorship and produces a car, which at the end of the project is raced against other

Mae'r Her F1 yn gweithio ar lefel fyd-eang gyda myfyrwyr naw i 19 oed, mewn timau o rhwng tri a chwech. Bydd y tîm yn paratoi cynllun busnes, yn datblygu cyllideb, yn codi nawdd ac yn cynhyrchu car, a gaiff ei rasio ar ddiwedd y prosiect yn erbyn ceir myfyrwyr

students' cars. Projects such as this enable students to develop key skills without even realising it. Those of us who have children will know that they learn best when they do not know that they are learning.

Projects such as F1 and Bloodhound are crucial as we work our way down to the bottom of the iceberg. Development of the 14-19 learning pathways has helped put an emphasis on these subjects. We have developed and increased the number of apprenticeships, which help to provide experience in the job market and to develop skills on the job. As the global economy demands a more skilled workforce, programmes such as this will help us to be leaders.

Perhaps the most relevant programme that we have developed so far in terms of engineering is the Welsh baccalaureate. It provides a good mix of academic and vocational learning that appeals to a wide demographic of students and employers. In doing a Welsh baccalaureate, students can have a hands-on approach to learning by doing work-based projects. They develop the main key skills of communication, application of number and information and communication technology. The wider key skills of team work, problem solving and improved learning and performance are all crucial in an engineering job, and are core requirements to gain this qualification.

6.30 p.m.

I know that we have already done a lot, but, as I said earlier, we need to forge our foundations from day one if we are to achieve our full potential in the STEM subjects. We do not just need good students; we need good teachers and careers advisers as well. First, we need motivated and inspirational teachers and lecturers at all levels in the STEM subjects. We are already on the brink of having a shortage of teachers and lecturers in these subjects. That would be a disaster, so we must also keep a close eye on the number of teachers.

One of the most important factors in students

eraill. Mae prosiectau o'r fath yn galluogi myfyrwyr i ddatblygu sgiliau allweddol heb yn wybod iddynt. Mae'r rheini ohonom sydd â phlant yn gwybod eu bod yn dysgu orau pan na fyddant yn sylweddoli eu bod yn dysgu.

Mae prosiectau fel F1 a Bloodhound yn hollbwysig wrth inni geisio cyrraedd plant o bob oed. Mae datblygu'r llwybrau dysgu 14-19 hefyd wedi helpu rhoi pwyslais ar y pynciau hyn. Yr ydym wedi datblygu a chynyddu nifer y prentisiaethau, sy'n helpu darparu profiad yn y farchnad swyddi a datblygu sgiliau yn y swydd. Wrth i'r economi fyd-eang fynnu gweithlu mwy medrus, bydd rhaglenni fel y rhain yn ein helpu i arwain y ffordd.

Efallai mai'r rhaglen fwyaf perthnasol yr ydym wedi'i datblygu hyd yma o ran peirianeg yw bagloriaeth Cymru. Mae'n cynnig cyfuniad da o ddysgu academiaidd a galwedigaethol, sy'n apelio i groestoriad eang o fyfyrwyr a chyflogwyr. Trwy ddilyn bagloriaeth Cymru, gall myfyrwyr ddysgu o brofiadau ymarferol drwy wneud prosiectau seiliedig ar waith. Maent yn datblygu'r prif sgiliau allweddol sef cyfathrebu, defnyddio rhif a thechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu. Mae sgiliau allweddol ehangach gweithio fel tîm, datrys problemau a gwella dysgu a pherfformiad yn hanfodol mewn swydd beiranyddol, ac maent yn ofynion craidd i ennill y cymhwyster hwn.

Gwn ein bod eisoes wedi gwneud llawer, ond fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae angen inni osod ein sylfeini o'r dechrau'n deg os ydym i gyflawni ein potensial llawn yn y pynciau STEM. Mae arnom angen myfyrwyr da, ond mae arnom angen athrawon a chynghorwyr gyrfaoedd da hefyd. Yn gyntaf, mae arnom angen athrawon a darlithwyr ysbrydoledig a brwdfrydig ar bob lefel yn y pynciau STEM. Yr ydym eisoes yn wynebu'r perygl y bydd prinder athrawon a darlithwyr yn y pynciau hyn. Byddai hynny'n drychineb, felly, rhaid inni gadw llygad fanwl ar nifer yr athrawon sydd gennym.

Un o'r ffactorau pwysicaf wrth ennyn

taking an interest in STEM subjects and choosing to pursue an engineering career is the interaction with, and advice of, their teachers and careers advisers. Unfortunately, they sometimes get it wrong, and there are several misconceptions about career paths in engineering. For example, 40 per cent of careers advisers wrongly believe that A-levels and a degree are the only route into an engineering career. It is paramount that we make information and advice about STEM careers visible, accessible, clear, and, above all, accurate.

Consider this: only 18 per cent of 11 to 16-year-olds and 23 percent of 16 to 24-year-olds see engineering as a desirable career. Yet, 1 million of those who are in the 16 to 24 age group in the UK are not in education, employment or training, while the median starting salary of a graduate engineer is £22,500. Fifty-nine per cent of engineering and technology graduates leaving education in 2008 entered full-time paid employment, compared with 55 per cent of graduates in all subjects. The demand for engineers in the future will be formidable and, by 2017, UK-wide, we will need over 0.5 million new workers in the manufacturing sector, many of whom will be engineers.

I am not just talking about traditional jobs in heavy industry, but about highly skilled jobs in our economy, which will need to be filled. Almost 47 per cent of employees in manufacturing will, by 2017, be at associate professional level or higher, which is a 13 per cent rise since 1987. Within 20 years, about 60 per cent of the workforce in the aerospace and defence industry will retire, which will create more vacancies, and our economy already has a skills shortage of level 3 engineers.

This is also a huge opportunity to level out gender inequality in the sector, and I am keen to encourage women to join the ranks of diligent engineering students. In 2008, fewer than 12 per cent of registrants were female, but, of course, women are as capable of doing these jobs as men.

diddordeb myfyrwyr ym mhynciau STEM a dewis dilyn gyrfa ym maes peirianeg yw'r rhyngweithio â'u hathrawon a'u cynghorwyr gyrfaoedd, a'r cyngor a gânt ganddynt. Yn anffodus, nid ydynt yn cael pethau'n iawn bob amser, a cheir llawer o gamdybiaethau ynglŷn â llwybrau gyrfa mewn peirianeg. Er enghraifft, mae 40 y cant o gynghorwyr gyrfaoedd yn credu, a hynny'n anghywir, mai cymwysterau Safon Uwch a gradd yw'r unig lwybr i yrfa mewn peirianeg. Mae'n hollbwysig inni sicrhau bod gwybodaeth a chyngor am yrfaoedd ym maes pynciau STEM yn weladwy, yn gyfleus, yn glir, ac yn anad dim yn gywir.

Ystyriwch hyn: dim ond 18 y cant o blant 11 i 16 oed a 23 y cant o bobl ifanc 16 i 24 oed sy'n ystyried peirianeg fel gyrfa ddymunol. Er hynny, nid yw 1 filiwn o'r rheini sydd yn y grŵp oedran 16 i 24 oed yn y DU mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, ac ar gyfartaledd mae cyflog cychwynnol peiriannydd graddedig yn £22,500. Llwyddodd 59 y cant o raddedigion peirianeg a thechnoleg a adawodd addysg yn 2008 i gael swydd amser llawn, o'u cymharu â 55 y cant o raddedigion ym mhob pwnc. Bydd y galw am beirianwyr yn y dyfodol yn aruthrol, ac erbyn 2017 ar draws y DU gyfan bydd arnom angen dros 0.5 miliwn o weithwyr newydd yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu, a bydd nifer ohonynt yn beirianwyr.

Nid sôn am swyddi traddodiadol mewn diwydiannau trwm yn unig yr wyf, ond am swyddi medrus iawn yn ein heconomi y bydd angen eu llenwi. Erbyn 2017 bydd bron 47 y cant o gyflogeion ym maes gweithgynhyrchu ar lefel broffesiynol gysylltiol neu uwch, sy'n gynydd o 13 y cant er 1987. Cyn pen 20 mlynedd, bydd tua 60 y cant o'r gweithlu yn y diwydiant awyrofod ac amddiffyn yn ymddeol, gan greu mwy o swyddi gwag, ac mae eisoes prinder peirianwyr gyda sgiliau lefel 3 yn ein heconomi.

Mae hyn yn gyfle mawr hefyd i unioni'r anghydraddoldeb rhwng dynion a merched yn y sector, ac yr wyf yn awyddus i annog merched i ymuno â rhengoedd y myfyrwyr peirianeg gweithgar. Yn 2008, yr oedd llai na 12 y cant o fyfyrwyr cofrestredig yn ferched, ond wrth gwrs gall merched wneud y

swyddi hyn lawn cystal â dynion.

I would also like to point out that National Science and Engineering Week will begin next week on 12 March. In addition, Engineering UK, in partnership with the UK Government, the education sector, the British Science Association and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills will be holding the Big Bang, which is a national science and engineering competition, from 11 to 13 March in Manchester.

It is projected that more than 15,000 people, mainly students and their families, will attend the event, which aims to raise awareness of STEM initiatives and to celebrate young people's achievements in these areas. It is with some excitement that I also reveal that the first ever Big Bang Wales event will be held at Swansea's magnificent National Waterfront Museum on 6 July this year. The winners of that competition will then go on to represent Wales at the UK-wide event.

I commend Engineering UK and the other associated organisations on their work on engineering and their efforts to bring young people into the fold. They have been working very closely with the UK Government over the past year and have received levels of recognition that are simply remarkable. Whitehall has put STEM subjects at the heart of policy making, and it is high time that we in Cardiff did so as well.

I conclude by saying that sustaining and developing knowledge and skills in the engineering sector goes right to the heart of the renewal of Wales's manufacturing base, and is vital for the future development and exploitation of renewable energy technologies in Wales. Now is the time for a renaissance in Welsh engineering excellence; it is the time for young people in Wales to be switched on to this exciting and rewarding career path, so that they can be at the heart of Wales's success story. I thank Members in advance for their contributions, and I look forward to the Deputy Minister's response.

Hoffwn nodi hefyd y bydd Wythnos Genedlaethol Gwyddoniaeth a Pheirianeg yn dechrau'r wythnos nesaf ar 12 Mawrth. Yn ogystal, bydd Engineering UK, mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth y DU, y sector addysg, Cymdeithas Wyddoniaeth Prydain a'r Adran Busnes, Arloesedd a Sgiliau yn cynnal cystadleuaeth y Glec Fawr, sef cystadleuaeth wyddoniaeth a pheirianeg genedlaethol, o 11 i 13 Mawrth ym Manceinion.

Rhagwelir y bydd dros 15,000 o bobl, myfyrwyr a'u teuluoedd yn bennaf, yn mynd i'r digwyddiad, a fydd yn ceisio codi ymwybyddiaeth o fentrau STEM a dathlu cyflawniadau pobl ifanc yn y meysydd hyn. Gallaf ddatgelu hefyd, gyda chryn gyffro, y bydd digwyddiad cyntaf erioed y Glec Fawr yng Nghymru yn cael ei gynnal yn Amgueddfa Genedlaethol y Glannau yn Abertawe, sy'n amgueddfa wych, ar 6 Gorffennaf eleni. Bydd enillwyr y gystadleuaeth honno'n mynd ymlaen i gynrychioli Cymru yn y digwyddiad ar gyfer y DU gyfan.

Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo Engineering UK a'r sefydliadau cysylltiedig eraill am eu gwaith ym maes peirianeg a'u hymdrechion i ddenu pobl ifanc i'r maes. Buont yn gweithio'n agos iawn gyda Llywodraeth y DU yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf ac maent wedi cael cydnabyddiaeth ryfeddol. Mae San Steffan wedi rhoi pynciau STEM wrth wraidd llunio polisiau, ac mae'n hen bryd i ninnau wneud hynny hefyd yma yng Nghaerdydd.

Yr wyf yn cloi drwy ddweud bod cynnal a datblygu gwybodaeth a sgiliau yn y sector peirianeg yn elfen greiddiol wrth adnewyddu sylfaen weithgynhyrchu Cymru, ac mae'n hollbwysig ar gyfer datblygu technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol, a gwneud y mwyaf ohonynt. Dyma'r amser i adfywio rhagoriaeth Cymru ym maes peirianeg; mae'n bryd i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru gael eu hysbrydoli i ddilyn y llwybr gyrfa cyffrous a buddiol hwn, er mwyn gallu bod yn rhan ganolog o lwyddiant Cymru. Diolch ymlaen llaw i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Dirprwy Weinidog.

Mick Bates: I thank Jeff for this debate and for the way that he has put together such a constructive agenda. I also wish to congratulate Jeff and acknowledge his work in the cross-party group on construction skills. The whole debate is about creating skills that will improve our competitiveness in Wales. It is apt, Jeff, that you ended by talking about green low-carbon industries and renewable energy in particular. Yesterday, Ed Miliband, the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, announced a green loan scheme, which I hope will create many jobs here in Wales. I think that it would be appropriate, on the back of this debate—we will have to hear what the Deputy Minister has to say—to create more jobs so that we in Wales can create the work to fit all the apparatuses that will reduce carbon.

I end by inviting the Deputy Minister to see how this works in mid Wales, where skills have been built up in the wind power industry. We have two prominent international companies, Npower Renewables and Siemens. In fact, we have the world centre that controls every Siemens turbine. It is all operated by local people who developed their skills through the local schools and Coleg Powys. It can work, and let us hope that, on the basis of today's debate, it will work better.

Joyce Watson: I thank Jeff for bringing this extremely important debate to the Chamber. I wish to pick up on what you were saying, Jeff, about the opportunity that we now have to address gender inequality. You said that the gender imbalance in engineering jobs is very pronounced, as it is in other industries, such as construction, for example. If we are to maximise opportunities in future, we must draw on all our talent, male or female. Although women are more than capable of doing these jobs, as you have just said, the gender imbalance is entrenched. Therefore, the question we have to answer is how we go about changing a culture, because it has become a cultural issue. As Jeff mentioned, the green jobs agenda now offers a real opportunity to start to address that.

Mick Bates: Diolch i Jeff am y ddadl hon ac am y modd y mae wedi llunio agenda mor adeiladol. Hoffwn longyfarch Jeff hefyd a chydnabod ei waith yn y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar sgiliau adeiladu. Mae'r holl ddadl yn ymwneud â chreu sgiliau a fydd yn gwella gallu Cymru i gystadlu. Mae'n addas, Jeff, ichi gloi eich dadl drwy sôn am ddiwydiannau gwyrdd carbon isel ac ynni adnewyddadwy yn arbennig. Ddoe, cyhoeddodd Ed Miliband, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ynni a Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, gynllun benthyciadau gwyrdd a fydd, gobeithio, yn creu nifer o swyddi yma yng Nghymru. Credaf y byddai'n briodol, yn sgil y ddadl hon—cawn glywed yr hyn sydd gan y Dirprwy Weinidog i'w ddweud—creu mwy o swyddi er mwyn i ni, yma yng Nghymru, allu creu'r gwaith o osod yr holl gyfarpar a fydd yn lleihau carbon.

Yr wyf yn cloi drwy wahodd y Dirprwy Weinidog i weld sut mae hyn yn gweithio yn y canolbarth, lle mae sgiliau wedi'u datblygu yn y diwydiant ynni gwynt. Mae gennym ddau gwmni rhyngwladol amlwg, Npower Renewables a Siemens. Yn wir, ni sydd â'r ganolfan fyd-eang sy'n rheoli pob un o dyrbinau Siemens. Pobl leol sy'n ei gweithredu, pobl a ddatblygodd eu sgiliau drwy'r ysgolion lleol a Choleg Powys. Mae'n gallu gweithio, a gadewch inni obeithio, ar sail y ddadl hon heddiw, y bydd yn gweithio'n well.

Joyce Watson: Diolch i Jeff am ddod â'r ddadl bwysig iawn hon i'r Siambr. Hoffwn ddilyn ymlaen o'r hyn a ddywedaso, Jeff, am y cyfle sydd gennym yn awr i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb rhwng dynion a merched. Soniech fod yr anghydbwysedd rhwng dynion a merched mewn swyddi peirianeg yn amlwg iawn, fel y mae mewn diwydiannau eraill, megis adeiladu, er enghraifft. Os ydym i greu'r nifer uchaf posibl o gyfleoedd yn y dyfodol, rhaid inni ddefnyddio doniau pawb, yn ddynion neu'n ferched. Er nad oes amheuaeth na all merched wneud y swyddi hyn, fel yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, mae'r anghydbwysedd rhwng dynion a merched yn hen beth. Felly, y cwestiwn y mae'n rhaid inni ei ateb yw sut i newid diwylliant, oherwydd mae wedi dod yn fater o ddiwylliant. Fel y dywedodd Jeff,

mae'r agenda ar swyddi gwyrdd yn cynnig cyfle gwirioneddol yn awr i ddechrau mynd i'r afael â hynny.

You will all be aware that I have been heavily involved with the issue of women in the construction industry and have had pledges from colleges, the industry itself and, not least, the Federation of Master Builders, to tackle that particular agenda. The shared cadetships in Carmarthenshire County Council are a good example, bringing together the council, Coleg Sir Gâr and the business sector to offer apprenticeships that might otherwise not be offered. There are excellent examples of forward thinking, and I wish to mention Coleg Powys again. Later this month, it will have a day—

Byddwch bob un yn ymwybodol fy mod wedi gwneud llawer o waith ar ferched yn y diwydiant adeiladu, ac yr wyf wedi cael addewidion gan golegau, y diwydiant ei hun, ac yn arbennig gan Ffederasiwn y Meistr Adeiladwyr y byddant yn mynd i'r afael â'r agenda benodol honno. Mae'r cadetiaethau a rennir yng Nghyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn enghraifft dda, am eu bod yn dod â'r cyngor, Coleg Sir Gâr a'r sector busnes ynghyd i gynnig prentisiaethau na fyddent yn cael eu cynnig fel arall o bosibl. Mae yna enghreifftiau gwych o flaengaredd, a hoffwn grybwyll Coleg Powys eto. Yn ddiweddarach yn y mis, bydd yn cael diwrnod—

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Your time is up, Joyce.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben, Joyce.

The Deputy Minister for Science, Innovation and Skills (Lesley Griffiths): I, too, would like to thank you, Jeff, for bringing to the Chamber what is a timely debate, given that next week is National Science and Engineering Week. I also thank the other Members for their contributions. The engineering and manufacturing industries in the UK have been experiencing competitive pressures for some years, and this is particularly true in Wales. The definition of manufacturing has changed, and it is now understood to include not only production processes, but the whole cycle of activity, from research and development, to design, logistics and service to end-of-life management. Engineering plays a huge part in this. In order to make clever products and have clever processes we must have qualified engineers in place. Greater emphasis is being placed on new and emerging technologies and processes such as low carbon biotechnology and composites, which you referred to, Mick. I would be very pleased to take up your invitation to come to mid Wales to meet the people whom you spoke of.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau (Lesley Griffiths): Hoffwn innau ddiolch ichi, Jeff, am ddod â dadl amserol i'r Siambr, o gofio'i bod yn Wythnos Genedlaethol Gwyddoniaeth a Pheirianneg yr wythnos nesaf. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i'r Aelodau eraill am eu cyfraniadau. Mae'r diwydiannau peirianneg a gweithgynhyrchu yn y DU wedi bod dan bwysau cystadleuol ers rhai blynyddoedd, ac mae hynny'n arbennig o wir yng Nghymru. Mae'r diffiniad o weithgynhyrchu wedi newid, ac erbyn hyn mae'n cynnwys prosesau cynhyrchu, yn ogystal â'r cylch cyfan o weithgaredd, o ymchwil a datblygu, i gynllunio, logisteg a gofalu am gynnyrch, hyd at reoli dulliau o gael gwared ar gynnyrch ar ddiwedd ei oes. Mae peirianneg yn rhan enfawr o hyn. Er mwyn gwneud cynnyrch deallus a chael prosesau deallus, rhaid inni gael peirianwyr cymwys. Mae mwy o bwyslais yn cael ei roi ar dechnolegau a phrosesau newydd a rhai sy'n datblygu, megis biotechnoleg a chyfansoddau carbon isel y soniwyd amdanynt gennych chi, Mick. Hoffwn dderbyn eich gwahoddiad i ddod i'r canolbarth i gwrdd â'r bobl yr oeddech yn sôn amdanynt.

We must be ready to face the challenges and capitalise on the opportunities that the development of these new technologies

Rhaid inni fod yn barod i wynebu'r heriau ac i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd y mae datblygu'r technolegau newydd hyn yn eu

presents for the engineers of our future. There has been strong engagement by representatives of key sectors at recent economic summit meetings, and this has resulted in a clear understanding of the recession's impact on certain sectors, including engineering and manufacturing. The recent announcement by the Deputy First Minister on developing an economic renewal programme for Wales will highlight the need to re-establish these sectors as a key to our future economic success.

6.40 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: I was most interested in what you were saying about the economic summits, and you are right that the engagement of business in them has been outstanding. It has contributed to the overall response. Would you agree that business must also look to itself in this agenda? Traditionally, many in the business world have relied on a few big employers to provide the trained workforce for their sectors, and have not really invested in training as they should. More importantly, as Jeff said in his contribution, it is often the case that employers need to go out into the schools to sell engineering at first hand. Children see their teachers, but they realise that their teachers are there to teach. If employers and trade union representatives were to go into the schools to share direct experience of the factory floor, they would do as much as many teachers are trying to do.

Lesley Griffiths: I agree absolutely that we have to have business and Government working together. Your discussion on upskilling is absolutely right. We have uncorked the bottle of work-based learning, as it were, through the recession and through such schemes as ProAct, and business now has to take up the gauntlet and run with it.

The development of higher levels of skills and knowledge in engineering is at the heart of our ability to renew the manufacturing base in Wales. This requires attention at all stages in the development cycle of

cyflwyno i beirianwyr ein dyfodol. Bu ymwneud cadarn â chynrychiolwyr sectorau allweddol mewn uwchgynadleddau economaidd yn ddiweddar, ac mae hyn wedi arwain at ddealltwriaeth glir o effaith y dirwasgiad ar rai sectorau, gan gynnwys peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu. Bydd y cyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ar ddatblygu rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi i Gymru yn tynnu sylw at yr angen am ailsefydlu'r sectorau hyn fel elfen allweddol yn ein llwyddiant economaidd yn y dyfodol.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb mawr yn yr hyn yr oeddech yn ei ddweud am yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd, ac yr oeddwn yn cytuno bod ymwneud byd busnes ynddynt wedi bod yn rhagorol. Mae wedi cyfrannu at yr ymateb cyffredinol. A fydddech yn cytuno'i bod yn rhaid i fyd busnes ofalu amdani ei hun yn yr agenda hon? Yn draddodiadol, mae llawer yn y byd busnes wedi dibynnu ar nifer bach o gyflogwyr mawr i ddarparu gweithlu wedi'i hyfforddi ar gyfer eu sectorau, ac nid ydynt wedi buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant fel y dylasant wneud. Yn bwysicach, fel y dywedodd Jeff yn ei gyfraniad, mae'n wir dweud bod angen i gyflogwyr fynd allan i'r ysgolion i hyrwyddo peirianeg yn uniongyrchol. Bydd plant yn gweld eu hathrawon, ond maent yn sylweddoli bod eu hathrawon yno i addysgu. Pe bai cyflogwyr a chynrychiolwyr undebau llafur yn mynd i'r ysgolion i rannu profiad uniongyrchol o lawr y ffatri, byddent yn gwneud cymaint ag y mae llawer o athrawon yn ceisio'i wneud.

Lesley Griffiths: Cytunaf yn llwyr fod angen inni sicrhau bod byd busnes a'r Llywodraeth yn cydweithio. Mae eich trafodaeth ar uwchsgilio yn llygad ei lle. Yr ydym wedi agor cil y drws ar ddysgu'n seiliedig ar waith, fel petai, drwy'r dirwasgiad a thrwy gynlluniau megis ProAct, ac yn awr rhaid i fyd busnes dderbyn yr her ac ymateb iddi.

Mae datblygu lefelau uwch o sgiliau a gwybodaeth ym maes peirianeg wrth wraidd ein gallu i adnewyddu'r sylfaen weithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn gofyn am sylw ar bob cam yng nghylch

individuals, as you said, Jeff, from the first interest at primary school through to continuing professional development for the mature workforce, and we need to tackle this need as a priority if we wish to position Wales as a country recognised for its ability to adapt to and meet the changing needs of the environment. STEM subjects clearly play a huge role in this aspiration.

I am very much looking forward to visiting Llangyfelach Primary School's imagineering club next week. It is the first of its kind in a Welsh primary school, and it introduces children to the exciting and fun side of engineering, science and technology. I am sure that all Members are aware of Techniquet and how that facility introduces schoolchildren to science, technology, engineering and maths. I noted your comments, Jeff, on making STEM subjects an integral part of the foundation phase, and I will bring that to the attention of the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning, along with your reference to the need for excellent teachers and advisers in these subjects.

We have a highly successful all-age apprenticeship programme, and engineering apprenticeships are among the most popular routes, with more than 3,500 apprentices training in engineering and manufacturing in 2007-08. We are building on the success of the programme by piloting approaches that are aimed at attracting more young people to consider engineering as a career and are creating more opportunities for apprenticeships in engineering and manufacturing. In partnership with sector skills councils and 14-19 learning networks, we have developed new work-based learning pathways, which will allow young people to combine learning in school and college with vocational learning in the workplace. Learners gain significant experience in a sector through extended work experience and broaden their options of entering employment, undertaking further work-based learning through an apprenticeship, or returning to school or college to complete A-levels. Many of the participants have progressed to further learning in engineering, either through sixth-form study or by

datblygu unigolion, fel y dywedasoch, Jeff, o'r diddordeb cyntaf yn yr ysgol gynradd i ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus ar gyfer y gweithlu hŷn. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hyn fel blaenoriaeth os ydym yn dymuno gwneud Cymru'n wlad sy'n cael ei chydabod am ei gallu i addasu i anghenion newidiol yr amgylchedd ac i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod rôl enfawr i bynciau STEM yn yr uchelgais hwn.

Edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr iawn at ymweld â chlwb peirianeg greadigol Ysgol Gynradd Llangyfelach yr wythnos nesaf. Hwn yw'r clwb cyntaf o'i fath mewn ysgol gynradd yng Nghymru, ac mae'n cyflwyno plant i ochr gyffrous a hwyliog peirianeg, gwyddoniaeth a thechnoleg. Yr wyf yn sicr bod yr holl Aelodau'n gwybod am Techniquet a'r modd y mae'r cyfleuster hwnnw'n cyflwyno plant ysgol i wyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg. Nodais eich sylwadau, Jeff, ar wneud pynciau STEM yn rhan annatod o'r cyfnod sylfaen, a byddaf yn codi hynny gyda'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn ogystal â'ch cyfeiriad at yr angen am athrawon a chynghorwyr gwych yn y pynciau hyn.

Mae gennym raglen lwyddiannus iawn o brentisiaethau ar gyfer pob oed, ac mae prentisiaethau peirianeg ymhlith y llwybrau mwyaf poblogaidd, gyda dros 3,500 o brentisiaid yn cael hyfforddiant peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu yn 2007-08. Yr ydym yn adeiladu ar lwyddiant y rhaglen drwy dreialu dulliau gweithredu sy'n ceisio denu mwy o bobl ifanc i ystyried peirianeg fel gyrfa, ac yr ydym yn creu mwy o gyfleoedd ar gyfer prentisiaethau mewn peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu. Mewn partneriaeth â chynghorau sgiliau sector a'r rhwydweithiau dysgu 14-19, yr ydym wedi datblygu llwybrau dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith a fydd yn caniatáu i bobl ifanc gyfuno dysgu mewn ysgol a choleg a dysgu galwedigaethol yn y gweithle. Mae dysgwyr yn ennill profiad sylweddol mewn sector drwy brofiad gwaith estynedig ac yn ehangu eu dewisiadau o fynd i swydd, ymgymryd â dysgu pellach yn seiliedig ar waith drwy brentisiaeth, neu ddychwelyd i'r ysgol neu'r coleg i gwblhau cyrsiau Safon Uwch. Mae nifer o'r cyfranogwyr wedi mynd ymlaen i ddysgu pellach mewn peirianeg, naill ai drwy

progression to an apprenticeship and pathways to apprenticeships. Ninety-five per cent of participants have progressed on to a technology related programme. Some 461 learners are currently following the engineering pathway, which is delivered through 14 further education institutions. The feedback from colleges and employers participating in the programme has been enthusiastic—it has been described as an ‘excellent initiative that has been highly successful’.

The pathways have attracted significant employer interest and support from major companies such as Airbus, Sharp UK, and Corus. They have been actively involved at all levels, from recruitment to design through to course delivery. A key element in motivating the students is providing true industry experience, and all students have benefited from an overseas visit to an aircraft or a car plant in Germany. I recently met apprentices at Airbus who had visited Germany, and they told me how beneficial and informative these visits had been. On the same visit, I met Airbus’s apprentice of the year, Beth Pickering, which I am sure will impress you, Joyce, and I pay tribute to your work with women in the construction industry. The Welsh Assembly Government keenly supports engineering companies in their ongoing efforts to encourage a higher number of females to enter the sector and it was extremely pleasing to see a female being recognised in this way.

In order to engage smaller companies in delivering engineering apprenticeships, we are also piloting shared apprenticeships in the manufacturing sector. Generally, apprentices work for one employer throughout their training, but the shared model is a means of enabling employers to pool their resources and share the training of apprentices. We hope that this, in turn, will create more apprenticeships for young people and enable them to gain wider work experience. At present, 41 apprentices are taking part in the pilot scheme, and they are all based at small and medium-sized engineering companies.

astudiaeth chweched dosbarth neu drwy symud ymlaen i brentisiaeth a llwybrau at brentisiaethau. Mae 95 y cant o gyfranogwyr wedi symud ymlaen i raglen yn gysylltiedig â thechnoleg. Mae tua 461 o ddysgwyr yn dilyn y llwybr peirianeg ar hyn o bryd, sy’n cael ei ddarparu drwy 14 o sefydliadau addysg bellach. Mae’r adborth gan golegau a chyflogwyr sy’n cymryd rhan yn y rhaglen wedi bod yn frwd—fe’i disgrifiwyd fel menter ragorol sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn.

Mae’r llwybrau wedi denu diddordeb mawr o du cyflogwyr a chefnogaeth gan gwmnïau mawr megis Airbus, Sharp UK a Corus. Maent wedi bod yn cyfrannu ar bob lefel, o recriwtio i gynllunio i ddarparu cyrsiau. Un elfen allweddol yn y gwaith o ysgogi’r myfyrwyr yw darparu profiad gwirioneddol o ddiwydiant, ac mae pob myfyriwr wedi elwa o ymweliad tramor â ffatri awyrennau neu ffatri geir yn yr Almaen. Yn ddiweddar cefais gyfarfod â phrentisiaid yn Airbus a oedd wedi ymweld â’r Almaen, ac yr oeddent yn dweud wrthyf mor fuddiol ac addysgiadol oedd yr ymweliadau hyn. Ar yr un ymweliad, cyfarfyddais â phrentis y flwyddyn yn Airbus, Beth Pickering, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn falch clywed hynny, Joyce. Hoffwn roi teyrnged i’ch gwaith gyda merched yn y diwydiant adeiladu. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi pob cefnogaeth i gwmnïau peirianeg yn eu hymdrechion parhaus i annog mwy o ferched i ymuno â’r sector, ac yr oedd yn galonogol iawn gweld merch yn cael ei chydabod fel hyn.

Er mwyn cynnwys cwmnïau bach wrth ddarparu prentisiaethau peirianeg, yr ydym hefyd yn cyflwyno cynllun peilot prentisiaethau a rennir yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu. At ei gilydd, bydd prentisiaid yn gweithio i un cyflogwr trwy gydol eu hyfforddiant, ond mae’r model a rennir yn fodd i alluogi cyflogwyr i grynhoi eu hadnoddau a rhannu’r gwaith o hyfforddi prentisiaid. Gobeithio y bydd hyn, yn ei dro, yn creu mwy o brentisiaethau i bobl ifanc ac yn eu galluogi i ennill profiad gwaith ehangach. Ar hyn o bryd, mae 41 o brentisiaid yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun peilot, bob un ohonynt gyda chwmnïau peirianeg bach a chanolig eu maint.

'Skills That Work for Wales' sets out our ambition to create more opportunities for higher-level apprenticeships and we plan to pilot the delivery of the higher apprenticeship framework in engineering from September 2010 with a view to introducing higher apprenticeships more generally from August 2011. This takes me neatly into what we are doing at the higher levels to support engineering. Science, technology, engineering and mathematical subjects underpin the knowledge economy in Wales and it is vital to ensure that we encourage activity in STEM subjects as we emerge from recession to drive economic prosperity in the long term. There is no shortage of schemes and initiatives to promote the uptake of STEM subjects, but we need to evaluate how successful these schemes are and take a co-ordinated approach. This is what we are doing with the creation of a national science academy. It is paramount that we make information and advice about STEM careers visible, accessible, clear and correct.

The Welsh Assembly Government is creating a network of research centres in Wales, ensuring that the research undertaken increasingly leads to commercialisation and economic impacts, as reflected in the priorities set out in 'For Our Future', the national priorities for the Welsh Assembly Government's research match funding, and reflecting the importance of developing STEM opportunities in Wales. Last week, I visited one of these research centres at Technium Centre for Advanced Software Technology Ltd in Bangor and saw for myself the excellent research that is being undertaken there. As Members are aware, one of our research and development priorities is advanced engineering and manufacturing.

The Welsh Assembly Government, working with the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, has also established the reconfiguration and collaboration fund to strengthen the Welsh HE sector by promoting collaboration between institutions in key

Mae 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru' yn egluro ein huchelgais i greu mwy o gyfleoedd ar gyfer prentisiaethau lefel uwch, a bwriadwn gyflwyno cynllun peilot ar gyfer darparu'r fframwaith prentisiaethau uwch mewn peirianeg o fis Medi 2010, gyda'r bwriad o gyflwyno prentisiaethau uwch yn fwy cyffredinol o fis Awst 2011. Mae hyn yn arwain ymlaen yn dwt at yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud i gefnogi peirianeg ar y lefelau uwch. Mae pynciau gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg yn sail i'r economi wybodaeth yng Nghymru, ac mae'n hollbwysig sicrhau ein bod yn annog gweithgarwch yn y pynciau hyn wrth inni ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad er mwyn ysgogi ffyniant economaidd yn y tymor hir. Mae yna ddewis eang o gynlluniau a mentrau i annog disgyblion i ddilyn pynciau STEM, ond mae angen inni werthuso llwyddiant y cynlluniau hyn a mabwysiadu dull gweithredu cydgysylltiedig. Dyna'r ydym yn ei wneud drwy greu academi wyddoniaeth genedlaethol. Mae'n bwysig iawn inni sicrhau bod gwybodaeth a chynghor am yrfaedd STEM yn weladwy, yn gyfleus, yn glir ac yn gywir.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn creu rhwydwaith o ganolfannau ymchwil yng Nghymru, gan sicrhau bod y gwaith ymchwil a wneir yn arwain yn gynyddol at fasnacheiddio ac effeithiau economaidd, fel sy'n cael ei adlewyrchu yn y blaenoriaethau a nodir yn 'Er Mwyn Ein Dyfodol', y blaenoriaethau cenedlaethol ar gyfer arian cyfatebol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i'w wario ar ymchwil, ac sy'n adlewyrchu pwysigrwydd datblygu cyfleoedd STEM yng Nghymru. Yr wythnos diwethaf ymwelais ag un o'r canolfannau ymchwil hyn, sef y ganolfan dechniw ar gyfer uwch-dechnoleg meddalwedd ym Mangor, a gwelais drosof fy hun y gwaith ymchwil gwych sy'n cael ei wneud yno. Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, un o'n blaenoriaethau ymchwil a datblygu yw peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu uwch.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, drwy weithio gyda Chyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, hefyd wedi sefydlu'r gronfa ad-drefnu a chydweithredu er mwyn cryfhau sector Addysg Uwch Cymru drwy hyrwyddo cydweithredu rhwng sefydliadau mewn

areas. The fund supports developments across the full range of institutions' activities, not just research. It has played an important role in strengthening the research base in Wales by supporting a number of research partnerships, which means that Wales will be able to punch above its weight in key priority areas such as advanced engineering. In higher education, the results of the recent research assessment exercise showed that there are many areas of world-leading expertise across Wales, with civil engineering being a key area of strength across the sector. Last week, I met with the vice-chancellor of Swansea University, where medical engineering is being developed, which, I am told, appeals to women and I hope will lead to more female engineers in the future in that particular field. I have also been informed that applications for engineering courses across Welsh universities have risen; the view is that that is due to the recession, but, again, hopefully that will encourage more women to enter engineering.

Further education providers also have a critical role to play in ensuring more local access to higher education, as well as being part of a progression pathway for higher-level skills. I mentioned our new skills for growth programme earlier, which was announced at the economic summit in February. This programme is being developed specifically to meet the needs of companies with the potential for growth. It aims to take companies to the next level and will focus on manufacturing, supporting the development of skills required for the future of our manufacturing and engineering bases, new technologies and materials. This programme can aid the development of our engineering workforce, and, with the longer-term developments for our younger generation that I have outlined, can help position Wales where we want it to be, namely at the forefront of engineering excellence, with a reputation for being a small, smart country with a strong manufacturing base that is ahead of the game in renewable energy technology.

We are making progress, but there is much

meysydd allweddol. Mae'r gronfa'n cefnogi datblygiadau ar draws yr holl ystod o weithgareddau sefydliadau, nid yn unig ymchwil. Mae wedi chwarae rôl bwysig wrth gryfhau'r sylfaen ymchwil yng Nghymru drwy gefnogi nifer o bartneriaethau ymchwil, sy'n golygu y gall Cymru gystadlu â'r goreuon mewn meysydd blaenoriaeth allweddol megis peirianeg uwch. Mewn addysg uwch, mae canlyniadau ymarfer asesu ymchwil yn ddiweddar wedi dangos bod yna nifer o feysydd yng Nghymru lle mae arbenigedd sy'n arwain y byd, ac mae peirianeg sifil yn faes allweddol lle mae cryfder ar draws y sector. Yr wythnos diwethaf cefais gyfarfod ag is-ganghellor Prifysgol Abertawe, lle mae peirianeg feddygol yn cael ei datblygu. Dywedir ei bod yn apelio at ferched, a gobeithio y bydd yn arwain yn y dyfodol at gael mwy o beirianwyr sy'n ferched yn y maes arbennig hwnnw. Deallaf hefyd fod ceisiadau ar gyfer cyrsiau peirianeg ar draws prifysgolion Cymru wedi cynyddu; y farn yw mai'r dirwasgiad sydd i gyfrif am hyn, ond eto y gobaith yw y bydd yn annog mwy o ferched i ymuno â byd peirianeg.

Mae gan ddarparwyr addysg bellach hefyd rôl hollbwysig wrth sicrhau mwy o fynediad lleol i addysg uwch, yn ogystal â bod yn rhan o lwybr dilyniant ar gyfer sgiliau lefel uwch. Cyfeiriais yn gynharach at ein rhaglen newydd o sgiliau ar gyfer twf, a gyhoeddwyd yn yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd ym mis Chwefror. Caiff y rhaglen hon ei datblygu'n benodol i ddiwallu anghenion cwmnïau sydd â'r potensial i dyfu. Mae'n ceisio tywys cwmnïau i'r lefel nesaf, a bydd yn canolbwyntio ar weithgynhyrchu, cefnogi'r broses o ddatblygu'r sgiliau angenrheidiol ar gyfer dyfodol ein sylfaen weithgynhyrchu a pheirianeg, technolegau a deunyddiau newydd. Gall y rhaglen hon helpu datblygu ein gweithlu peirianeg, a chyda'r datblygiadau tymor hwy ar gyfer ein cenhedlaeth iau a amlinellais eisoes, gall helpu gosod Cymru yn y safle lle mae'n dymuno bod, sef arwain y ffordd o ran rhagoriaeth ym maes peirianeg, gydag enw da am fod yn wlad fach glyfar, gyda sylfaen weithgynhyrchu gref sydd ar flaen y gad o ran technoleg ynni adnewyddadwy.

Yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd, ond mae

still to do. Jeff referred to excellent projects, such as the F1 and Bloodhound challenges. Such initiatives, along with introducing our children and young people to STEM subjects as early as possible, can only help our skills base. As I said earlier, we need to lay the foundations from day one if we are to achieve our full potential in the STEM sectors.

llawer o waith i'w wneud eto. Cyfeiriodd Jeff at brosiectau gwych, megis heriau F1 a Bloodhound. Dim ond helpu ein sylfaen sgiliau a fydd mentrau o'r fath, ynghyd â chyflwyno ein plant a'n pobl ifanc i bynciau STEM mor gynnar ag sy'n bosibl. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae angen inni osod y sylfeini o'r dechrau'n deg os ydym i gyflawni ein potensial llawn yn y sectorau STEM.

6.50 p.m.

Two of my priorities as the Deputy Minister for Science, Innovation and Skills will be to ascertain what exact skills are required to inform the allocation of funding for work-based learning, and to increase Wales's share of research funding. I see both of these tasks as an opportunity to improve what we are doing for engineering in Wales, and in doing so, improving the future opportunities for our young people.

Dwy o'm blaenoriaethau fel y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau fydd gweld pa sgiliau'n union y mae eu hangen, fel sail i'r broses o ddyrannu arian ar gyfer dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith ac o chynyddu cyfran Cymru o arian ymchwil. Ystyriaf fod y ddwy dasg hyn yn gyfle i wella'r hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud dros beirianeg yng Nghymru, a thrwy hynny wella cyfleoedd i'n pobl ifanc yn y dyfodol.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer:
That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Daw hynny â'n trafodion am heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.50 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.50 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)